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Bering Sea - Western Interior

Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

DRAFT

Volume 3: Maps

March 2019

Prepared by:
US Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

In Cooperation with:
State of Alaska
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Native Village of Chuathbaluk

HD
243
Est. A4 and Agency Total Costs
As B47 with Developing and
Pr 2019 s EIS: \$5,941,000
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Mission

To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Cover Photo: Old Woman Mountain, located on the Iditarod National Historic Trail between the Yukon River and the Bering Sea. Photo by Kevin Keeler (BLM).

DOI-BLM-AK-A010-2013-0039-RMP-EIS
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Bering Sea-Western Interior

Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Volume 3: Maps for Chapters 1-3

Prepared by:

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Anchorage, Alaska

In cooperation with:

State of Alaska
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Native Village of Chuathbaluk

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March 2019

**Estimated Lead Agency
Total Costs Associated with Developing
and Producing this EIS: \$5,941,000**

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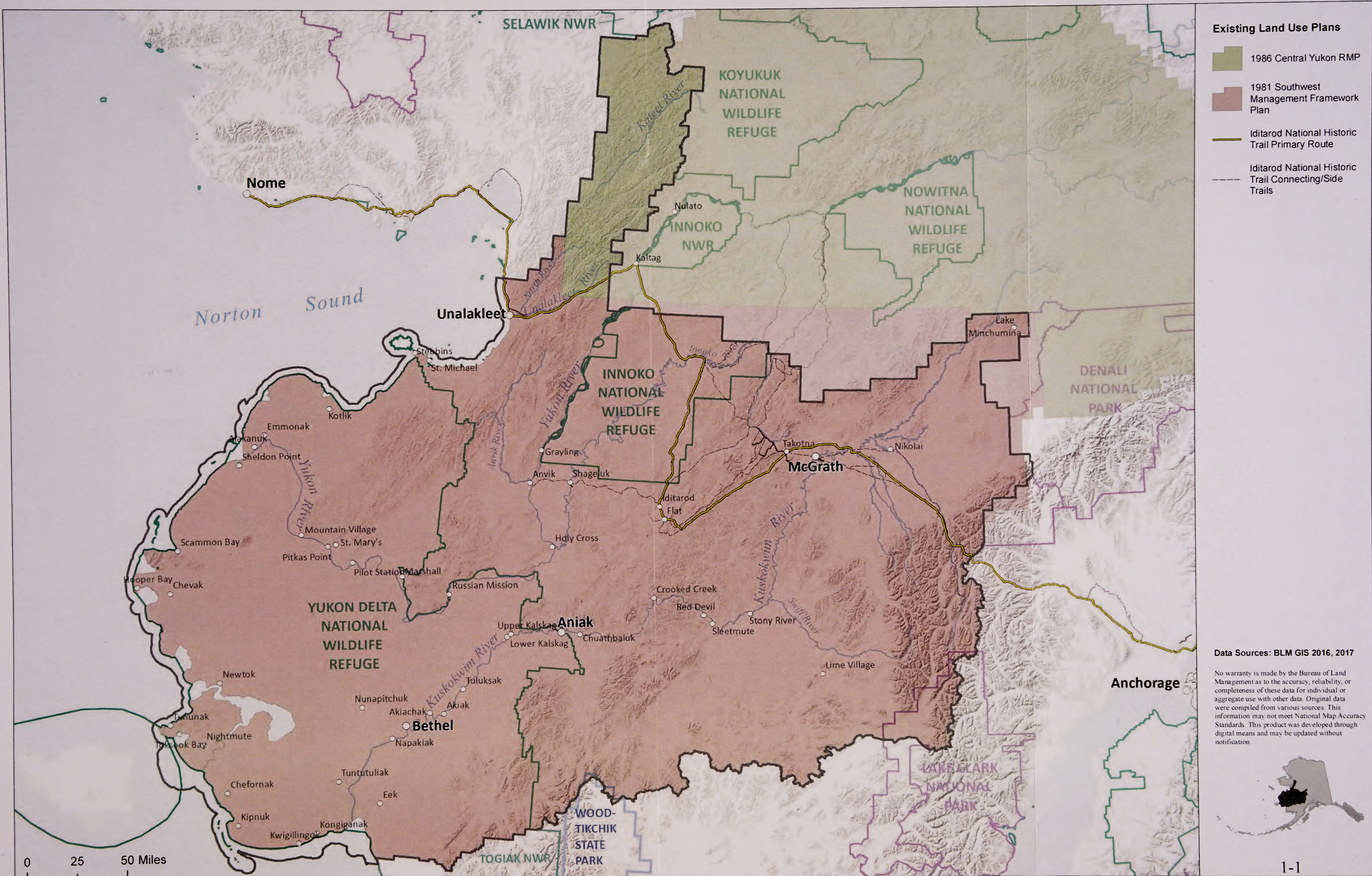
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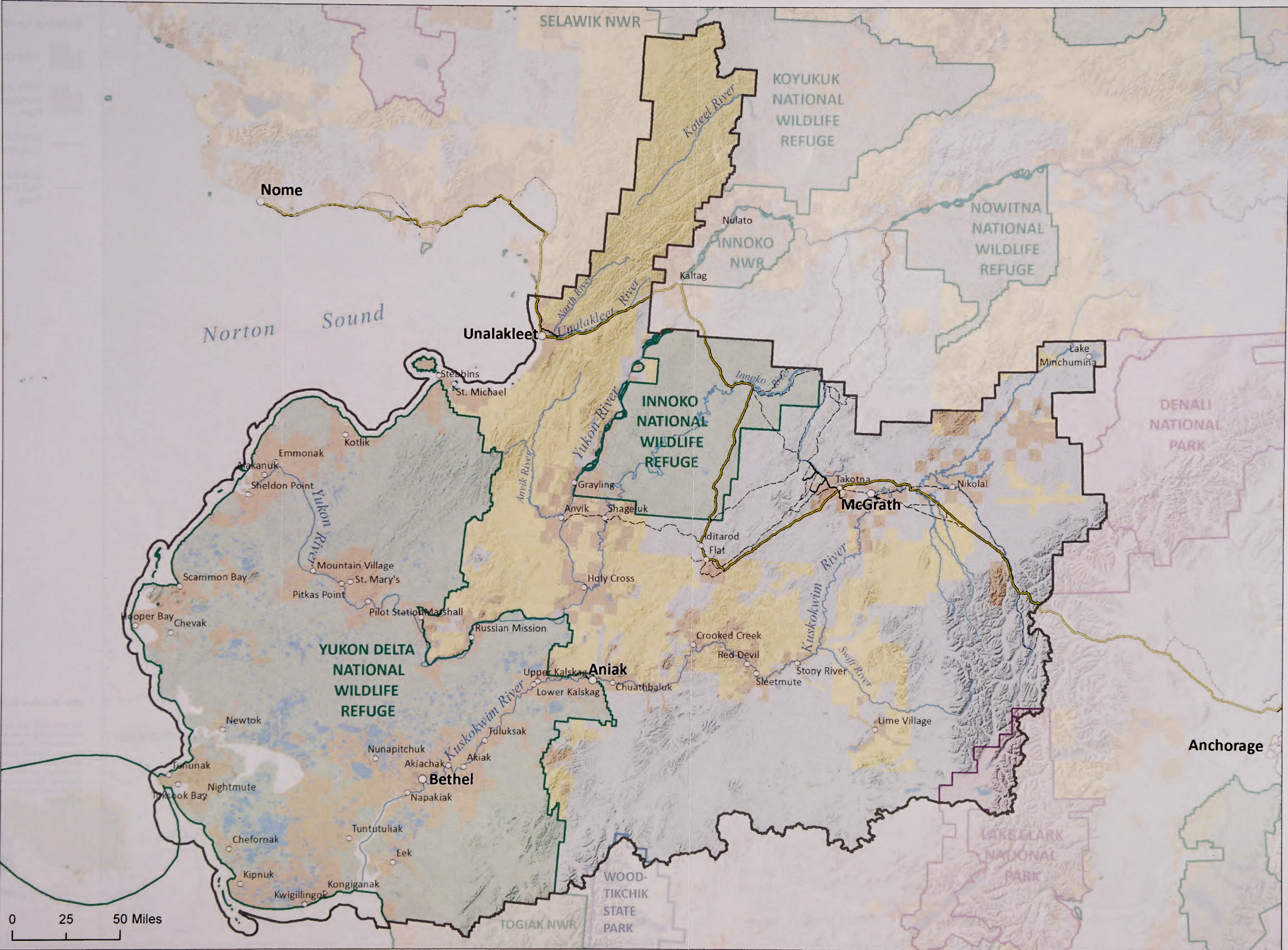
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Land Manager

- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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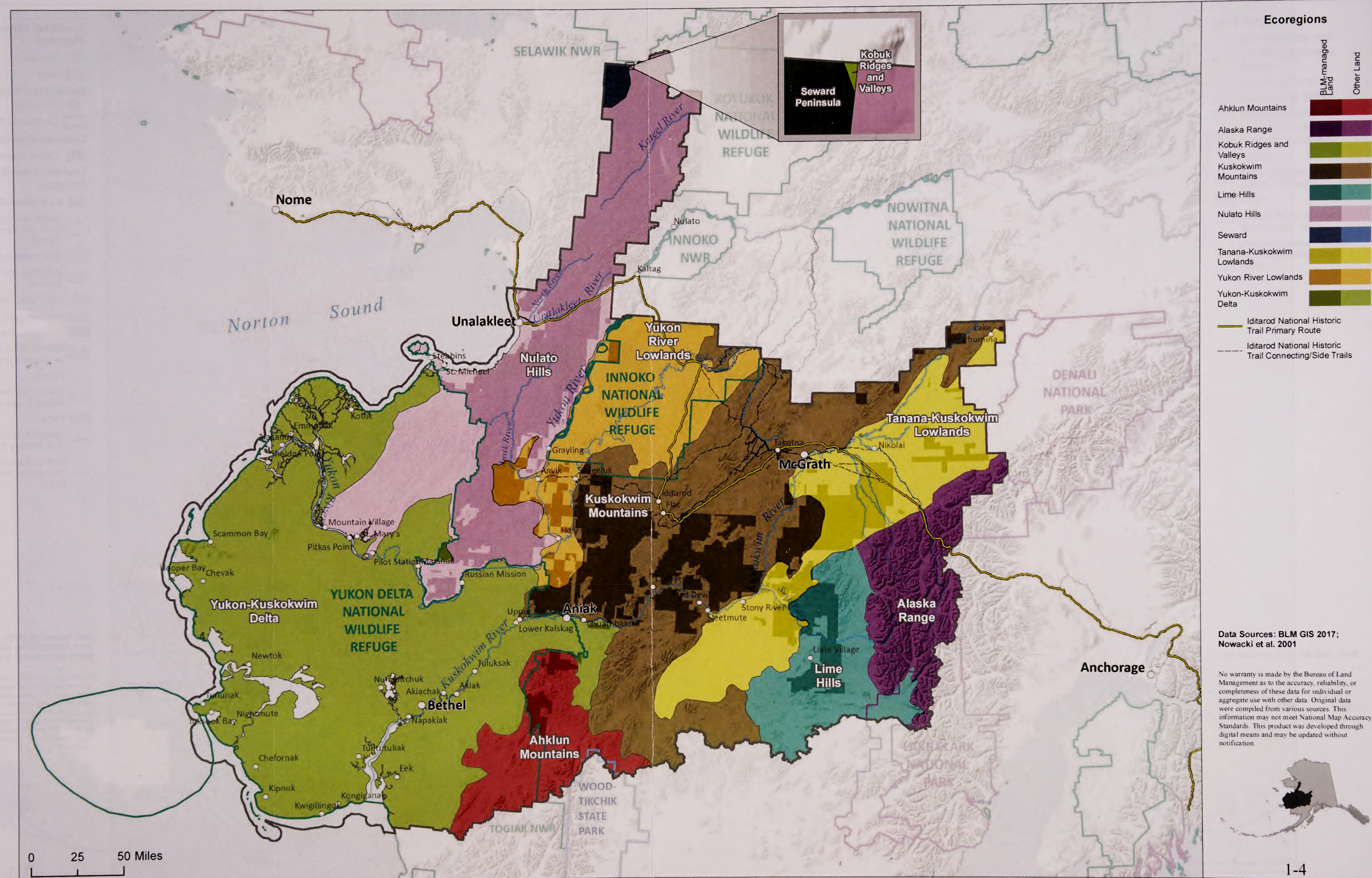


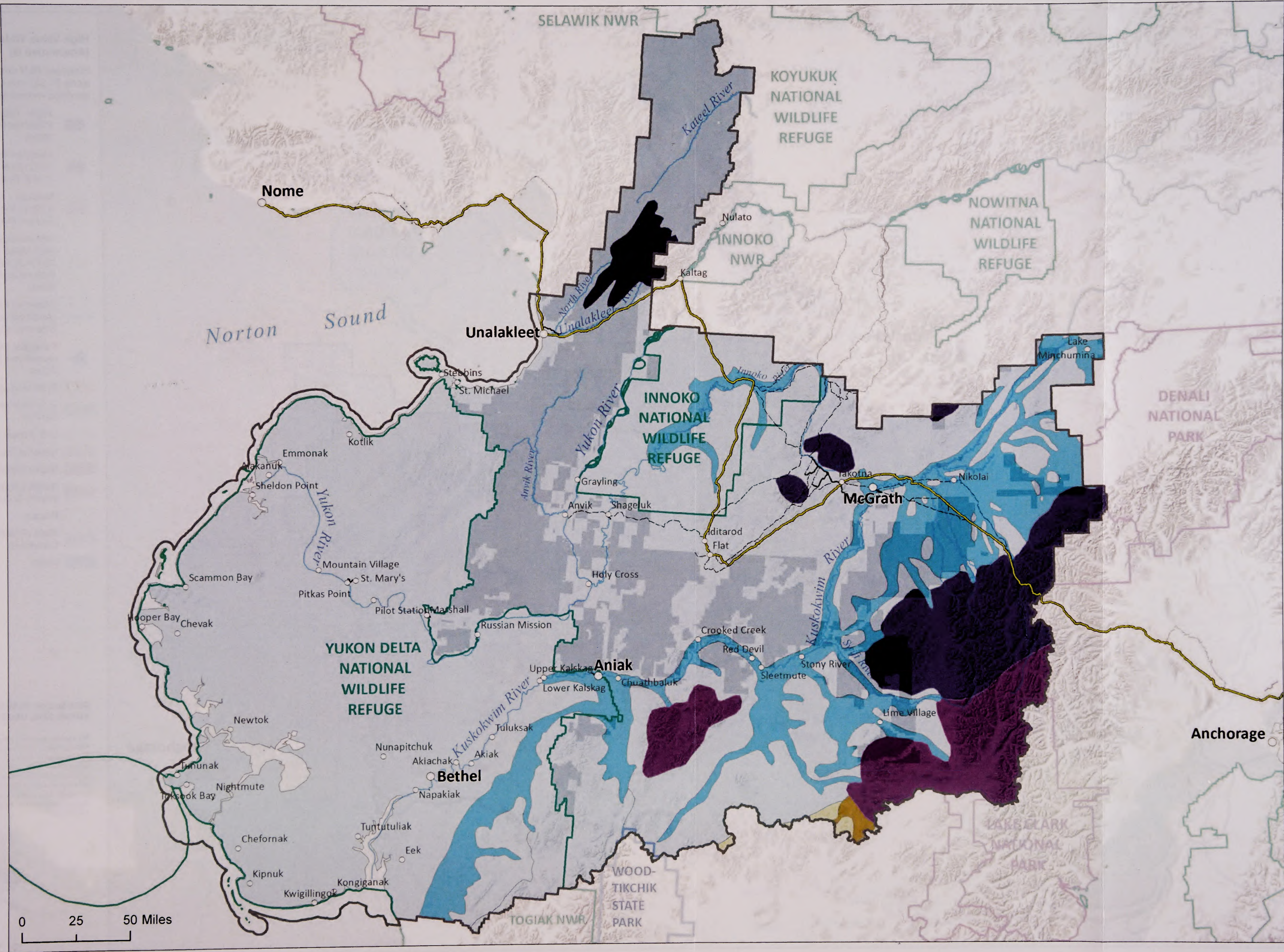
- Locatable Mineral Potential**
- Medium
 - High
- Geothermal Potential**
- Hotspots
 - Geothermal Regions
- Leasable Potential**
- Oil/Gas Basins
- Coal and Coal Gas Potential**
- Coal Basins/Districts
 - Game Management
 - Units (AK Dept of Fish & Game)
 - BLM-managed Lands
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - National Park Service
 - Native Allotment
 - Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Private
 - State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Water
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; ADF&G 2016; DGGS 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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Permafrost Distribution

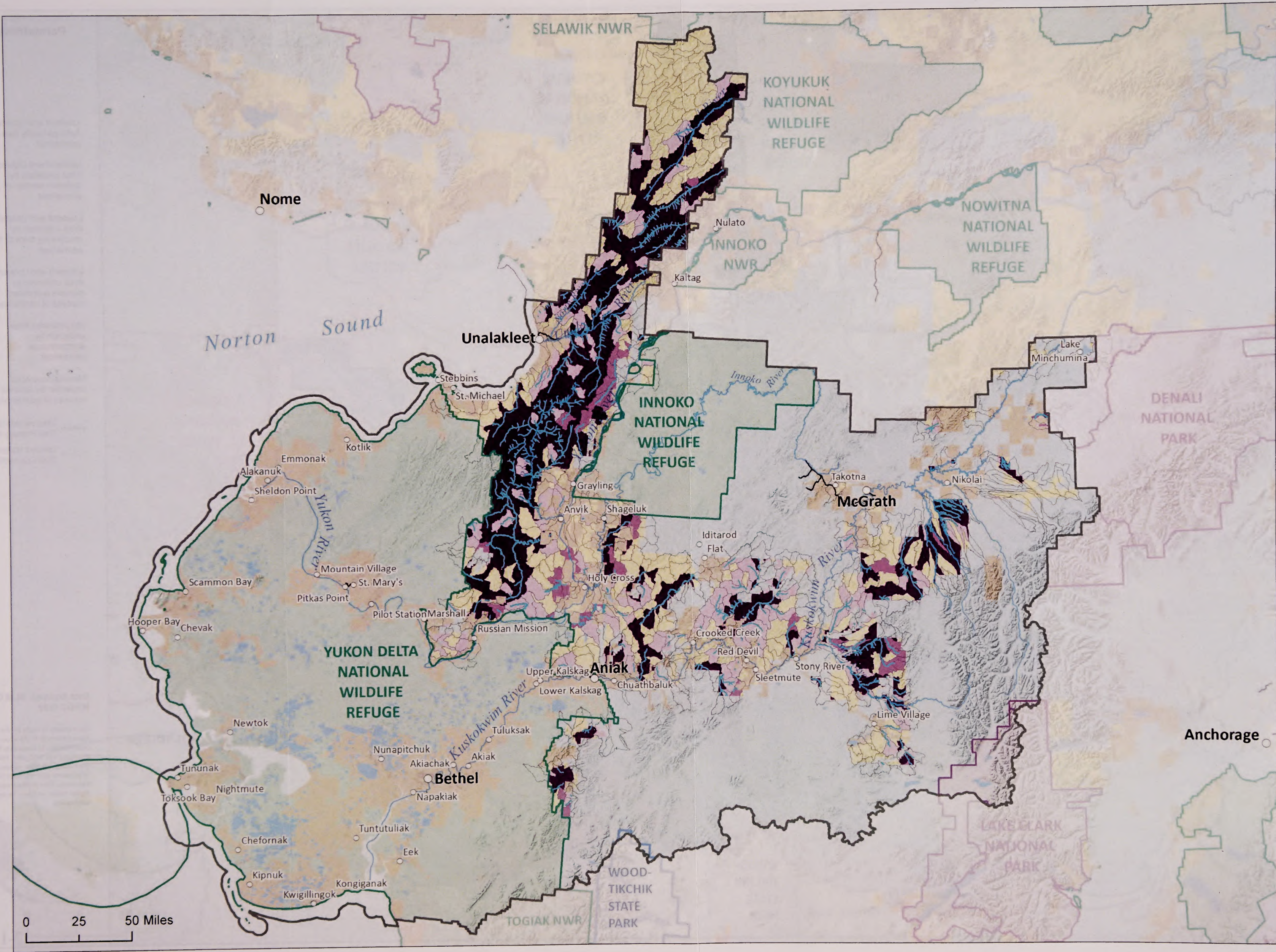
	BLM-managed Land	Other Land
Lowland and Upland Area generally free of permafrost		
Lowland and Upland Area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost		
Lowland and Upland Area underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost		
Lowland and Upland Area underlain by numerous isolated masses of permafrost		
Mountainous Area underlain by discontinuous permafrost		
Mountainous Area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost		

Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route

Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; NSIDC 1998

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**High Value Watershed Ranking
(Alternative B)**

Proposed BLM decision would apply along 21,382 miles of stream within identified watersheds

High - 195 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 Stream Miles)

Medium-High - 35 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,906 Stream Miles)

Medium - 167 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (6,494 Stream Miles)

Watersheds Assessed for High Value Watersheds - 724 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 Stream Miles)

Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Rivers and Streams - 3,862 Miles)

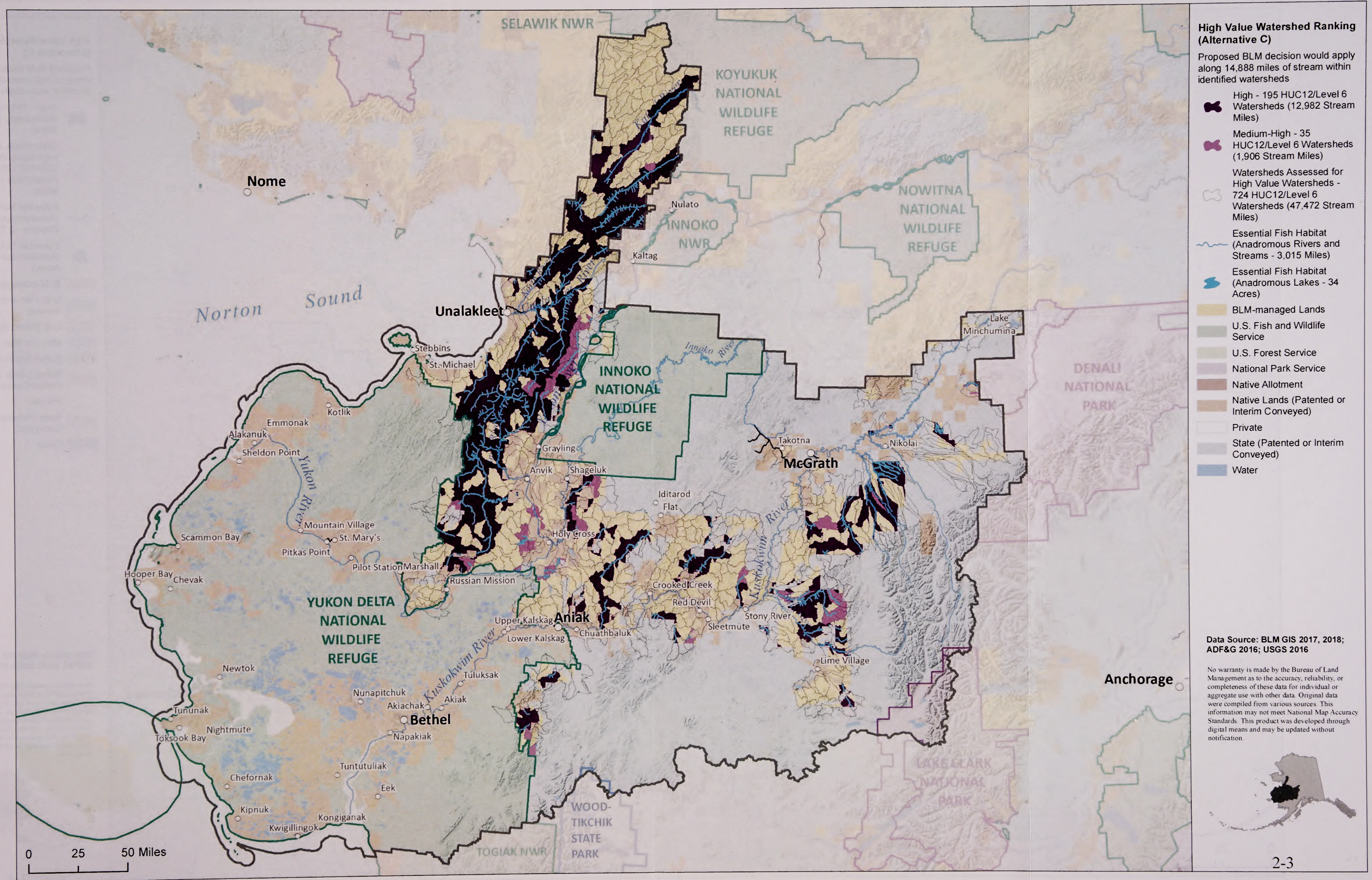
Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Lakes - 34 Acres)

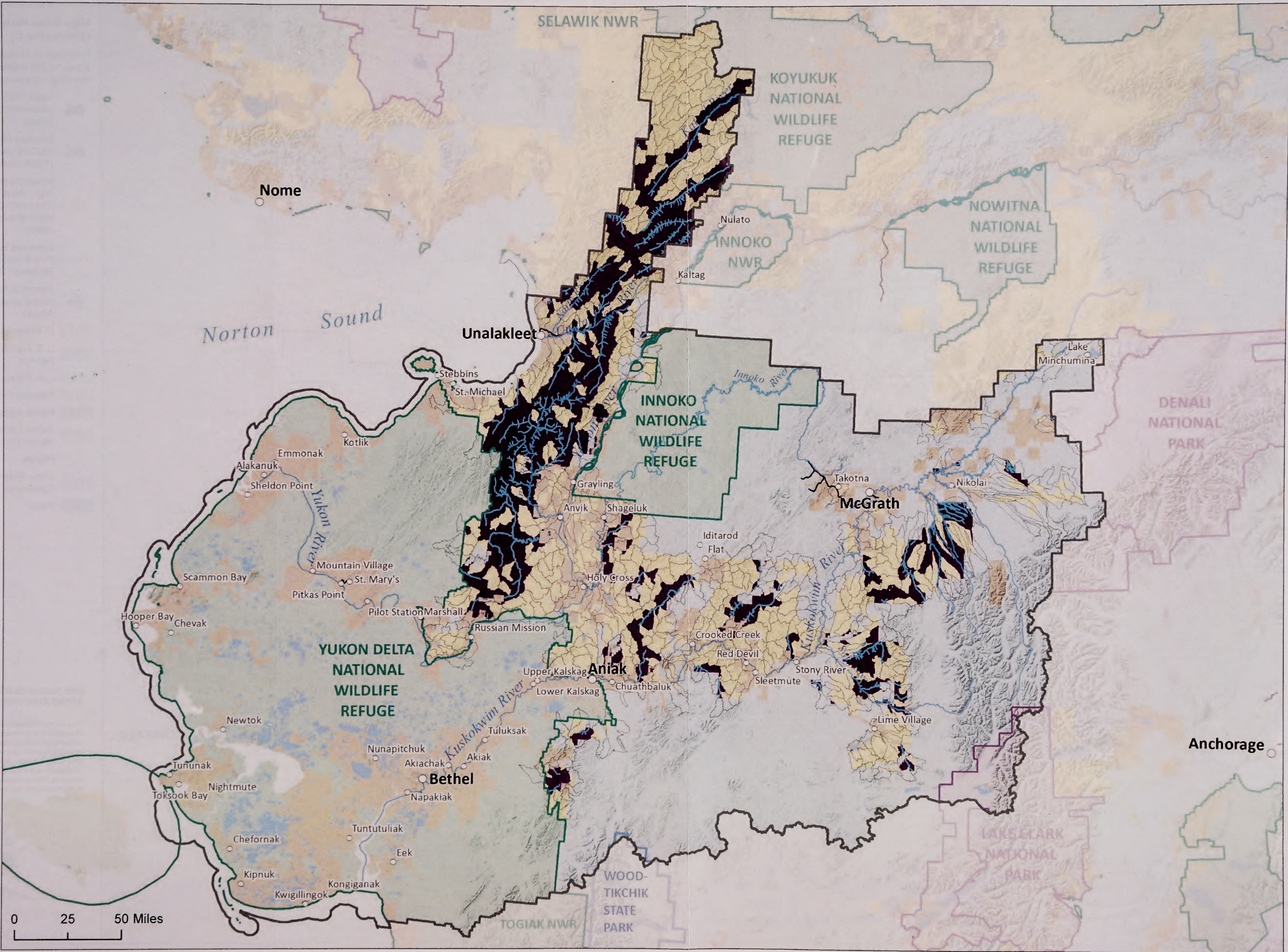
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADF&G 2016; USGS 2016

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High Value Watershed Ranking (Alternative D)

Proposed BLM decision would apply along 12,982 miles of stream within identified watersheds

High - 195 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 Stream Miles)

Watersheds Assessed for High Value Watersheds - 724 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 Stream Miles)

Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Rivers and Streams - 2,776 Miles)

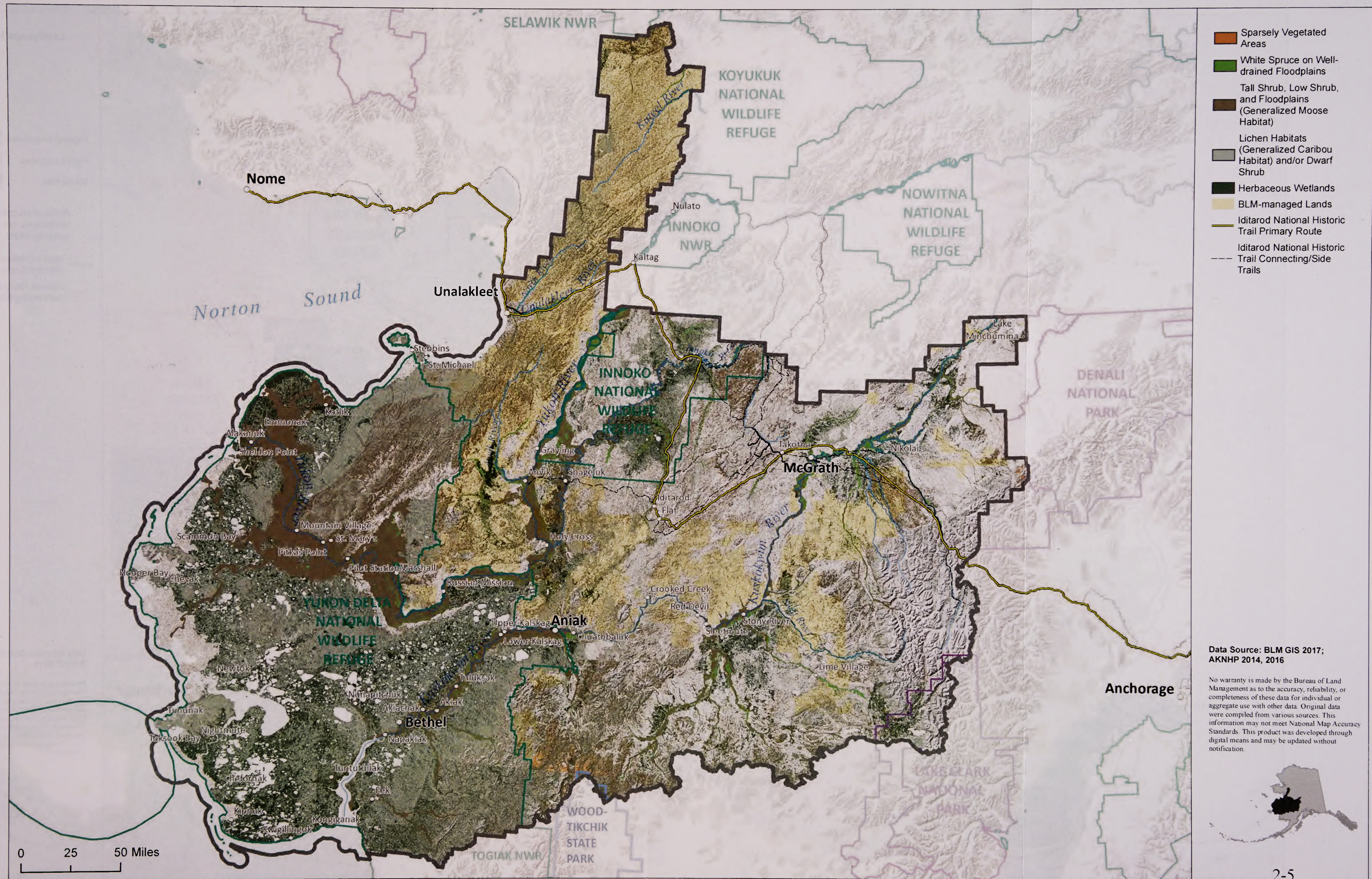
Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Lakes - 34 Acres)

- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

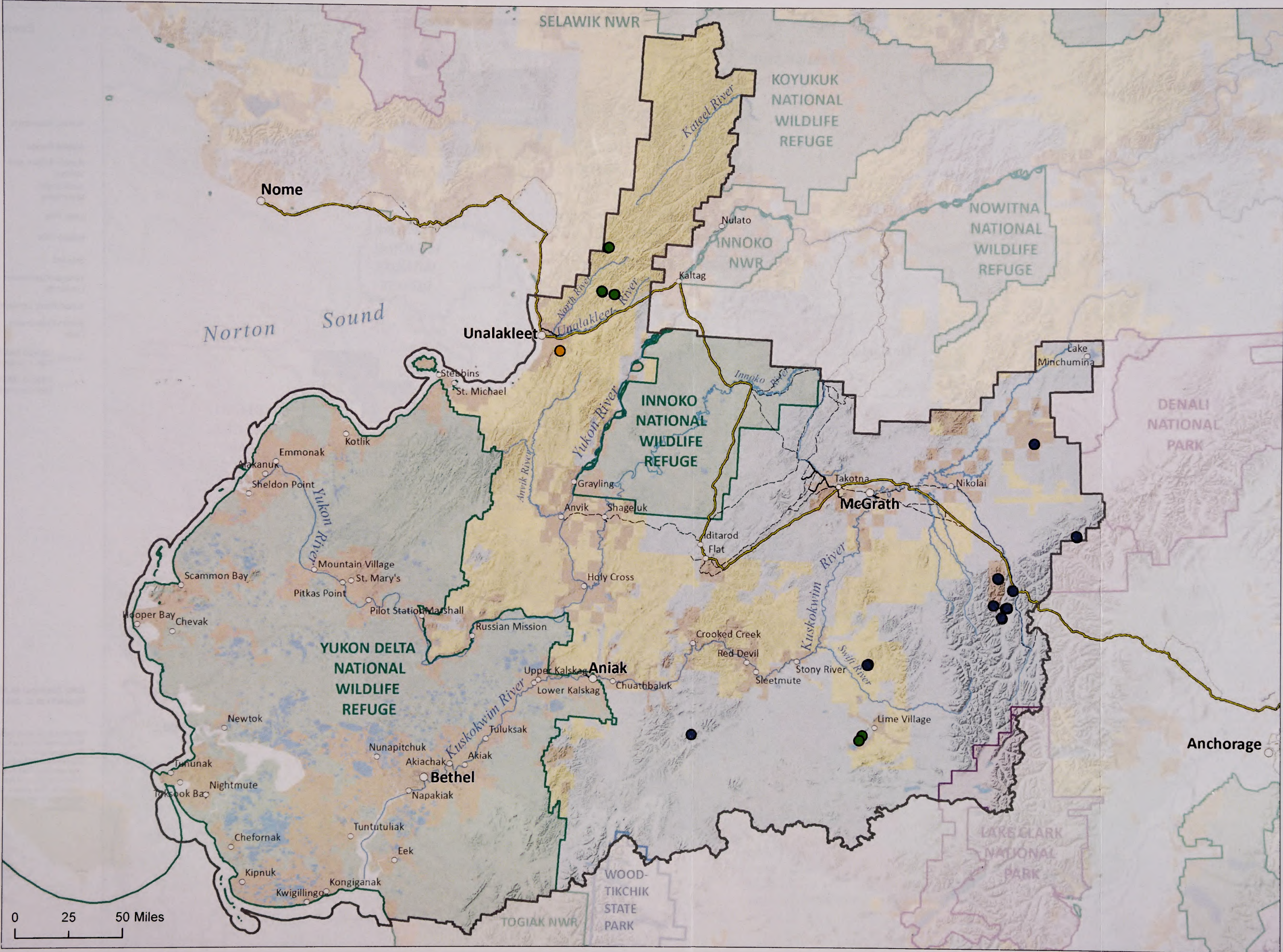
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADF&G 2016; USGS 2016

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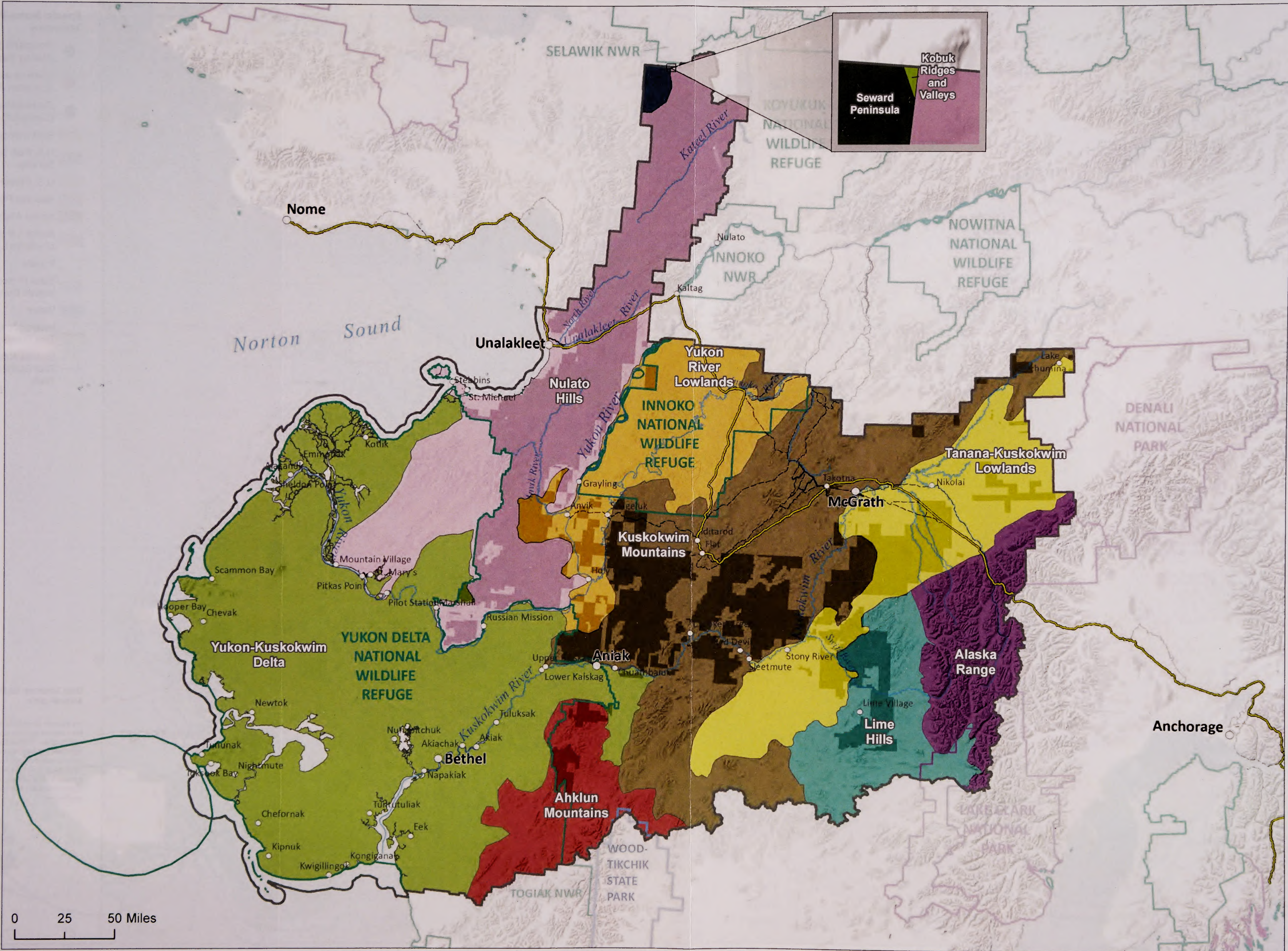


- Special Status Plant Taxonomy**
- Douglasia beringensis* (Bering dwarf-primrose)
 - Koeleria asiatica* (Eurasian Junegrass)
 - Smelowskia pyriformis* (Candytuft)
 - BLM-managed Lands
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - National Park Service
 - Native Allotment
 - Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Private
 - State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Water
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017;
AKNHP 2013

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Ecoregions

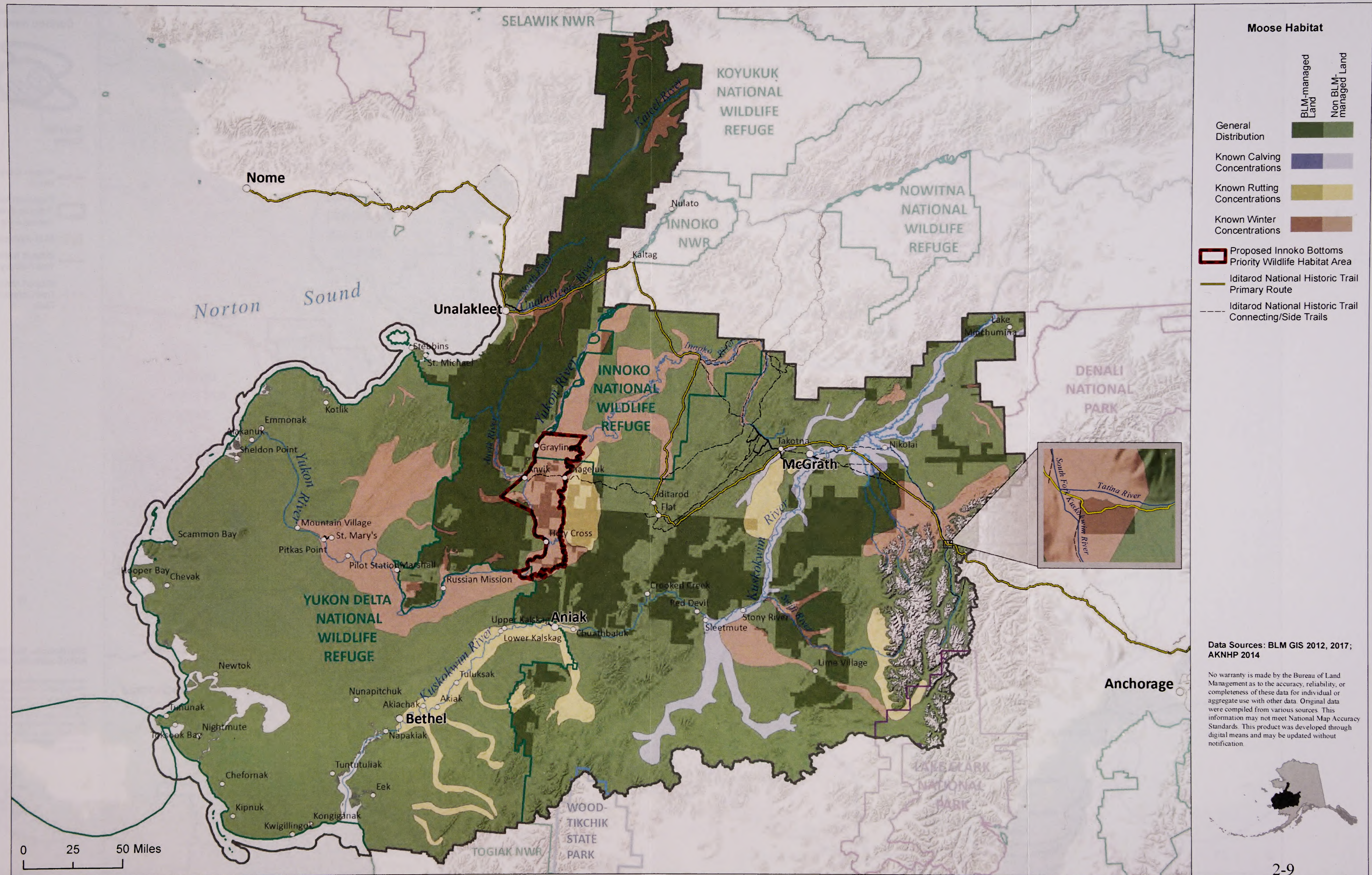


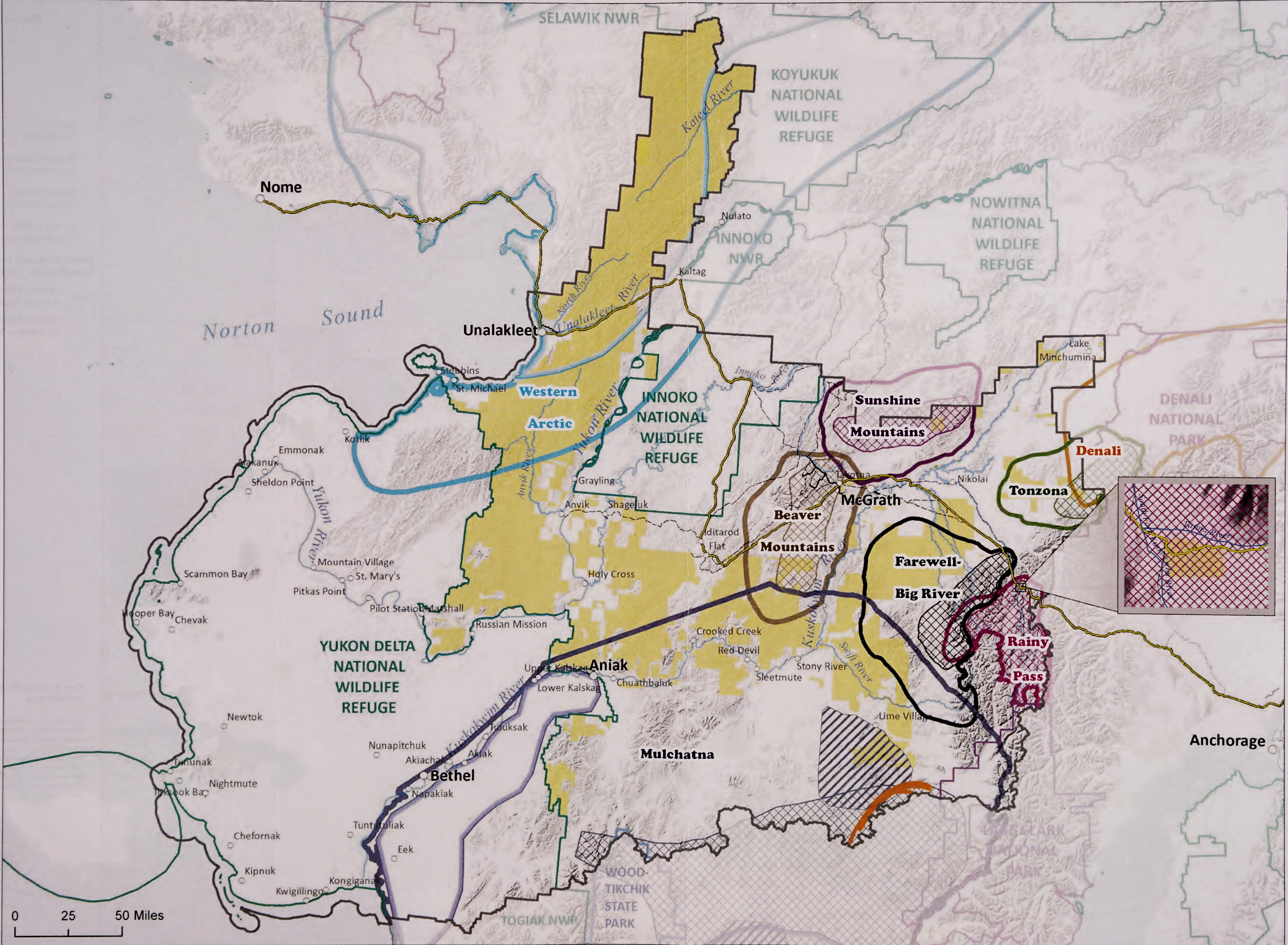
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017;
Nowacki et al. 2001

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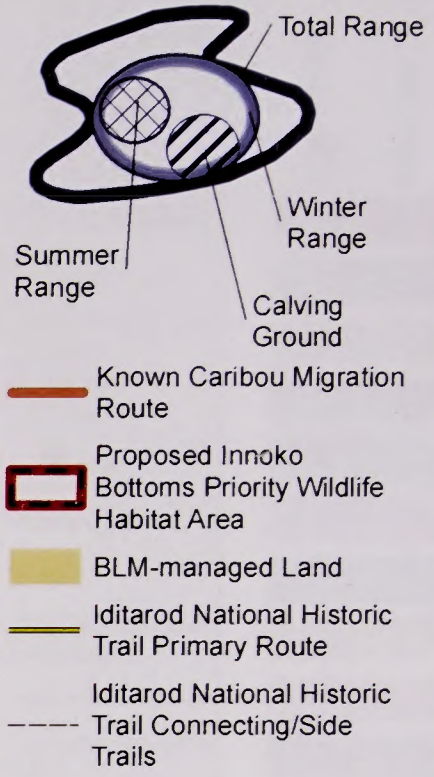


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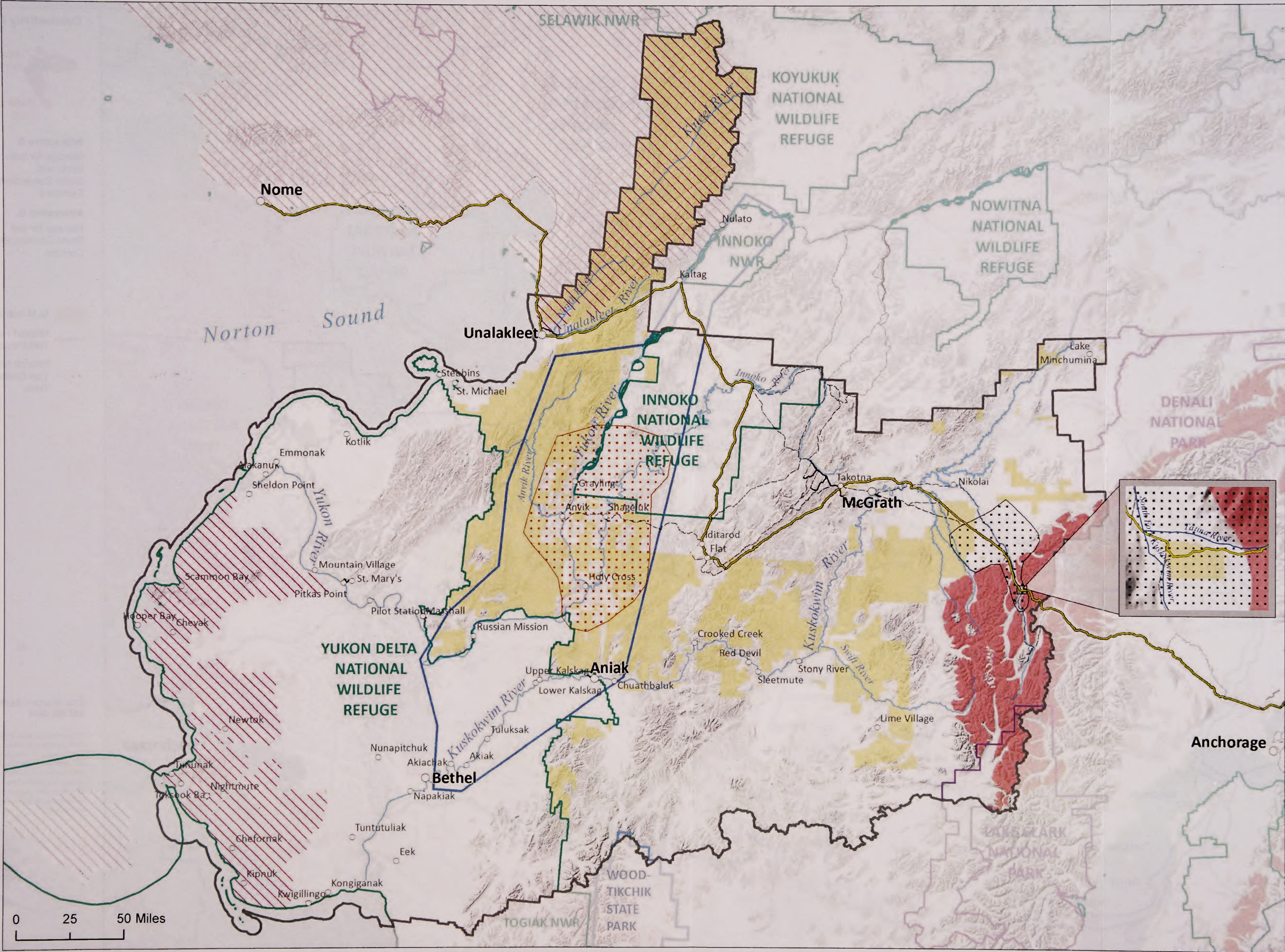
Caribou Herd and Range



Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; ADF&G 2008; RDI 2005

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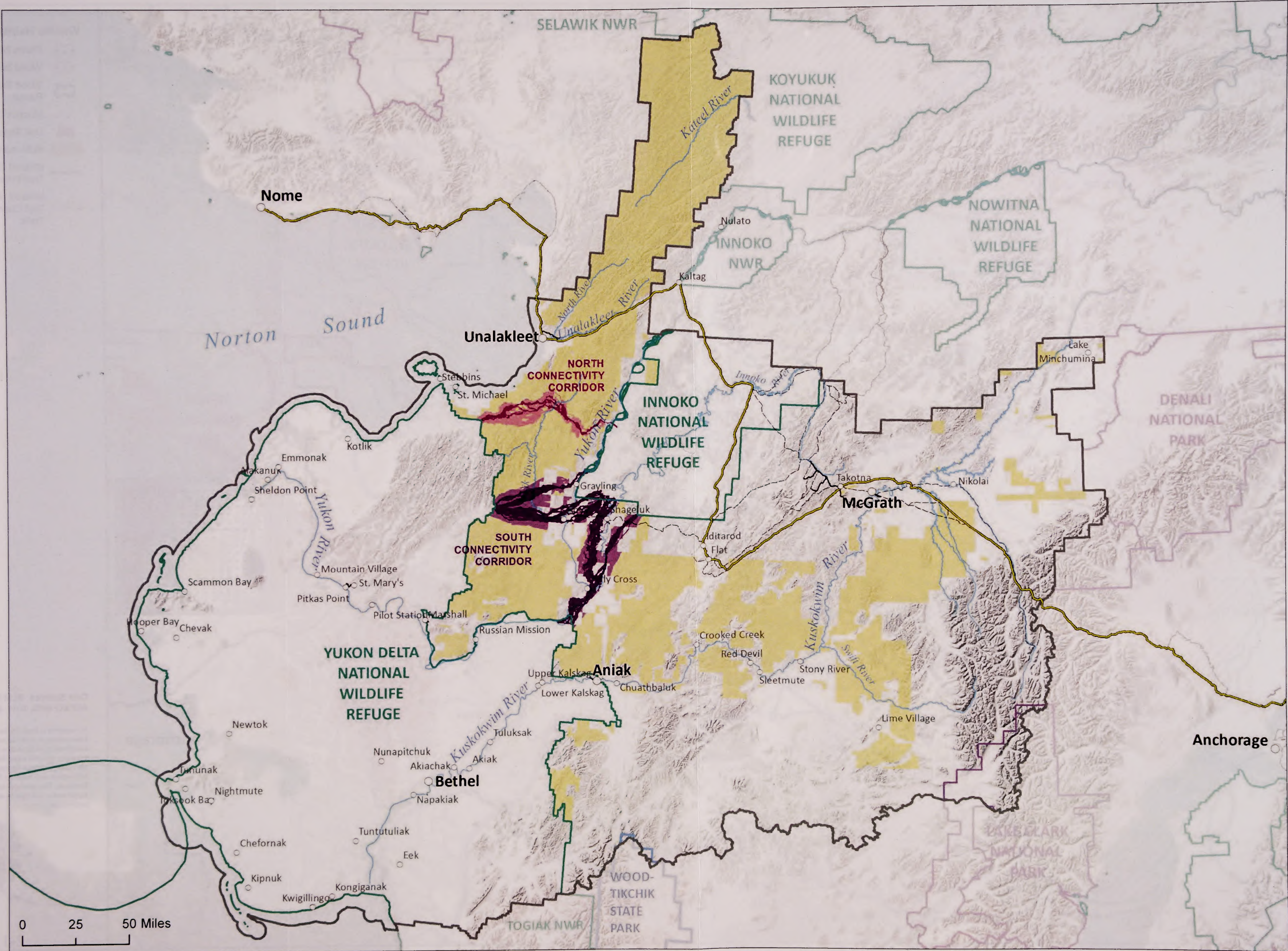
Wildlife Habitat

- Plains Bison Range
- Wood Bison Core Range
- Wood Bison Extent Range
- Muskox Range
- Dall Sheep Distribution
- BLM-managed Land
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

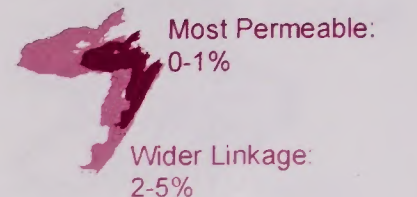
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; ADF&G 1985, 2011, 2016; RDI 2005

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Connectivity Corridors

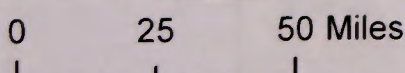


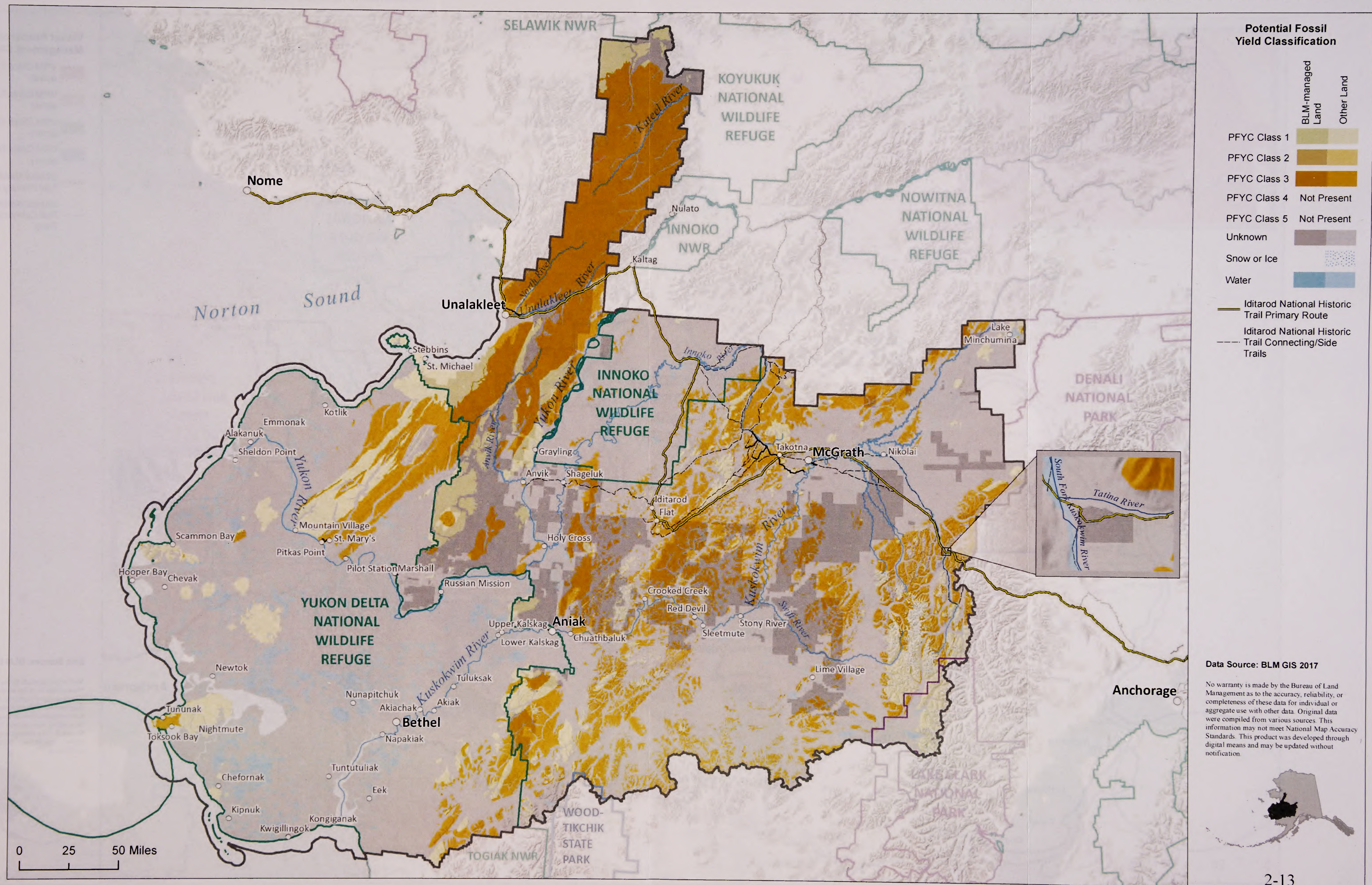
- Alternative B**
Manage for both North and South Connectivity Corridors
- Alternative C**
Manage for just South Connectivity Corridor

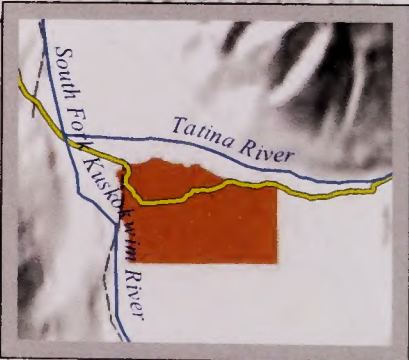
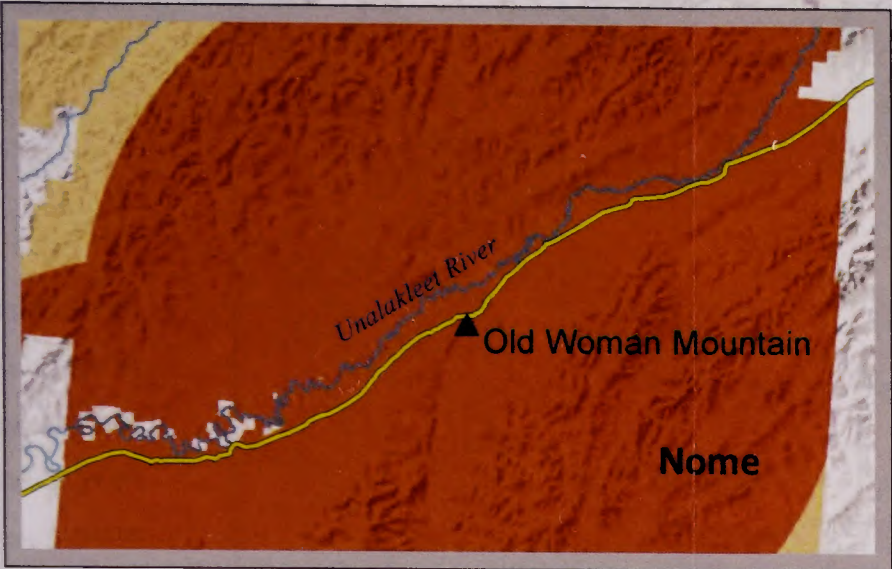
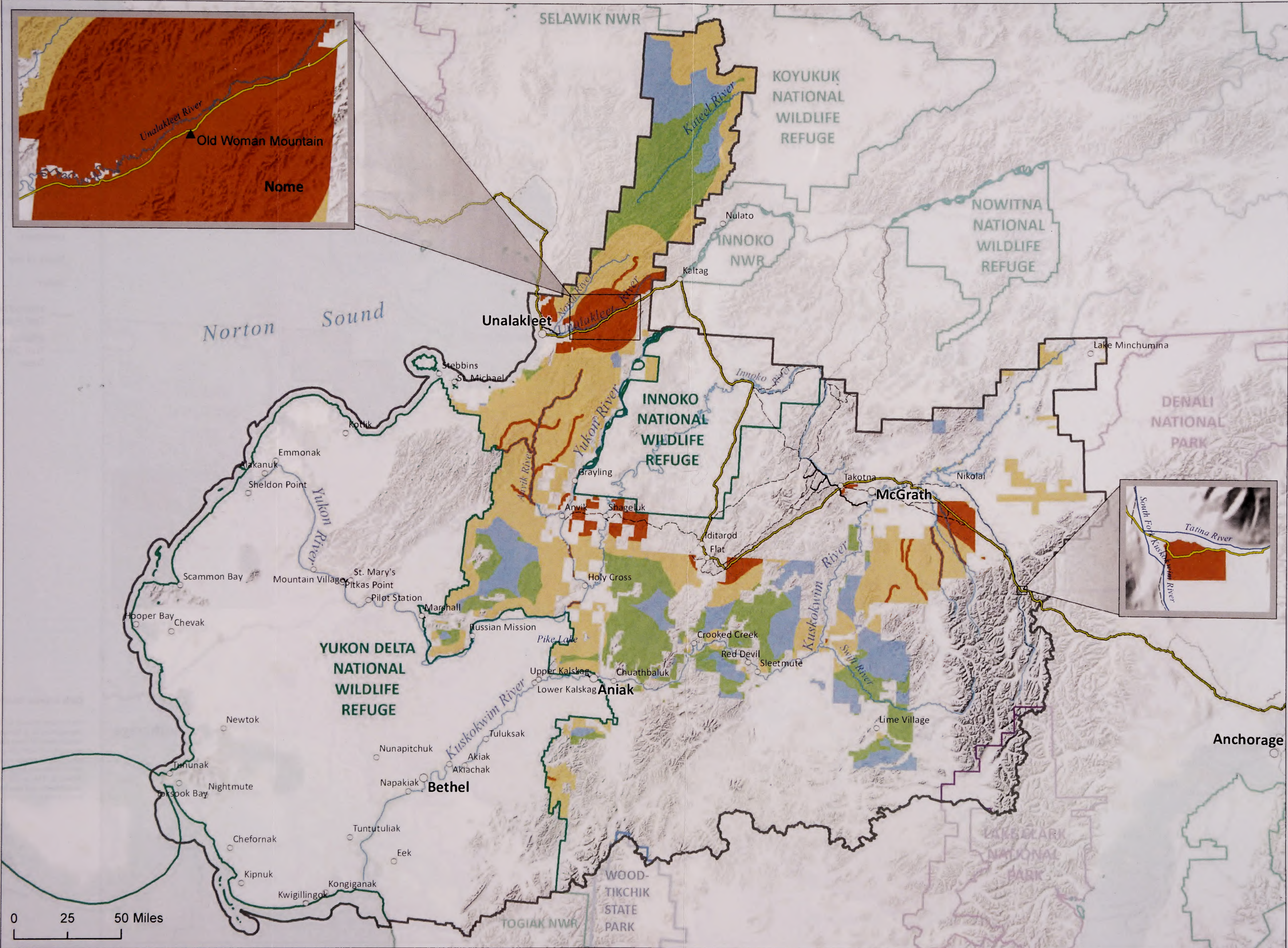
- BLM-managed Land
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; USFWS 2015

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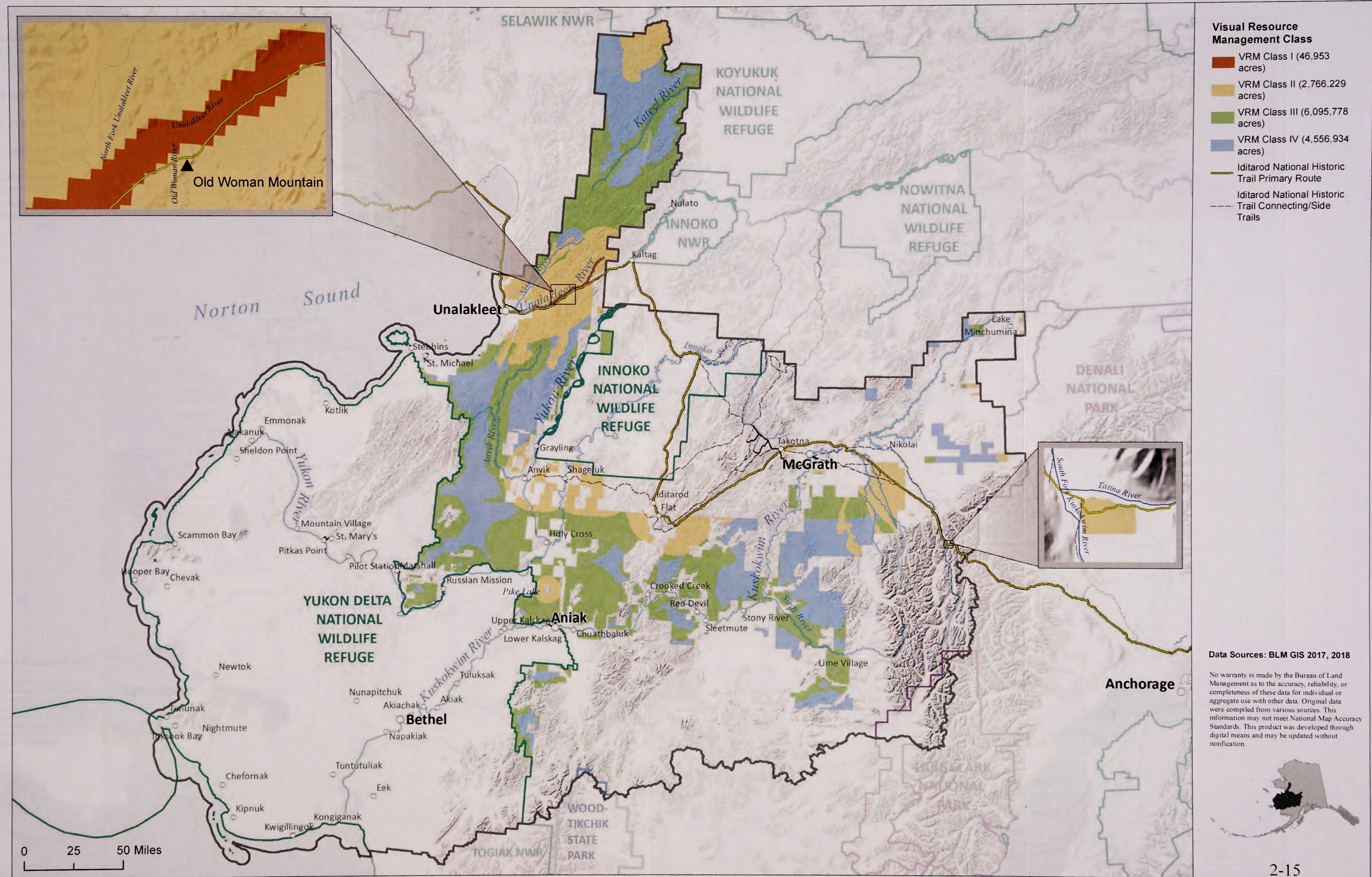
Visual Resource Management Class

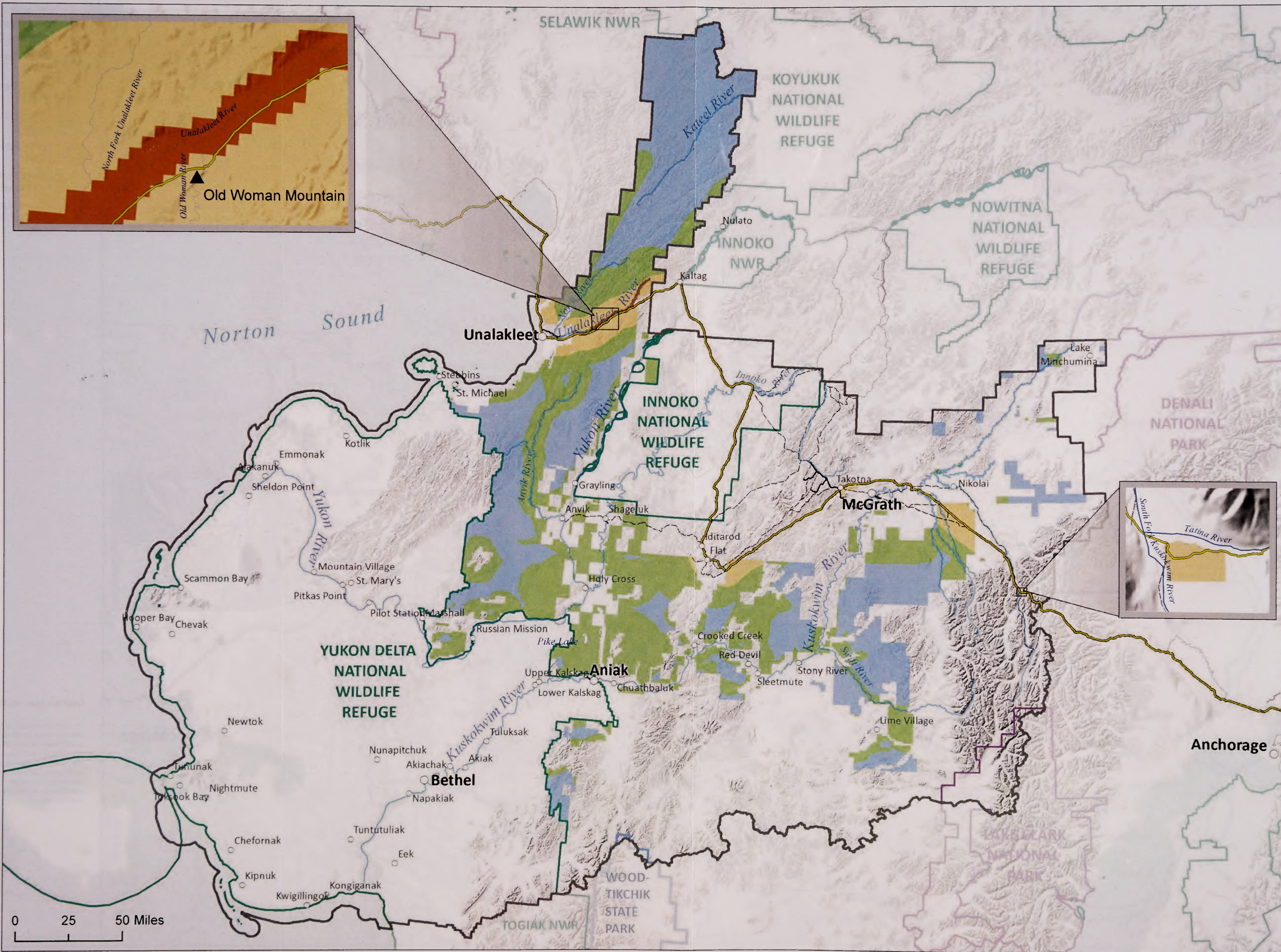
- VRM Class I (1,335,771 acres)
- VRM Class II (6,490,087 acres)
- VRM Class III (3,516,066 acres)
- VRM Class IV (2,123,971 acres)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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Visual Resource Management Class

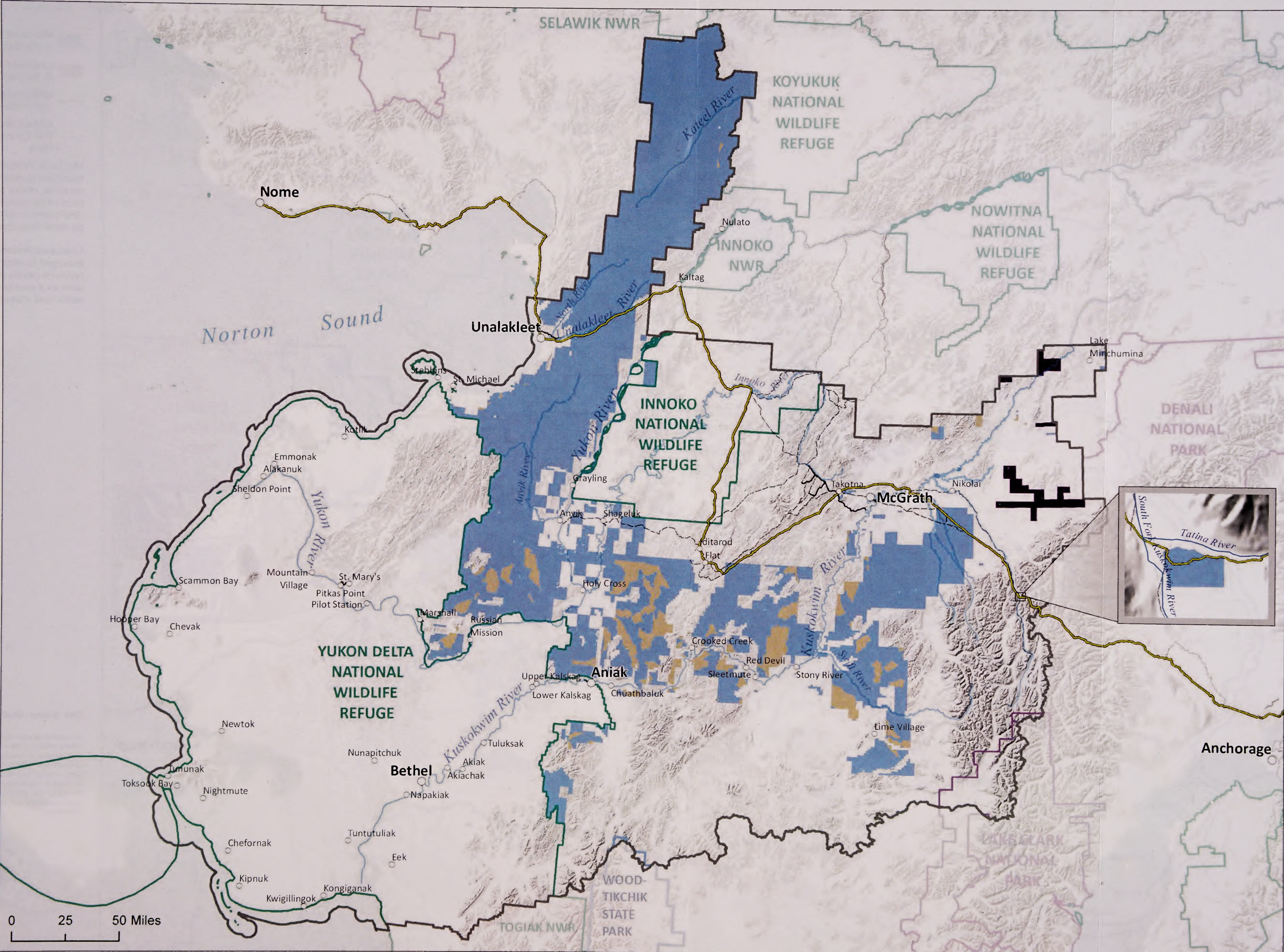
- VRM Class I (46,953 acres)
- VRM Class II (679,553 acres)
- VRM Class III (6,140,235 acres)
- VRM Class IV (6,599,152 acres)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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0 25 50 Miles



- Top-Level Protection (277,489 acres)
- Mid-Level Protection (12,040,490 acres)
- Low-Level Protection (1,148,024 acres)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Top-Level Protection: Lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other resource values and multiple uses.

Mid-Level Protection: Lands managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics

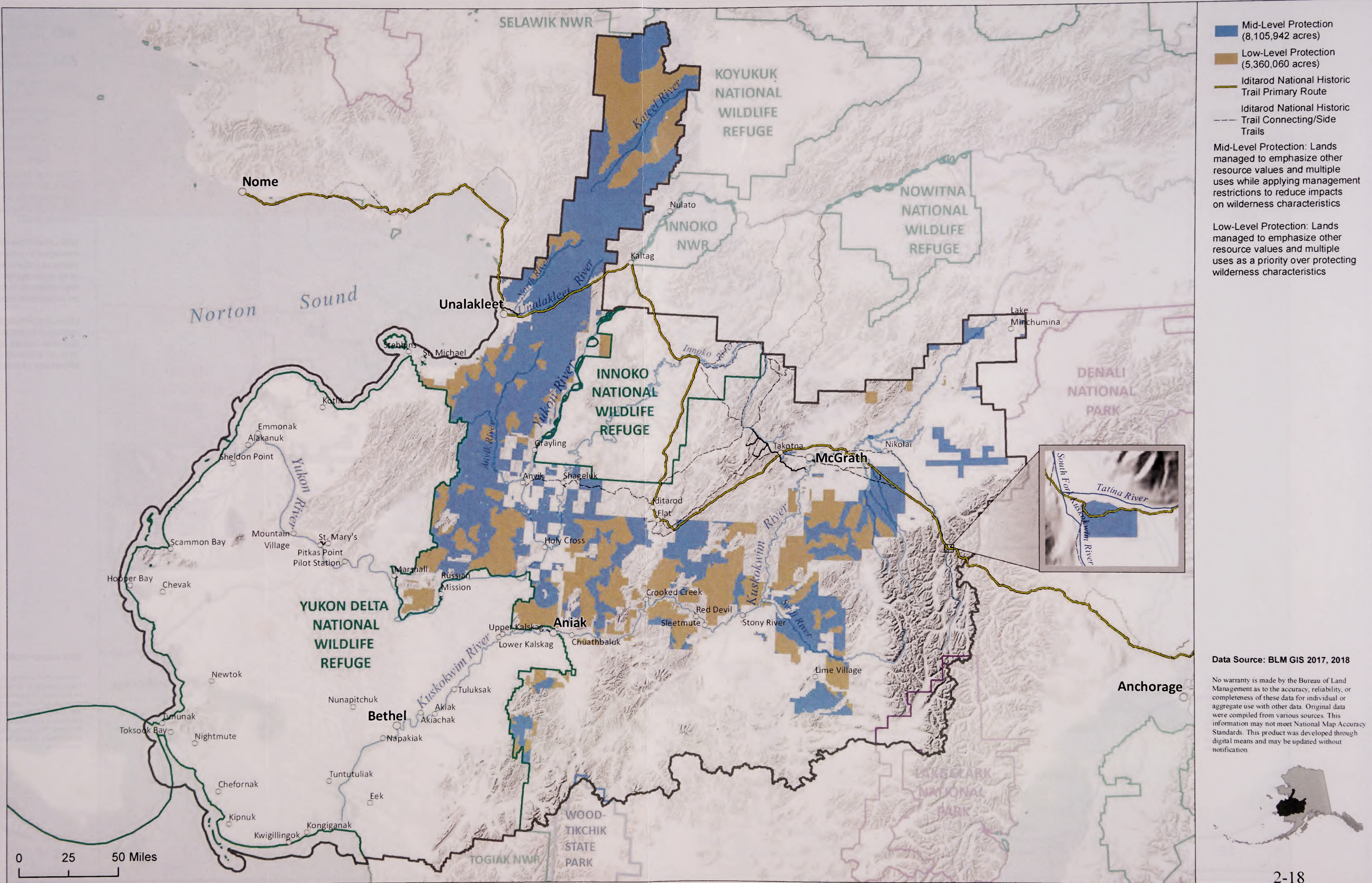
Low-Level Protection: Lands managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses as a priority over protecting wilderness characteristics

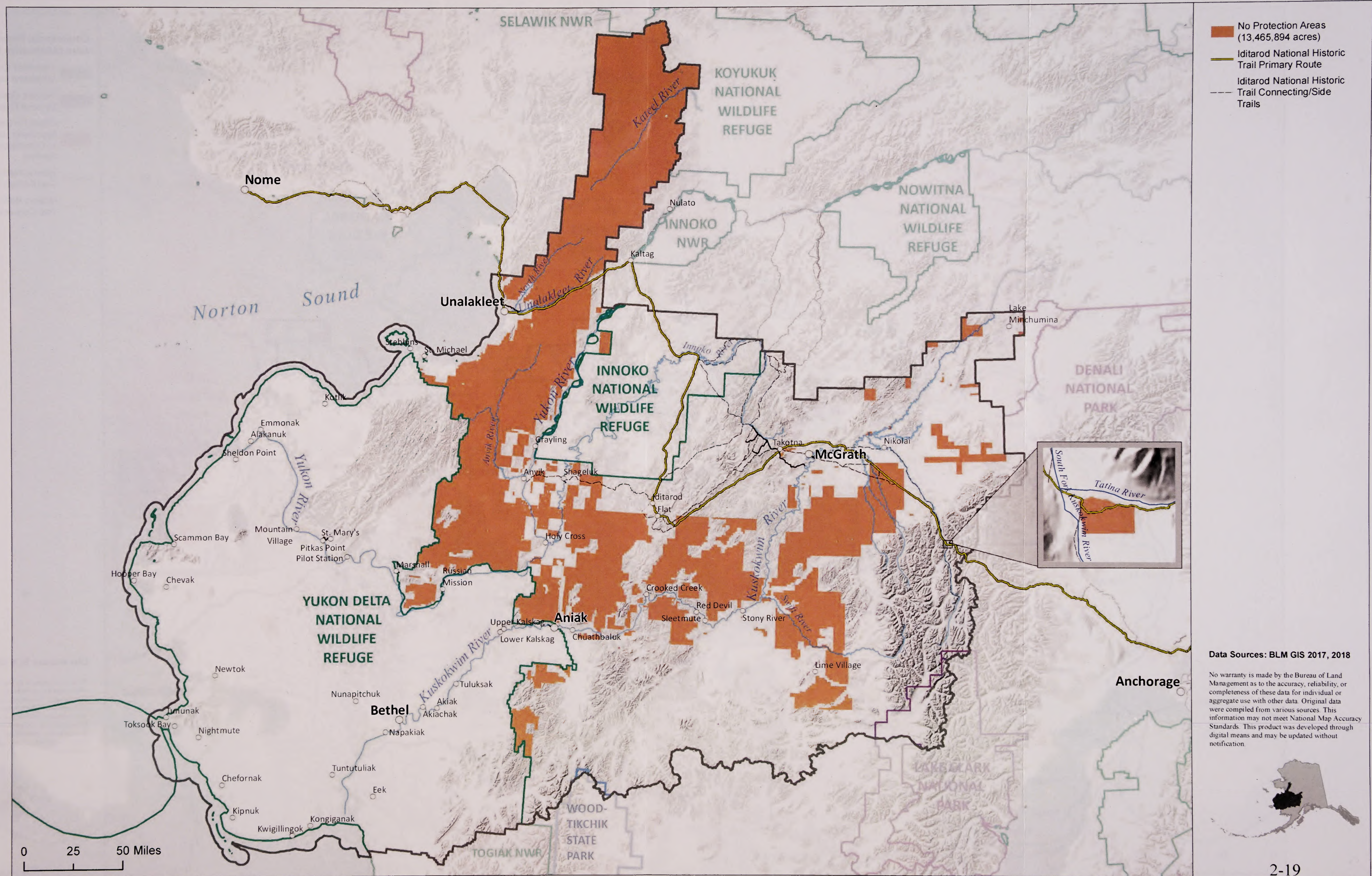


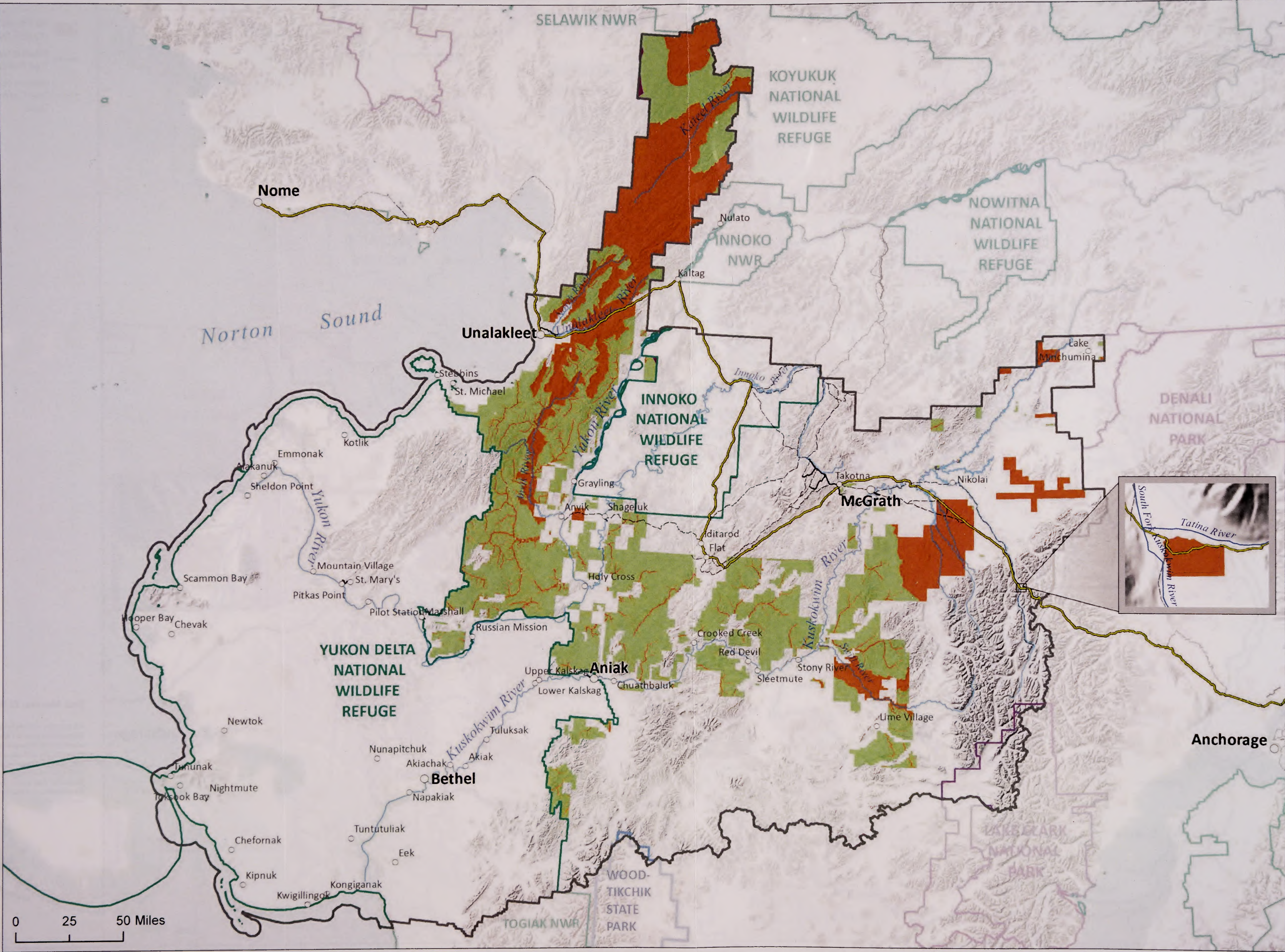
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.









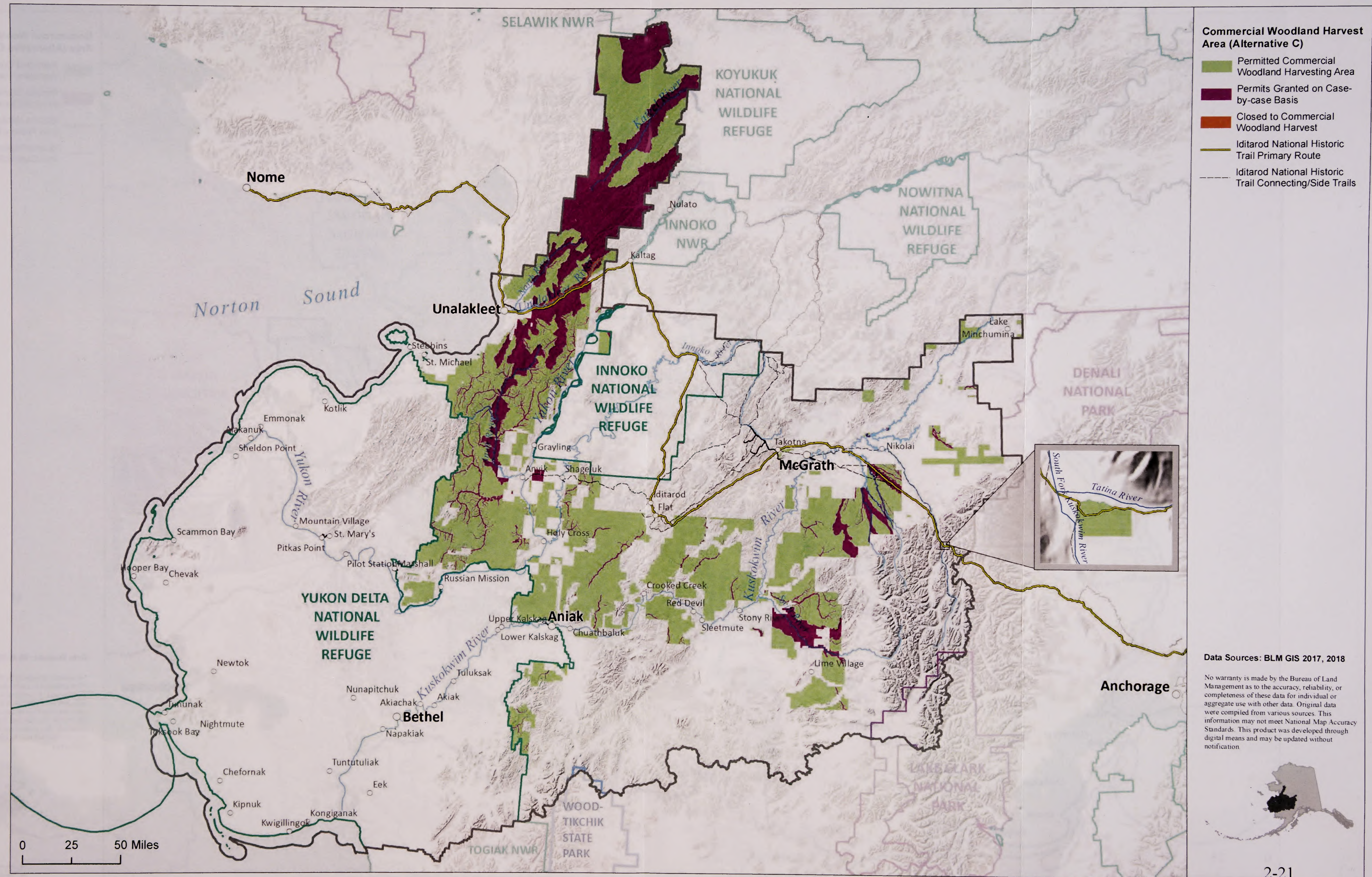
Commercial Woodland Harvest Area (Alternative B)

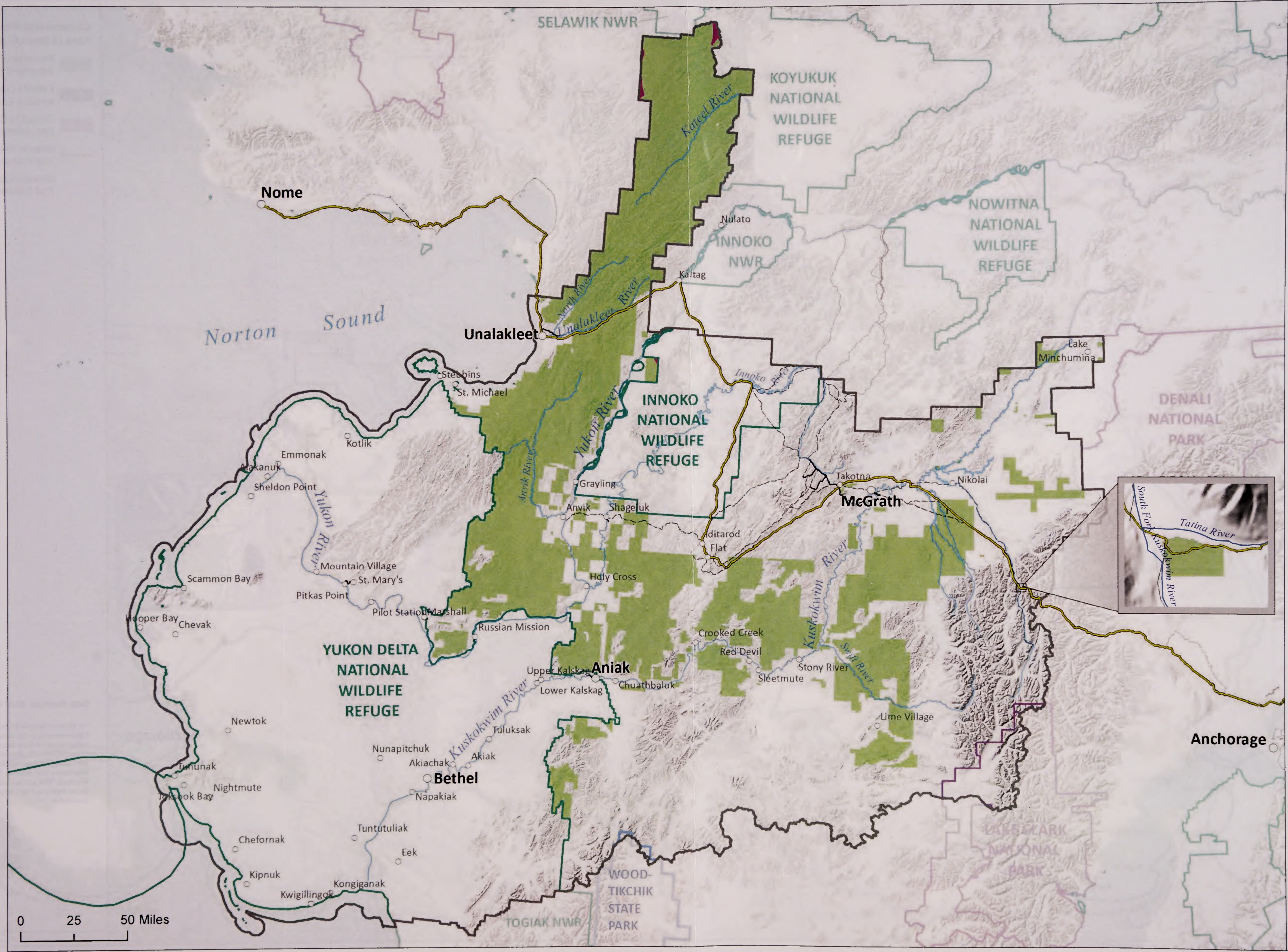
- Permitted Commercial Woodland Harvesting Area
- Permits Granted on Case-by-case Basis
- Closed to Commercial Woodland Harvest; Closed to Commercial Woodland Harvest
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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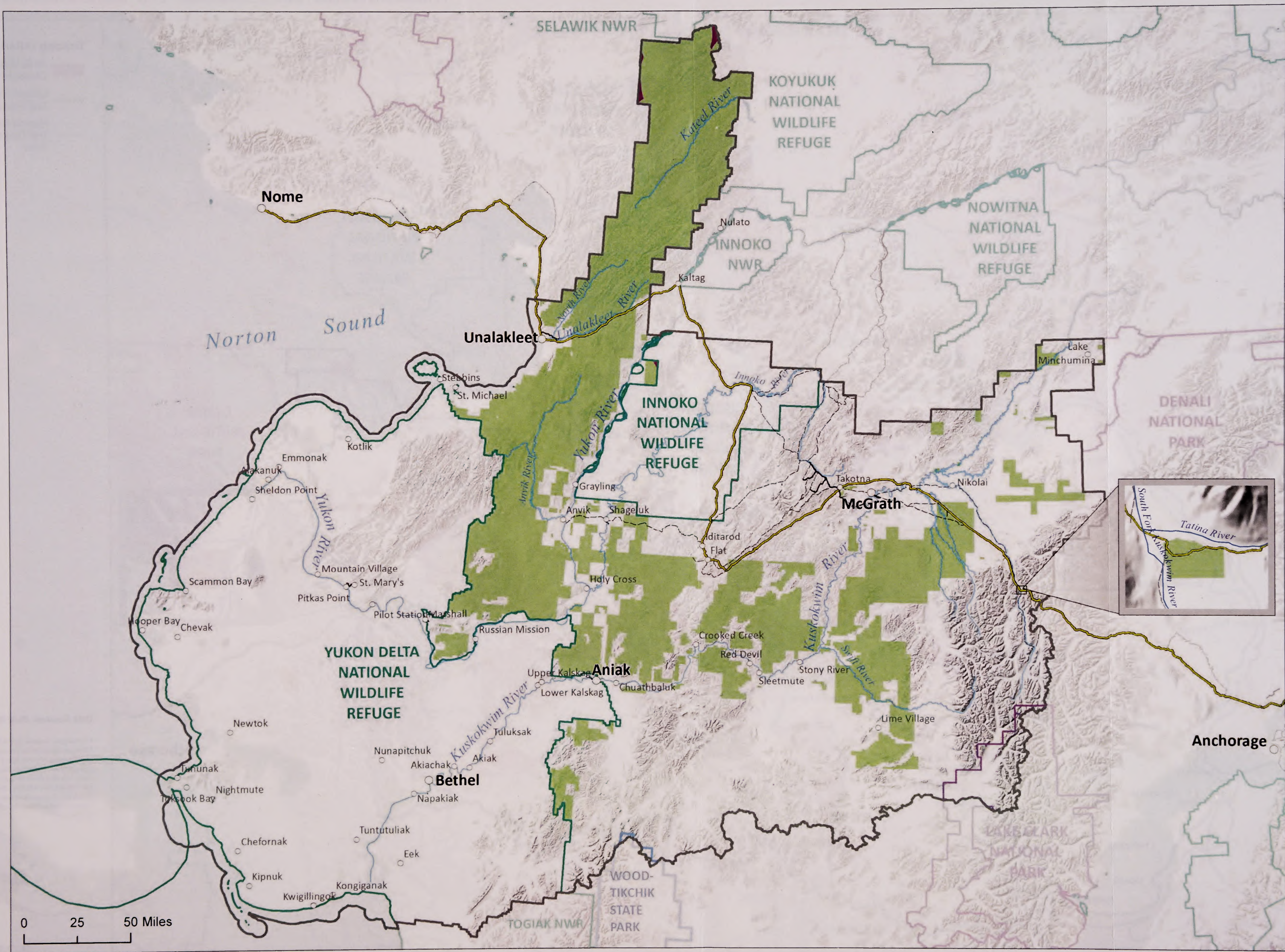
Commercial Woodland Harvest Area (Alternative D)

- Permitted Commercial Woodland Harvest Area
- Permits Granted on Case-by-case Basis
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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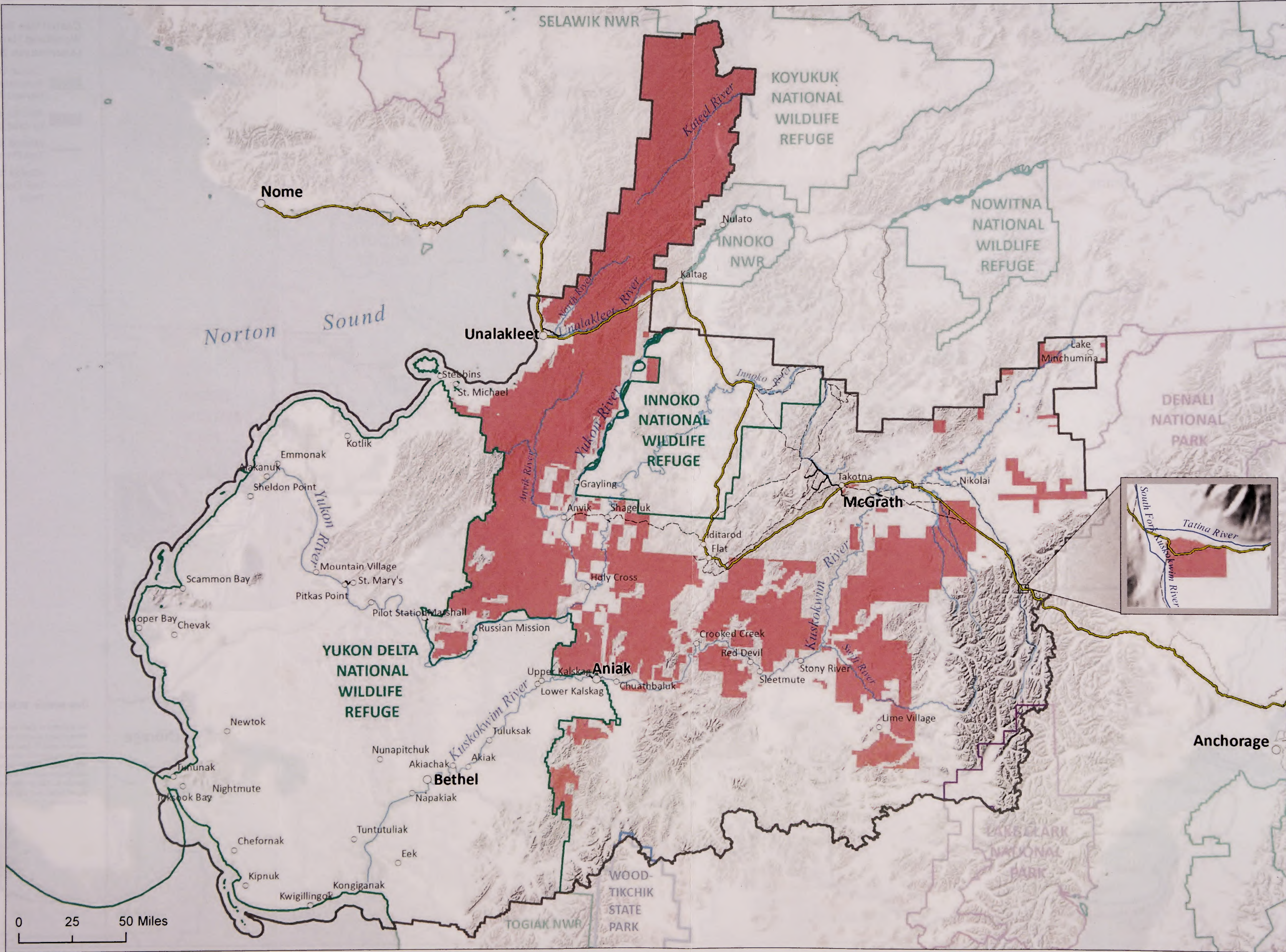
**Casual Use Subsistence
Woodland Harvest Areas
(Alternatives B & C)**

- Casual Use and Subsistence Woodland Harvest Areas
- Permits granted on case-by-case basis
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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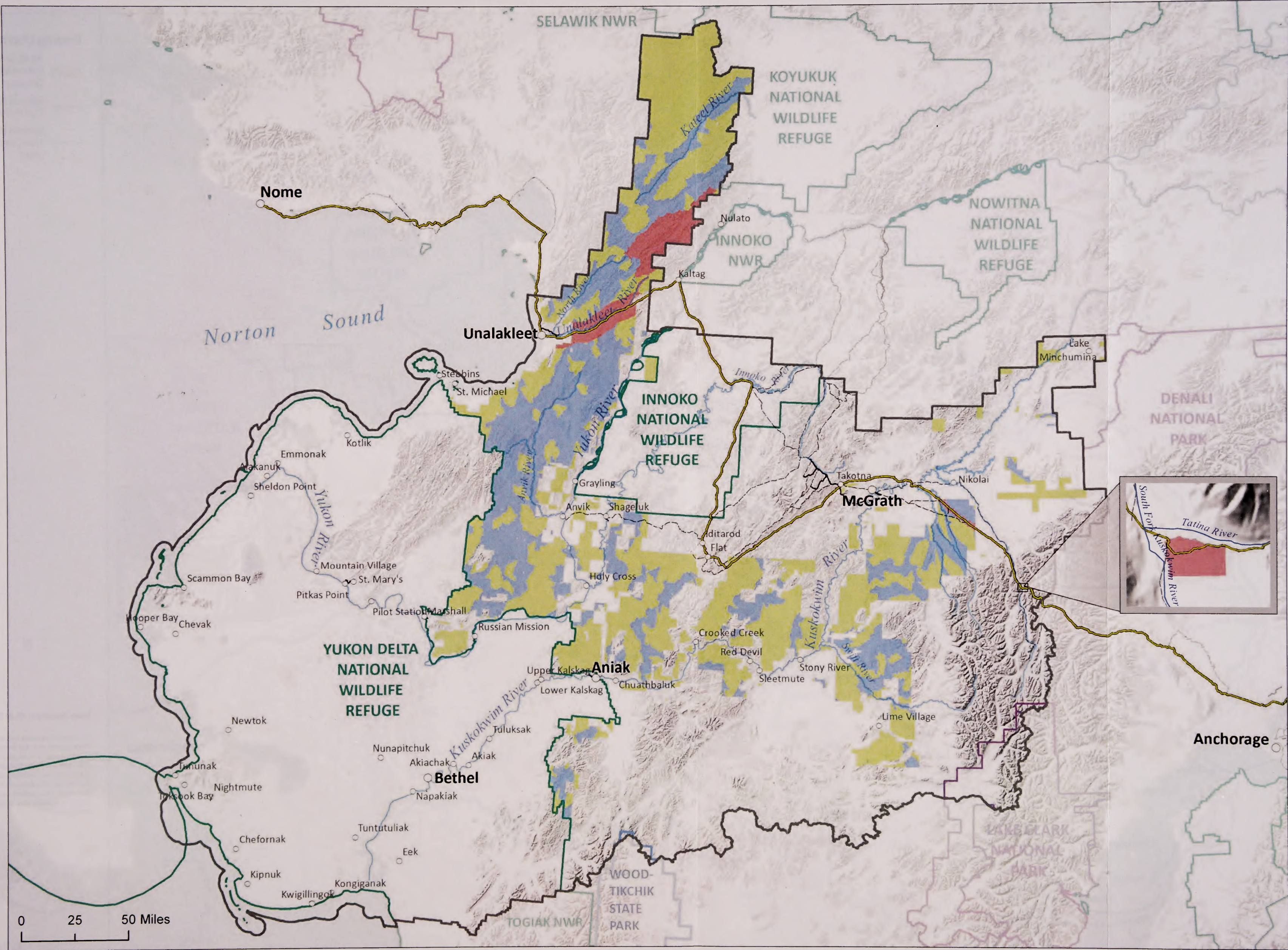
Grazing (Alternative B)

- All BLM-managed Lands Closed to Grazing
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- - - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

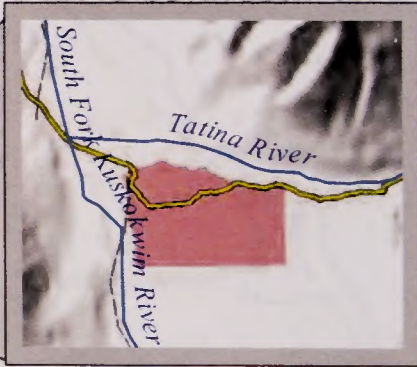
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Grazing (Alternative C)

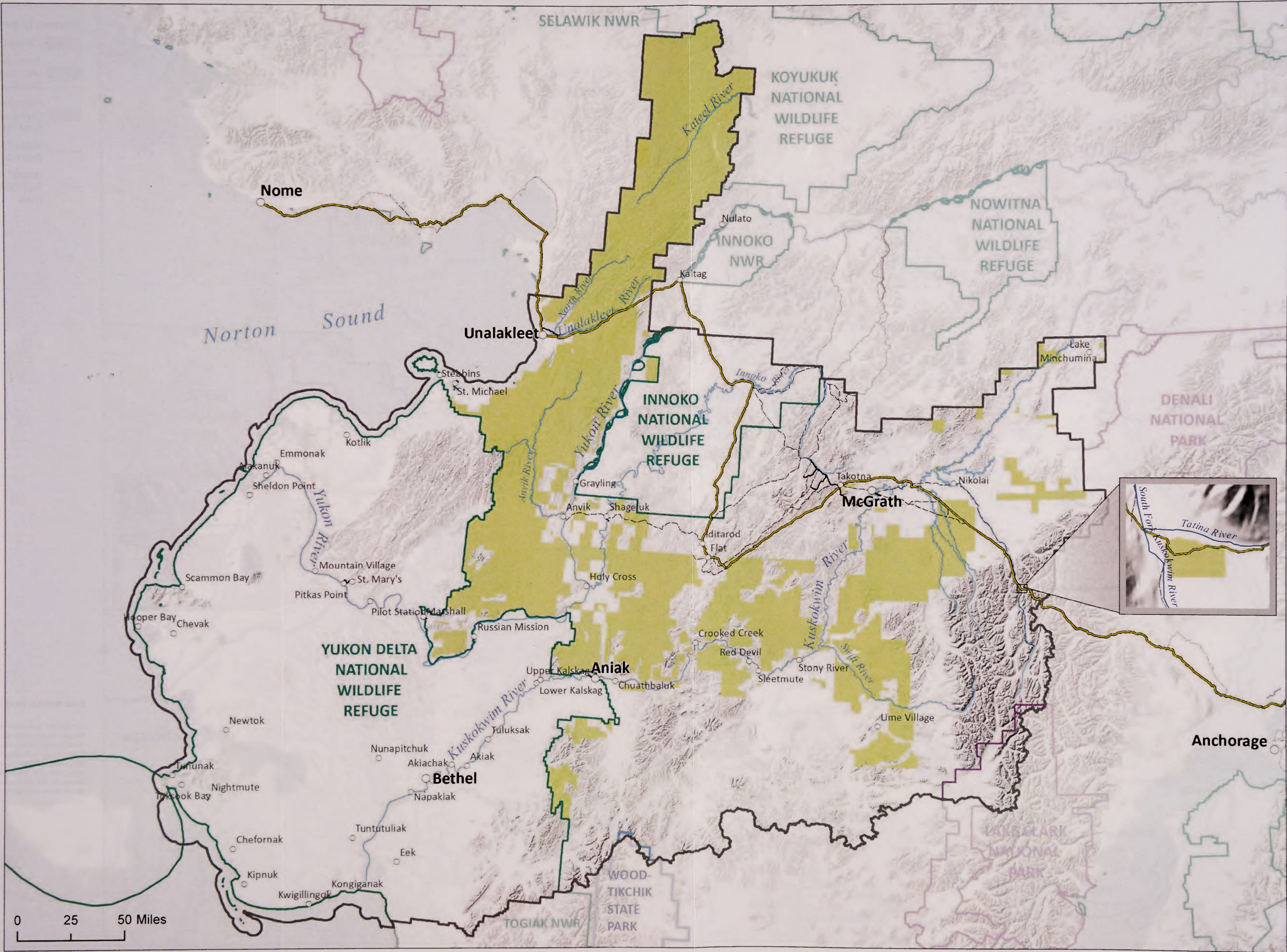
- Closed to Grazing
- Areas Closed to Grazing until Standards are Developed
- Potentially Open to Grazing on a Case-by-Case Basis
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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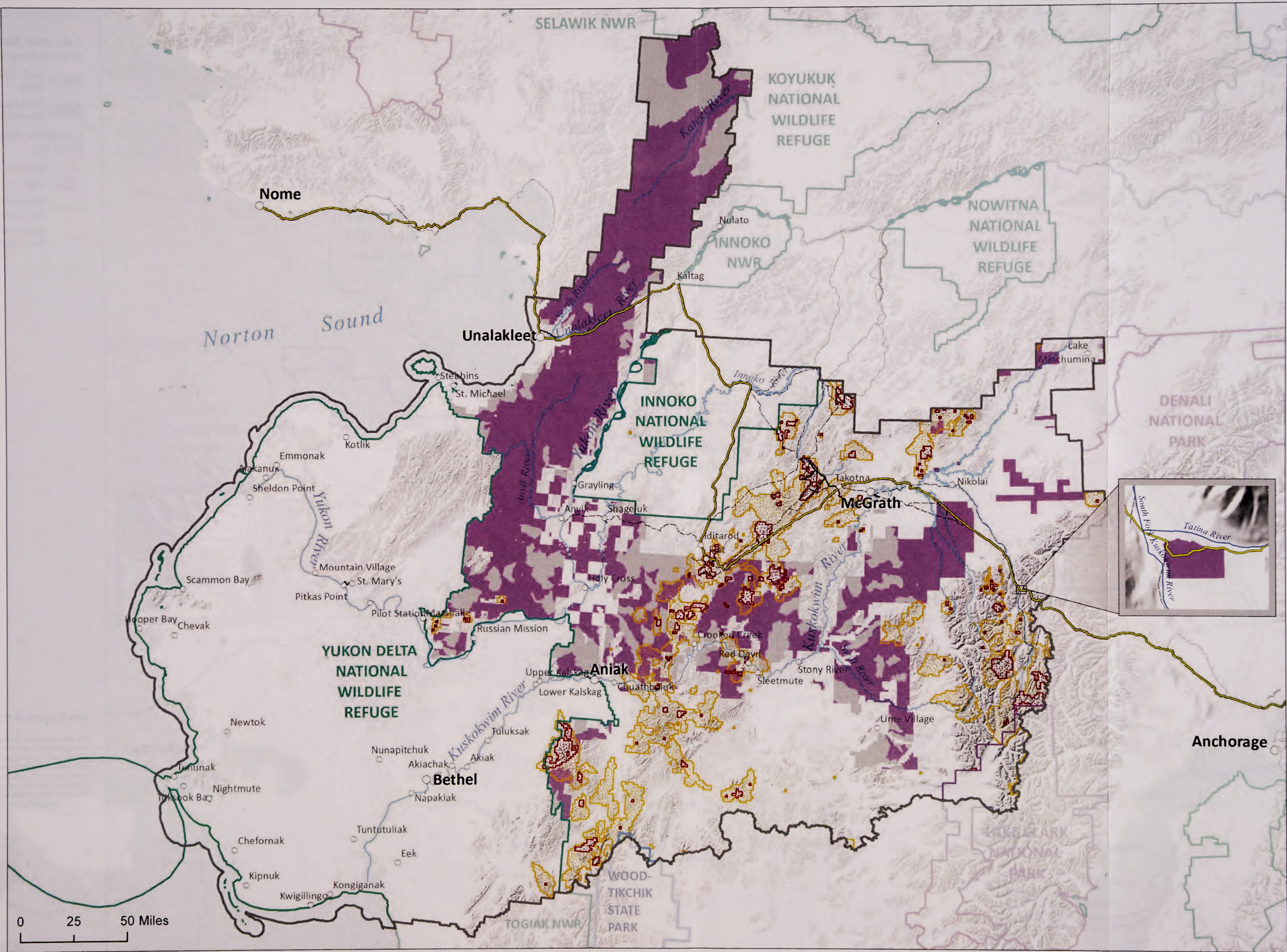


- Grazing (Alternative D)**
- All BLM-managed Lands
 - Potentially Open to Grazing
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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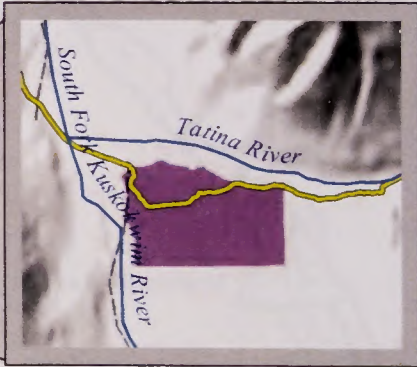


Locatable Mineral Decisions (Alternative B)

- Open to Locatable Mineral Entry
- Withdrawn from Locatable Mineral Entry

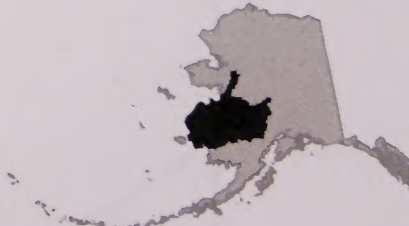
Locatable Mineral Potential

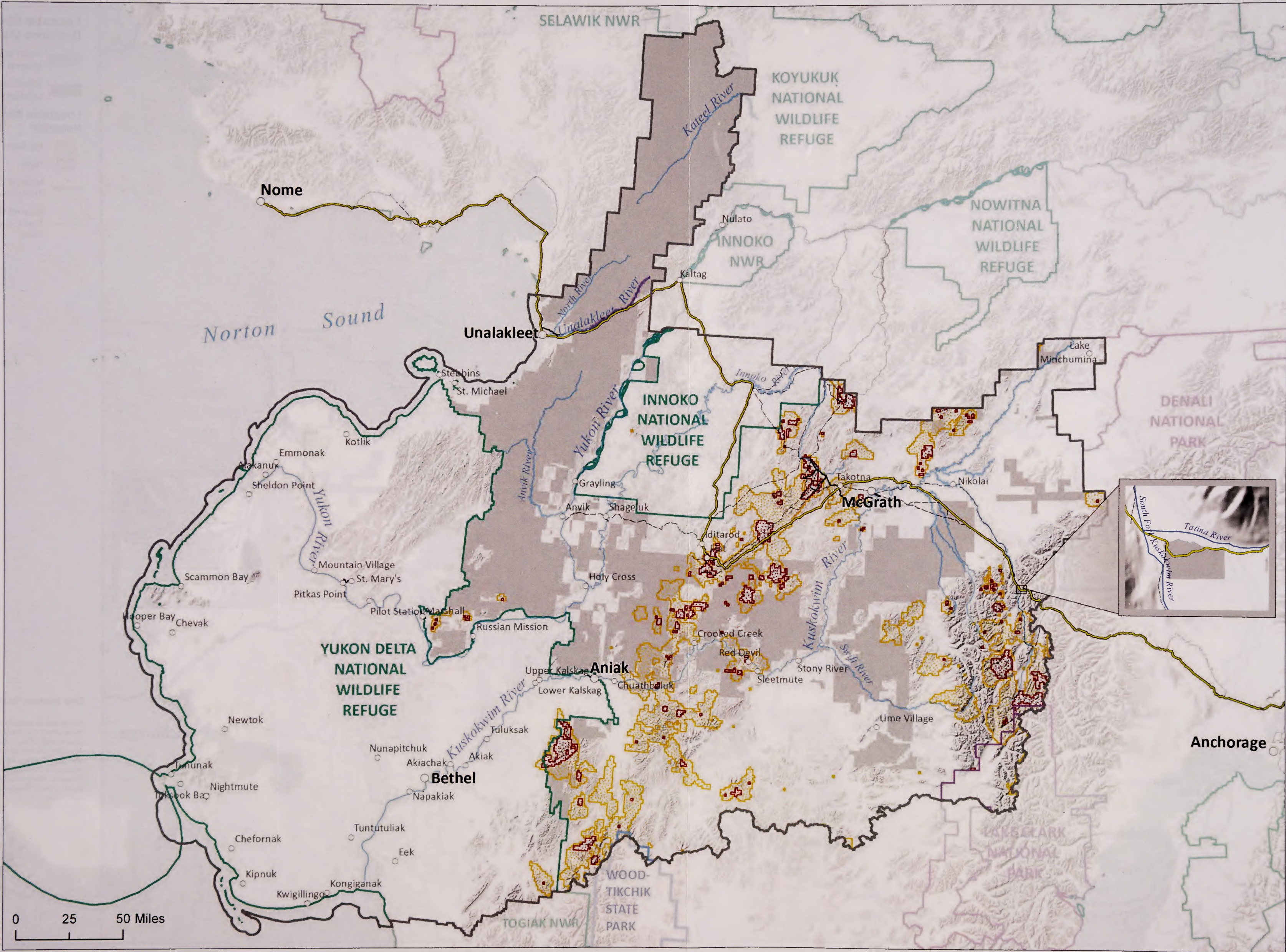
- Medium
- High
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.





**Locatable Mineral Decisions
(Alternatives C & D)**

- Open to Locatable Mineral Entry
- Withdrawn from Locatable Mineral Entry

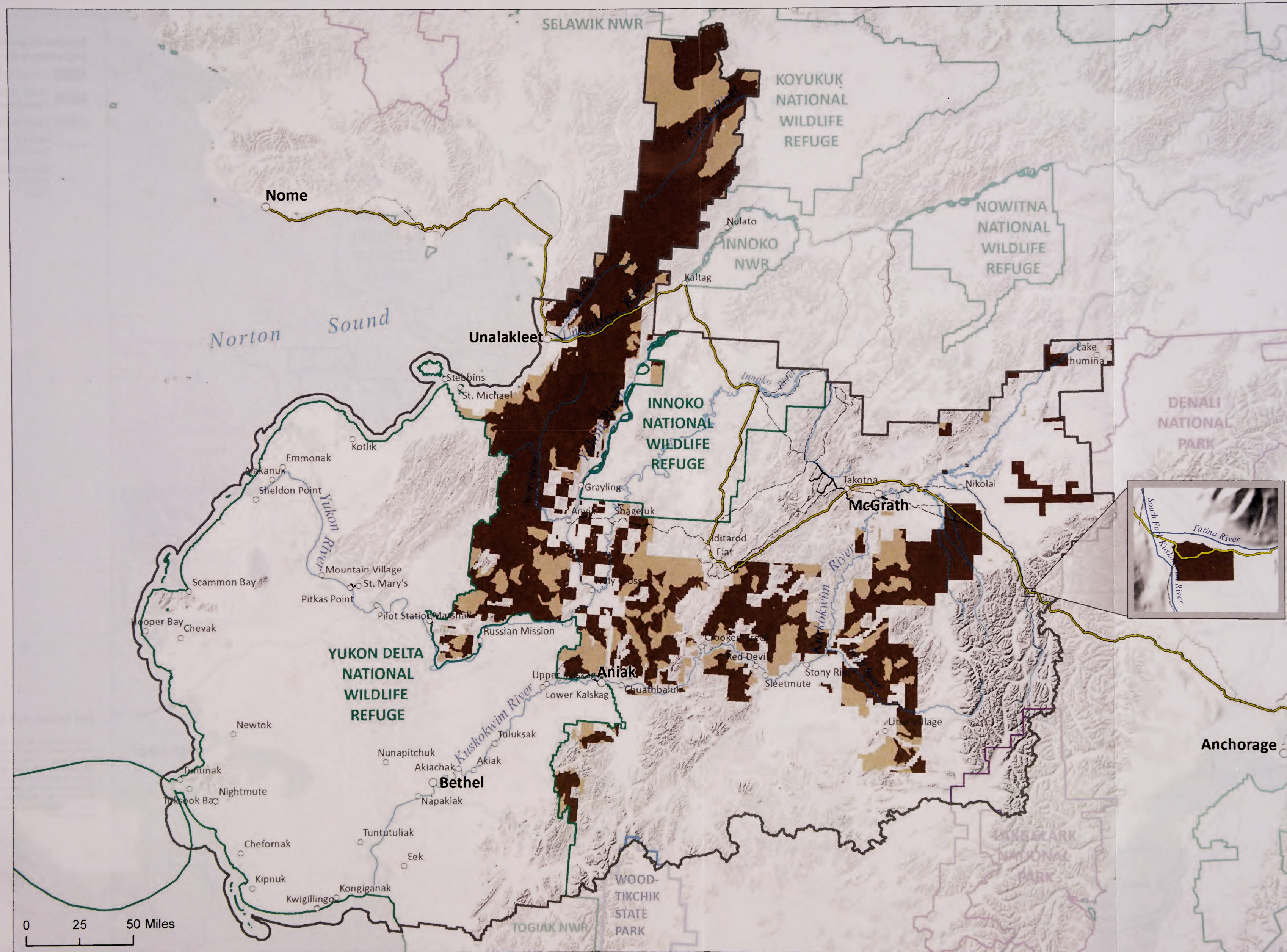
Locatable Mineral Potential

- Medium
- High
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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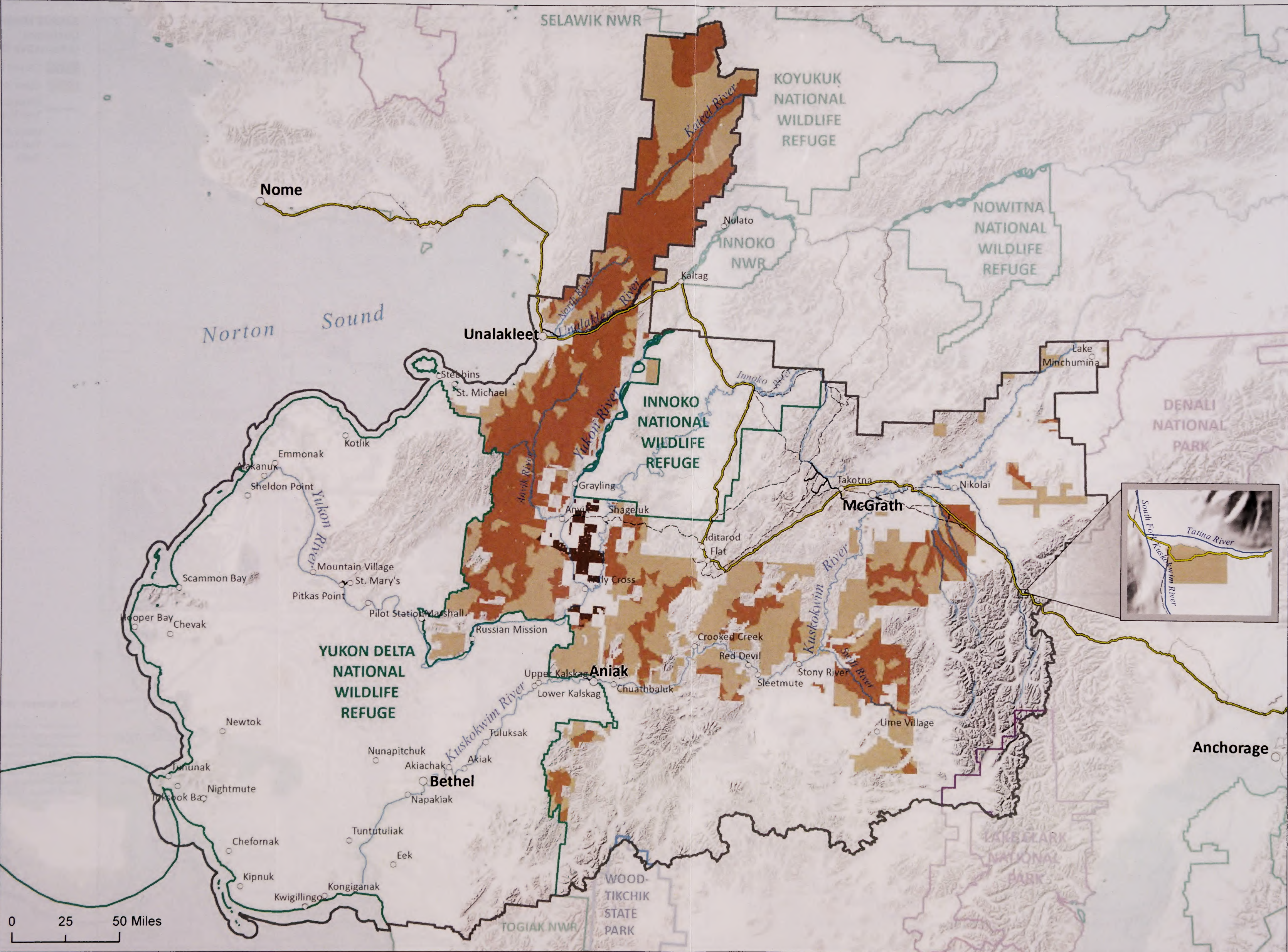
Salable Mineral Decisions (Alternative B)

- Closed to Salable
- Open to Salable
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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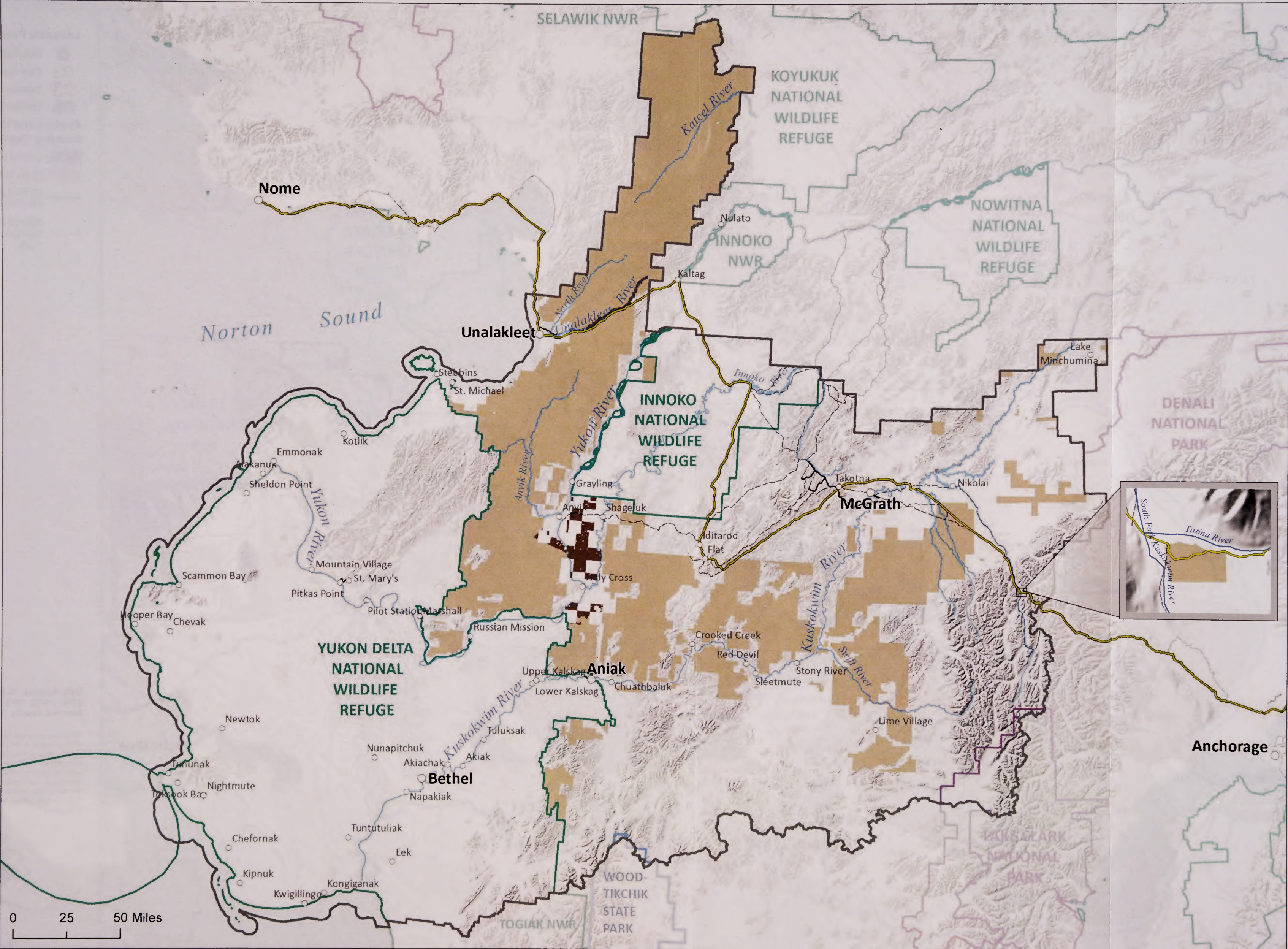
**Salable Mineral Decisions
(Alternative C)**

- Closed to Salable
- Open to Salable on a Case-by-case Basis
- Open to Salable
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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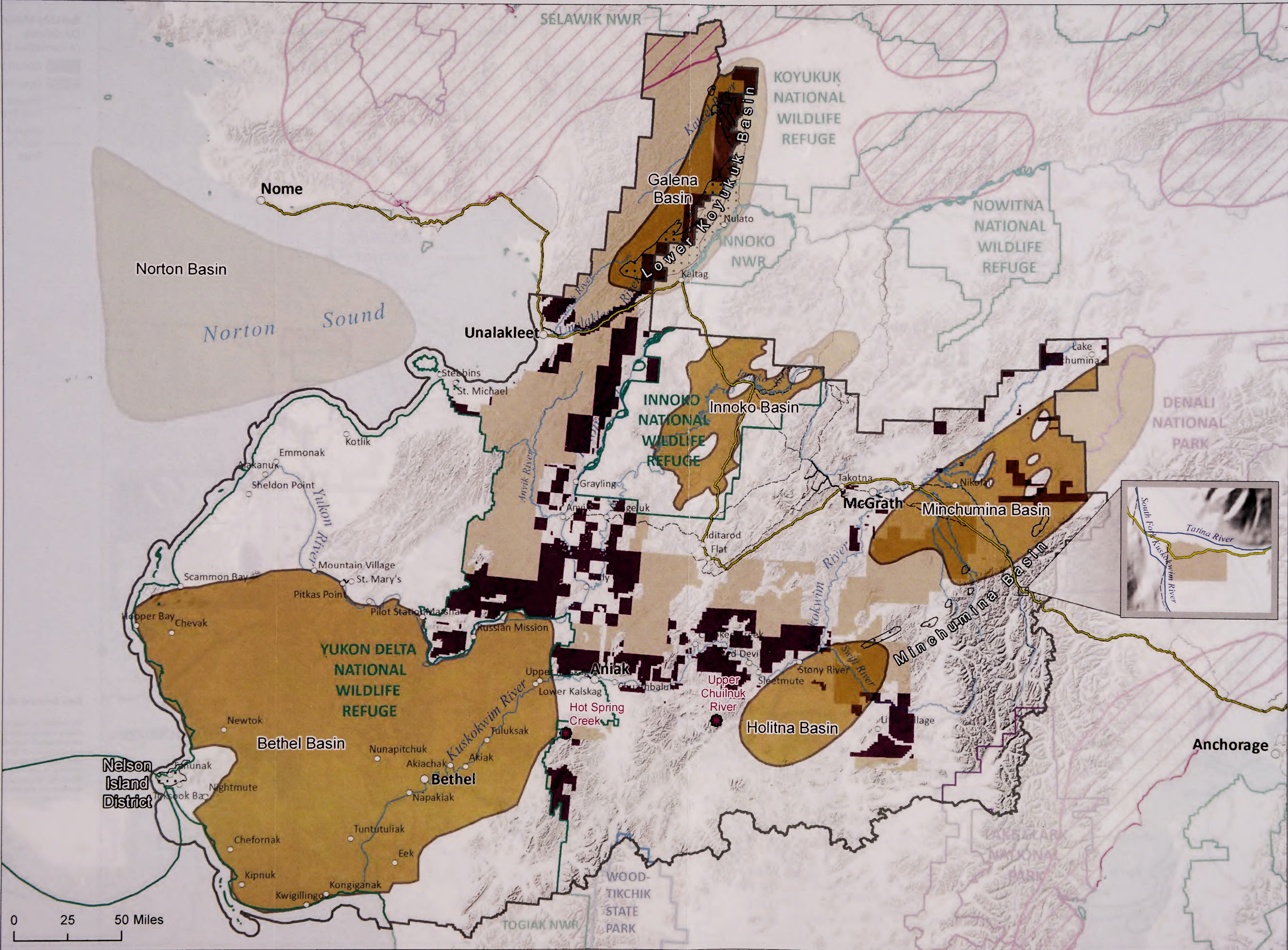
- Salable Mineral Decisions (Alternative D)**
- Closed to Salable
 - Open to Salable
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



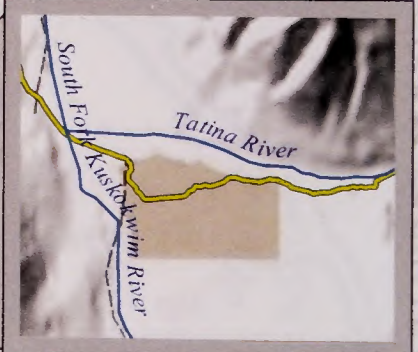
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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- Leasable Potential**
- Geothermal Hotspots
 - Coal Basins/Districts
 - Geothermal Regions
 - Oil/Gas Basins
- Public Land Order (PLO) Existing Conditions**
- Closed to Mineral Entry
 - Open to Mineral Entry
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

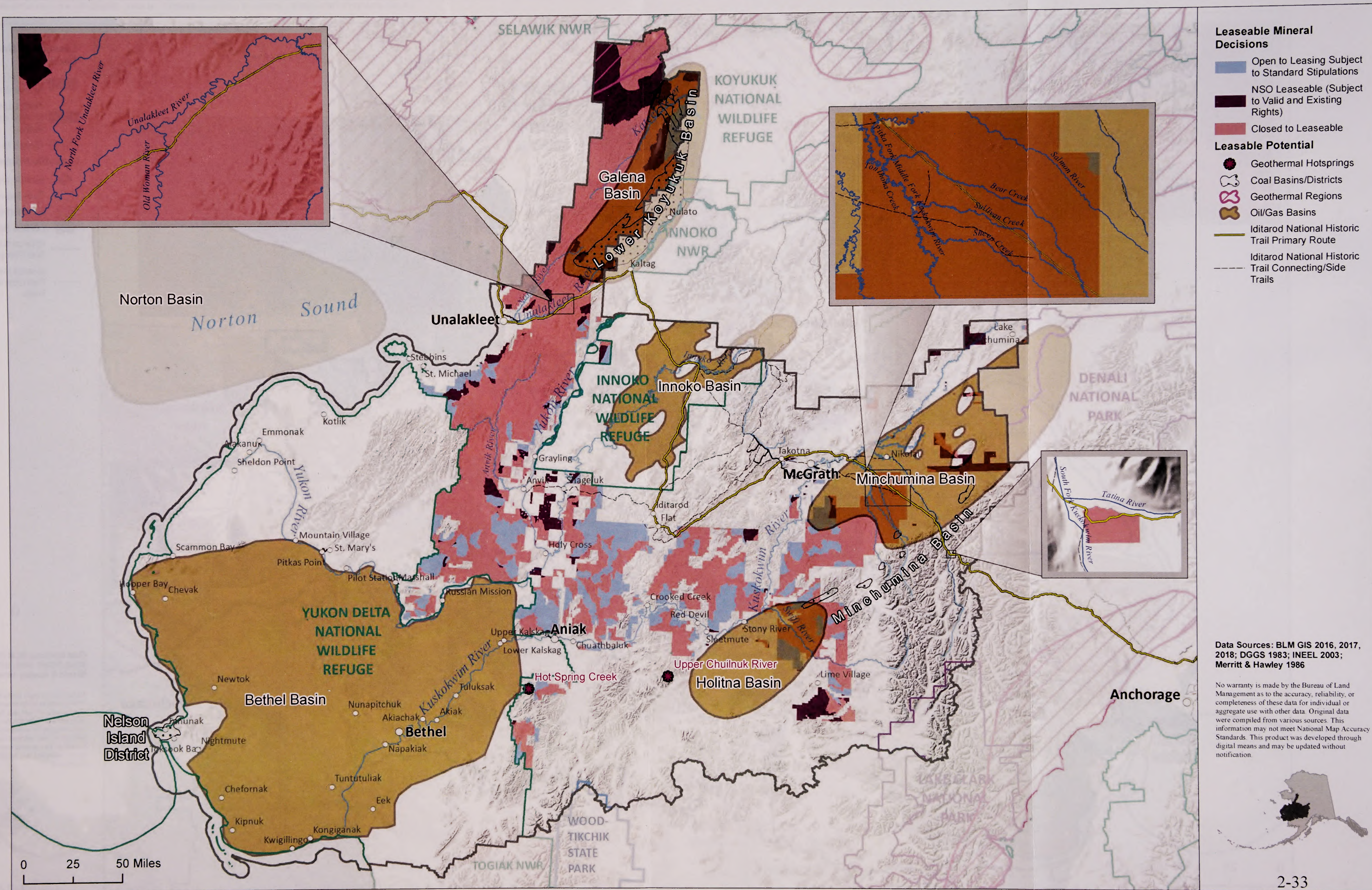


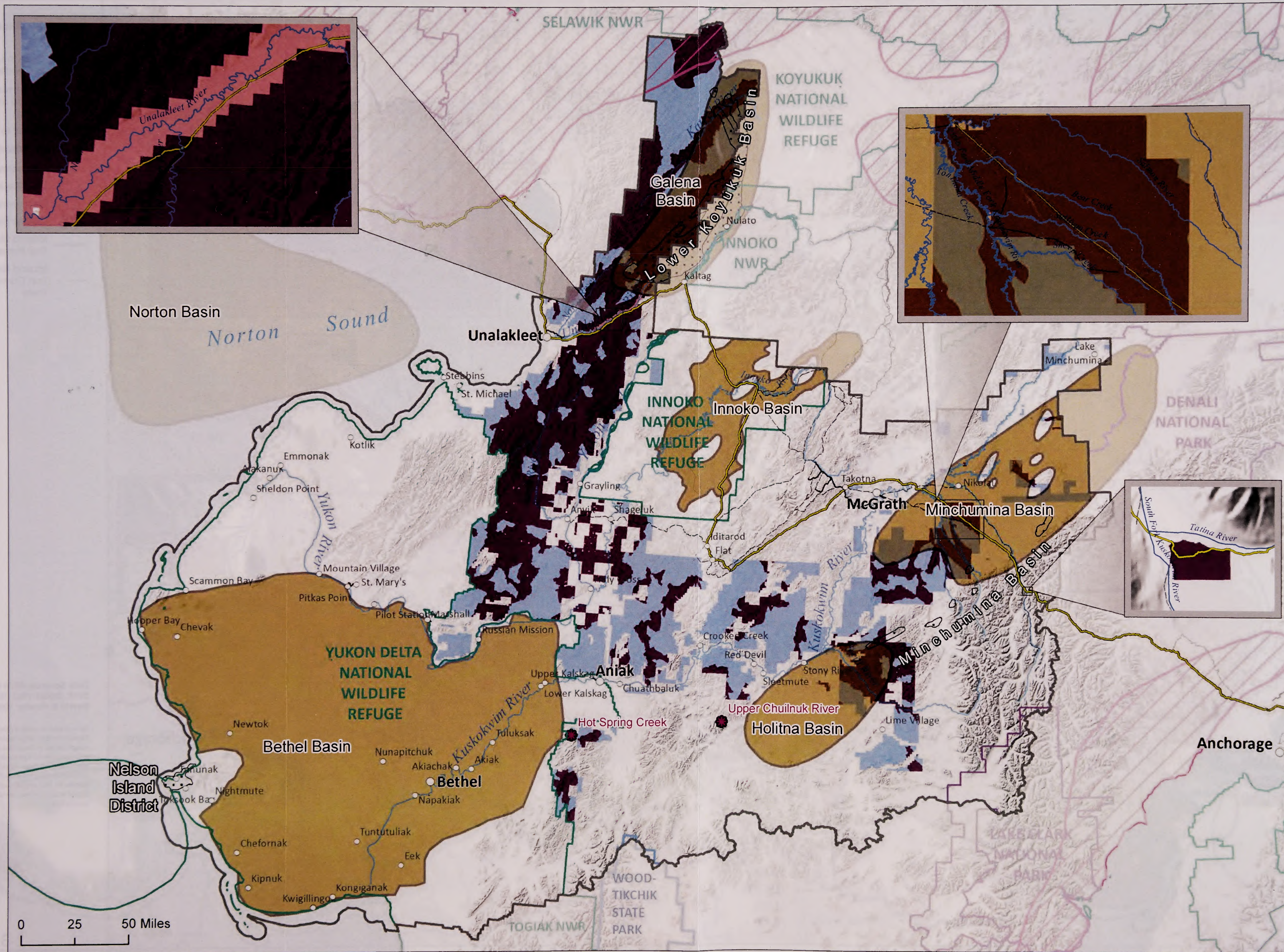
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; DGGs 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



0 25 50 Miles

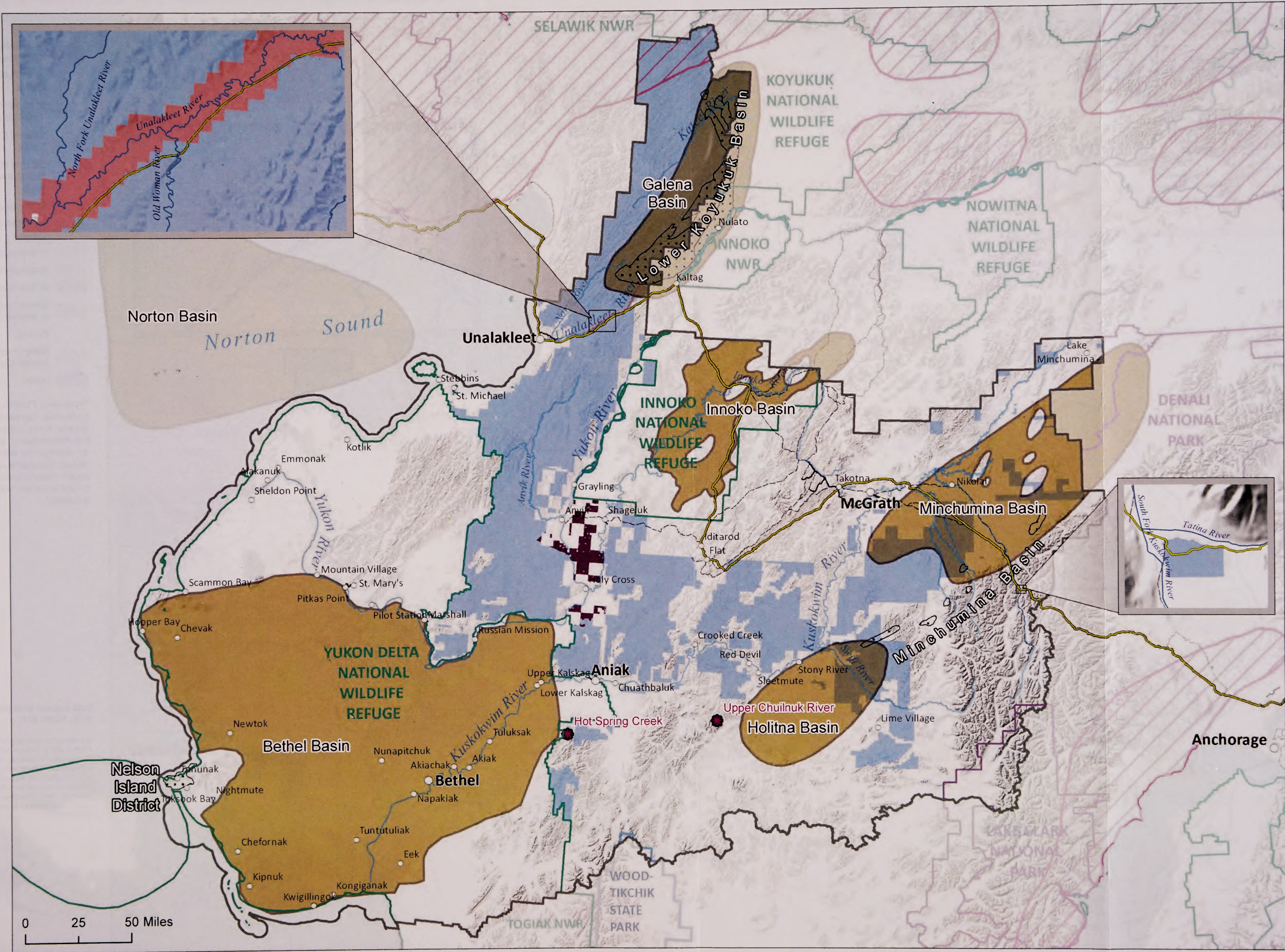




Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; DGGS 1983; INEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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Leaseable Mineral Decisions

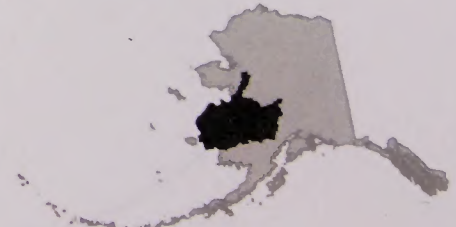
- Open to Leasing Subject to Standard Stipulations
- NSO Leaseable (Subject to Valid and Existing Rights)
- Closed to Leasable

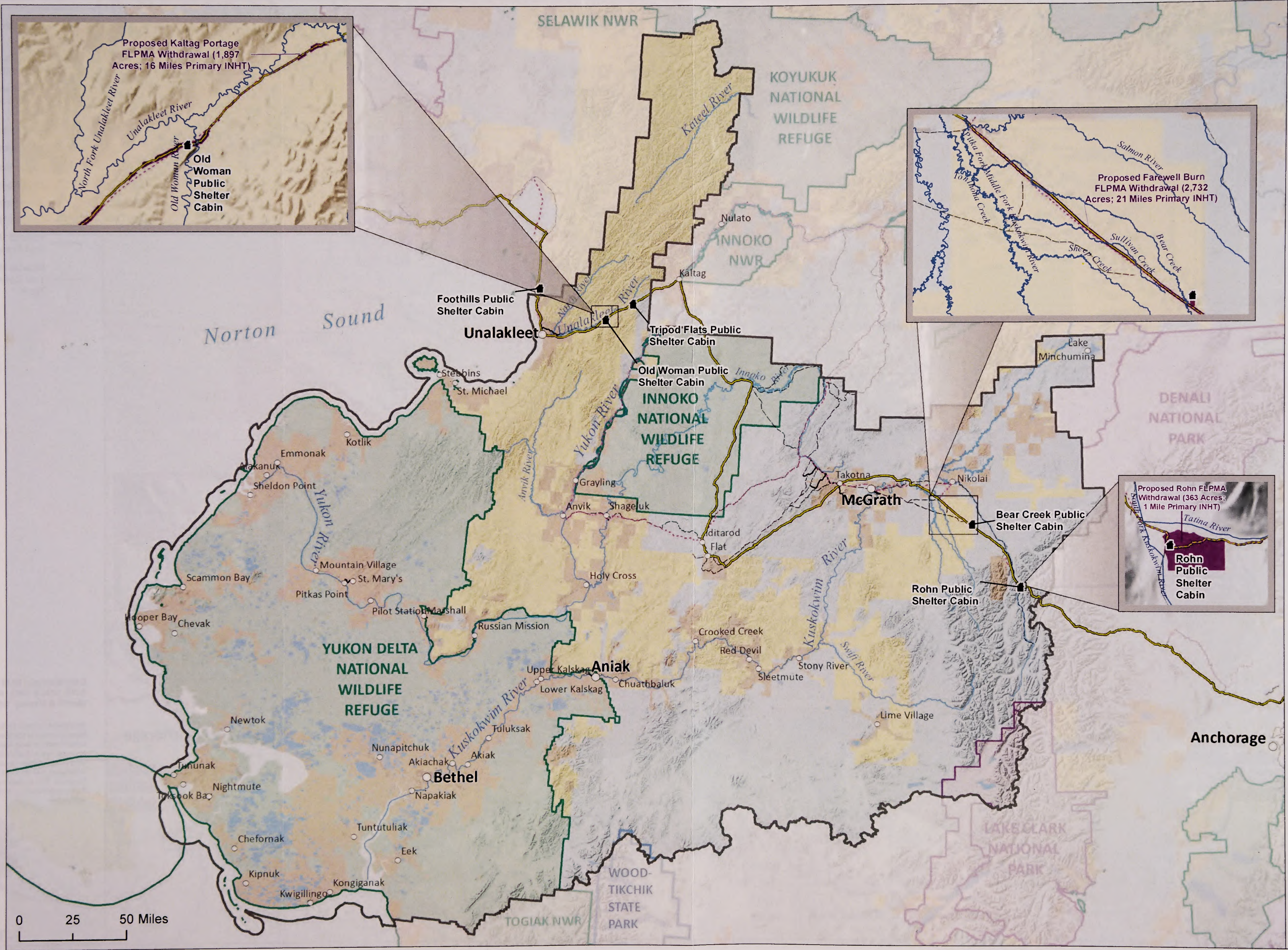
Leasable Potential

- Geothermal Hotspots
- Coal Basins/Districts
- Geothermal Regions
- Oil/Gas Basins
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; DGGS 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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- Proposed FLPMA Withdrawal*
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

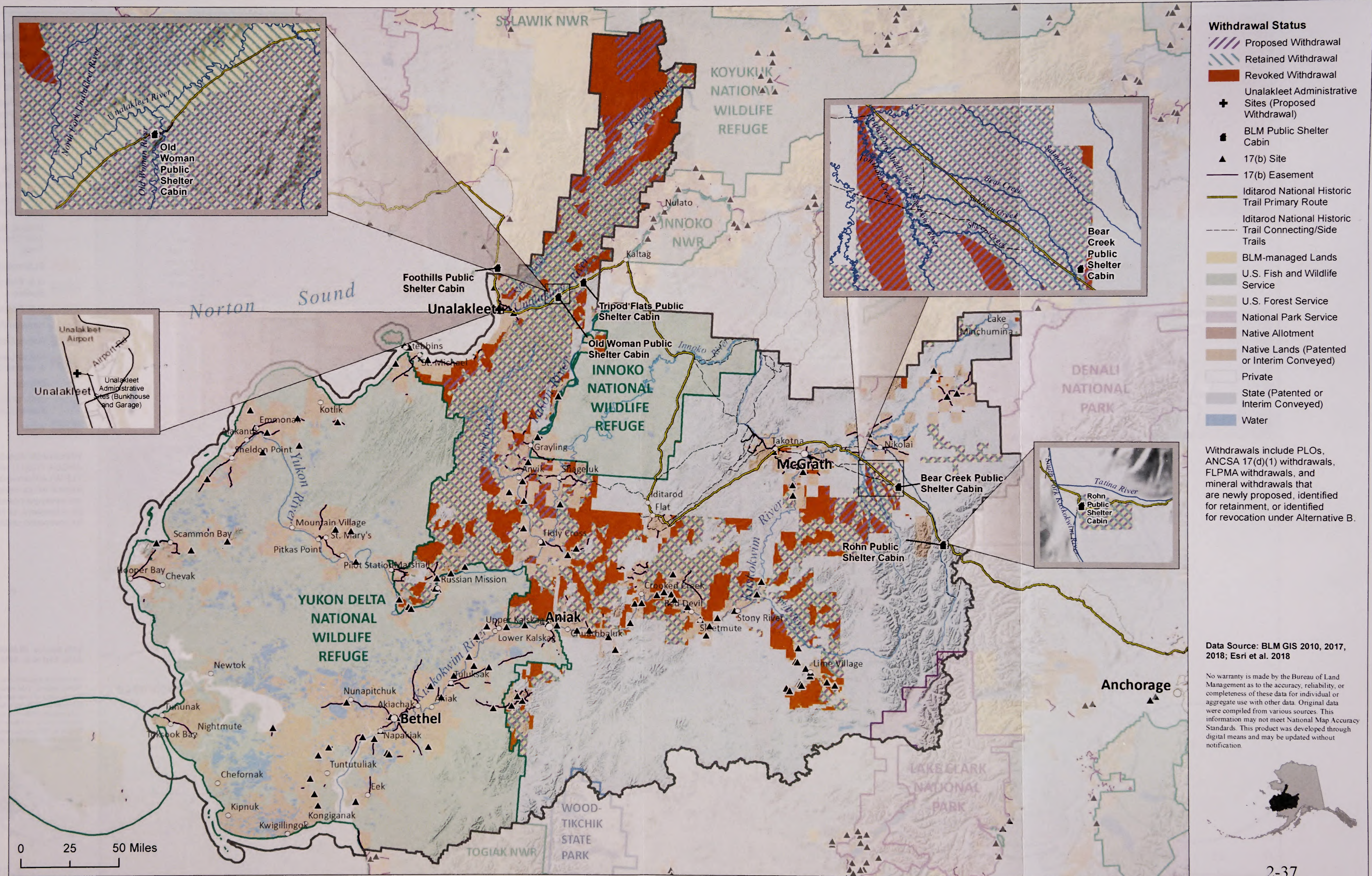
*Proposed FLPMA Withdrawal for Locatable, Leasable and Saleable Mineral Entry under Alternative B. For Alternative C, the determination on whether the withdrawal would include Locatable, Leasable, and/or Saleable would be determined when the withdrawal is proposed.

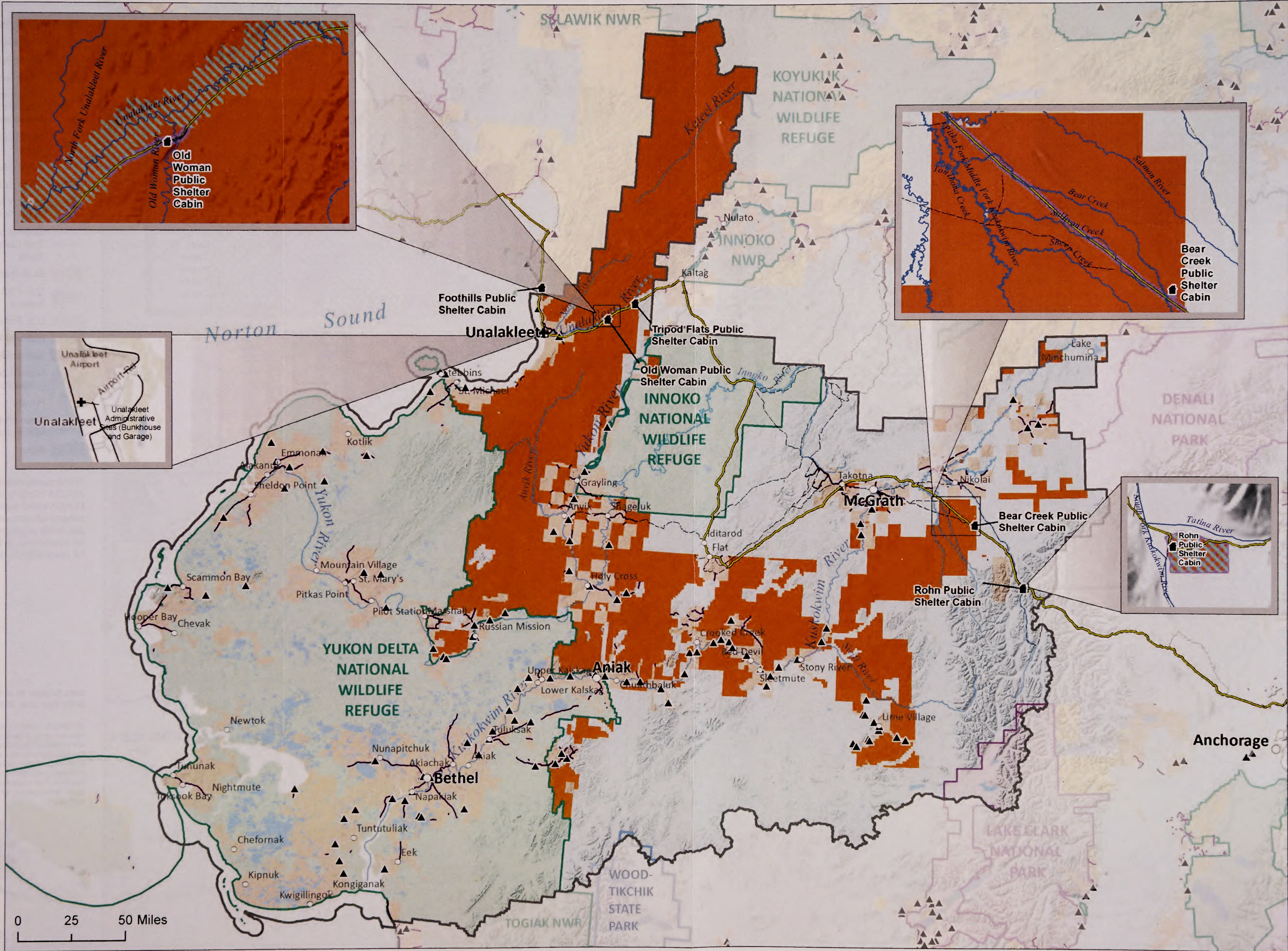
Data Source: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; ADNIR 2011

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0 25 50 Miles



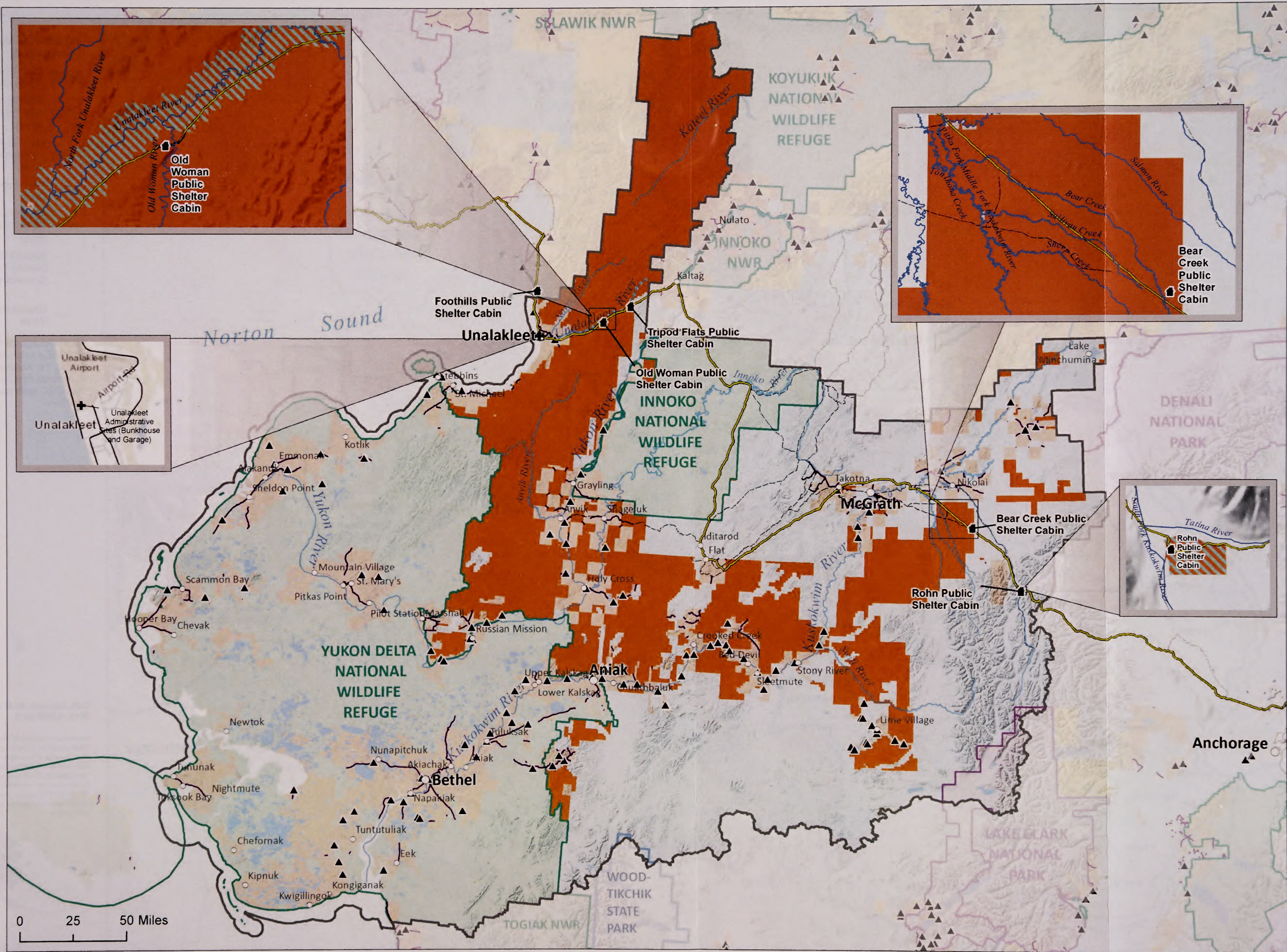


- Withdrawal Status**
- Proposed Withdrawal
 - Retained Withdrawal
 - Revoked Withdrawal
- Unalakleet Administrative Sites (Proposed Withdrawal)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
 - 17(b) Site
 - 17(b) Easement
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Withdrawals include PLOs, ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retention, or identified for revocation under Alternative C.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; Esri et al. 2018

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Withdrawal Status

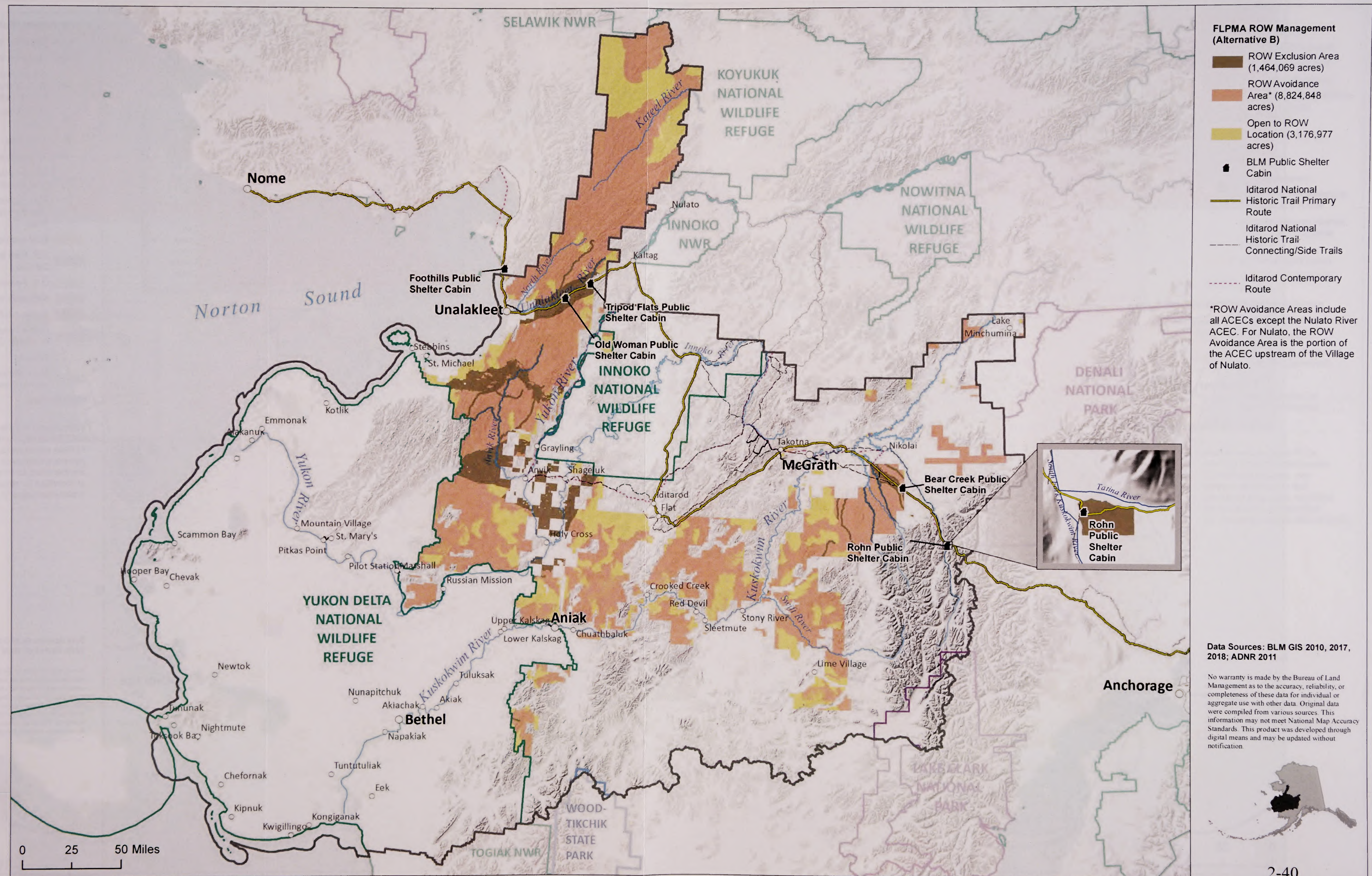
- Retained Withdrawal
- Revoked Withdrawal
- Unalakleet Administrative Sites (Proposed Withdrawal)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- 17(b) Site
- 17(b) Easement
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

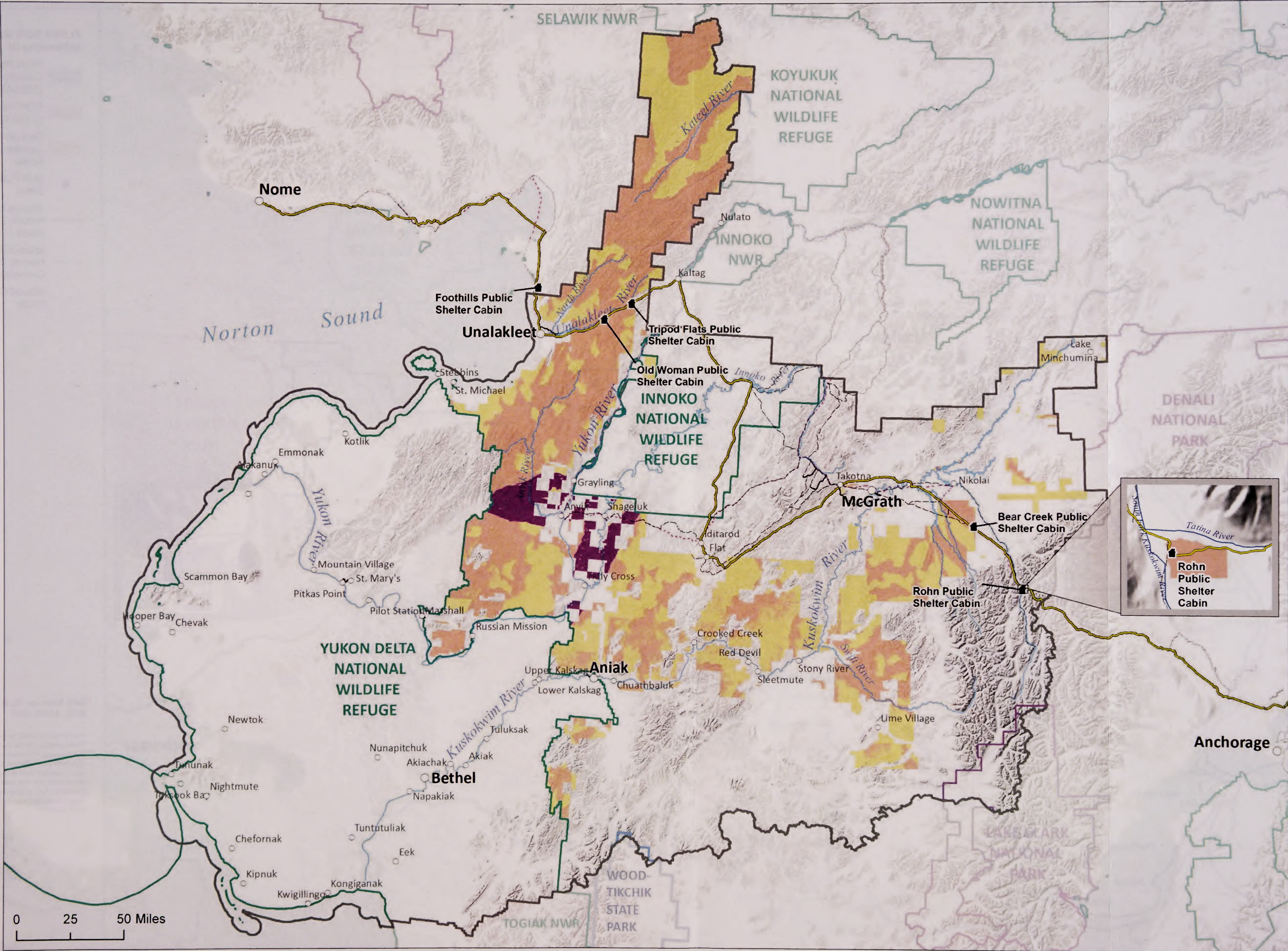
Withdrawals include PLOs, ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are identified for retainment, or identified for revocation under Alternative D.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; Esri et al. 2018

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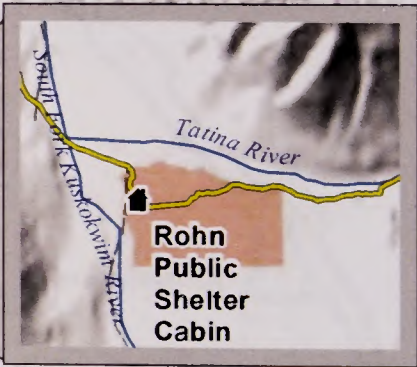






**FLPMA ROW Management
(Alternative C)**

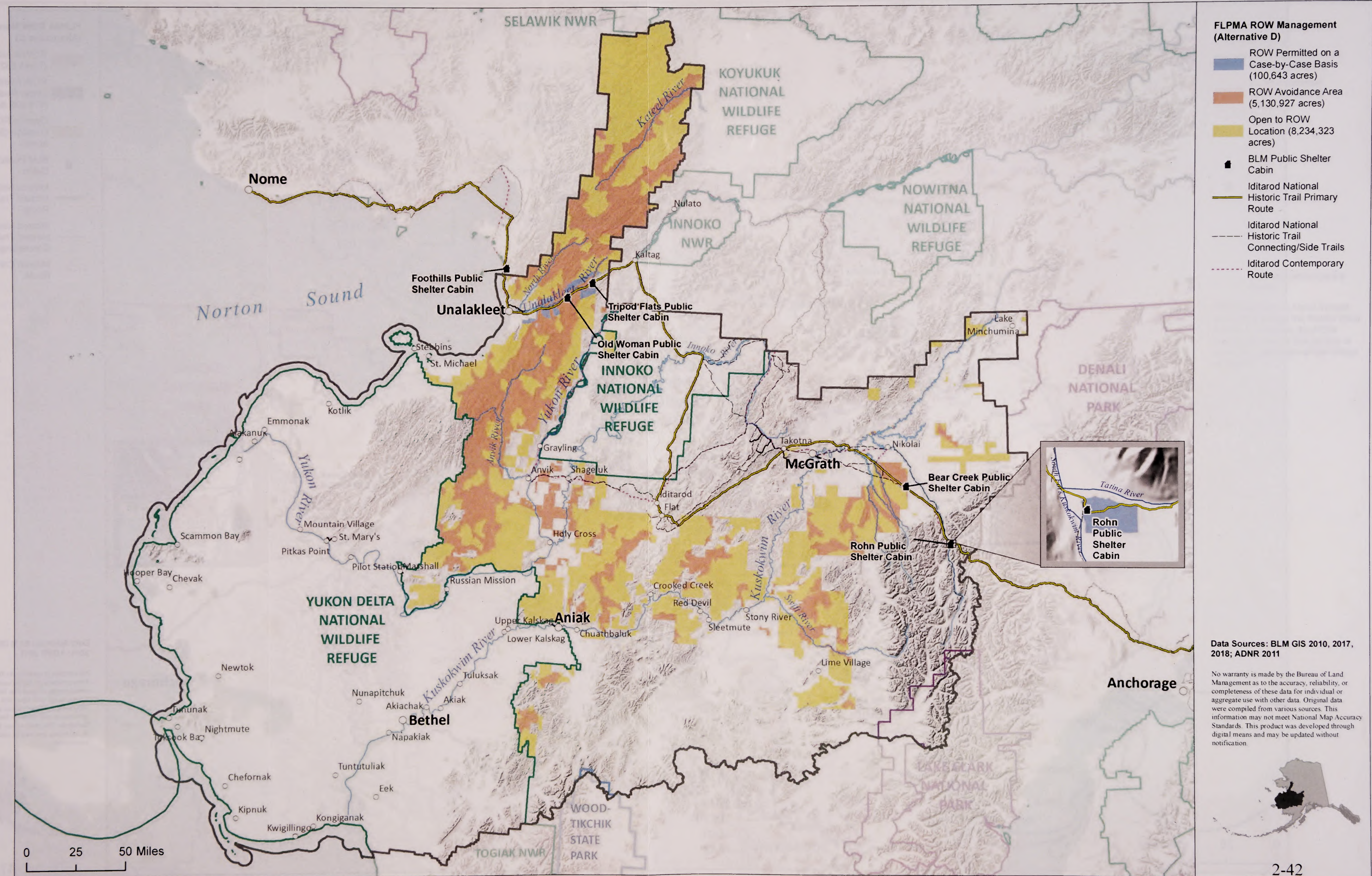
- ROW Avoidance Area* (7,645,532 acres)
- ROW Avoidance for Linear Realty Actions (576,038 acres)
- Open to ROW Location (5,820,362 acres)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Iditarod Contemporary Route

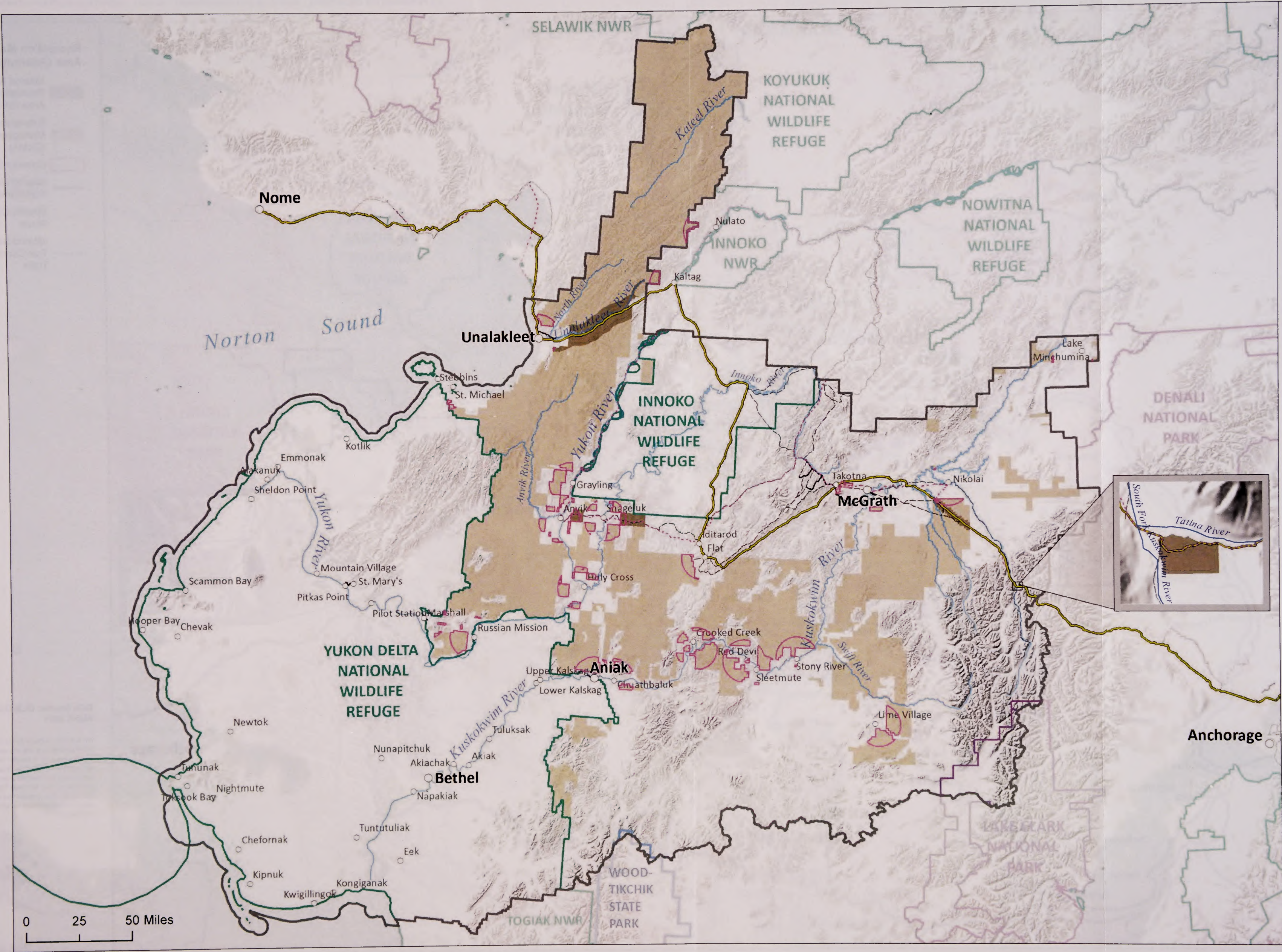


Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; ADN 2011

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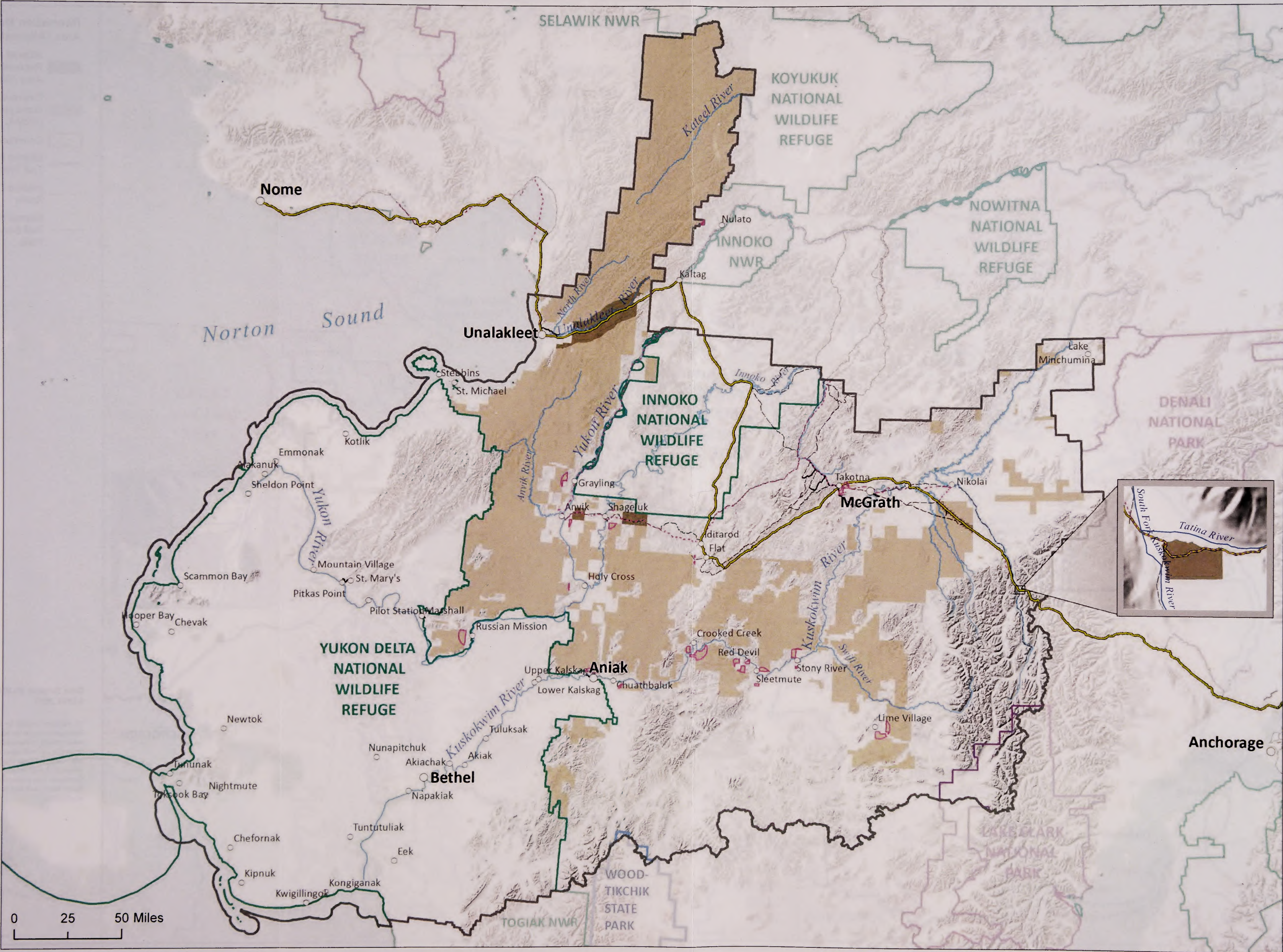
Recreation Management Area (Alternative B)

- Iditarod NHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)
- Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)
- Community Focus Zone
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

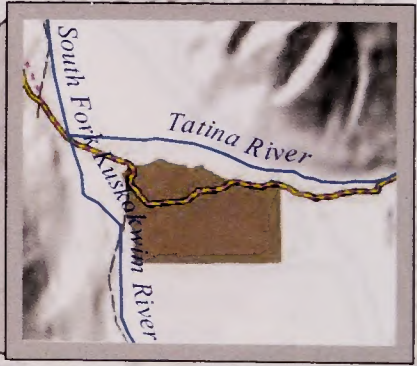
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011

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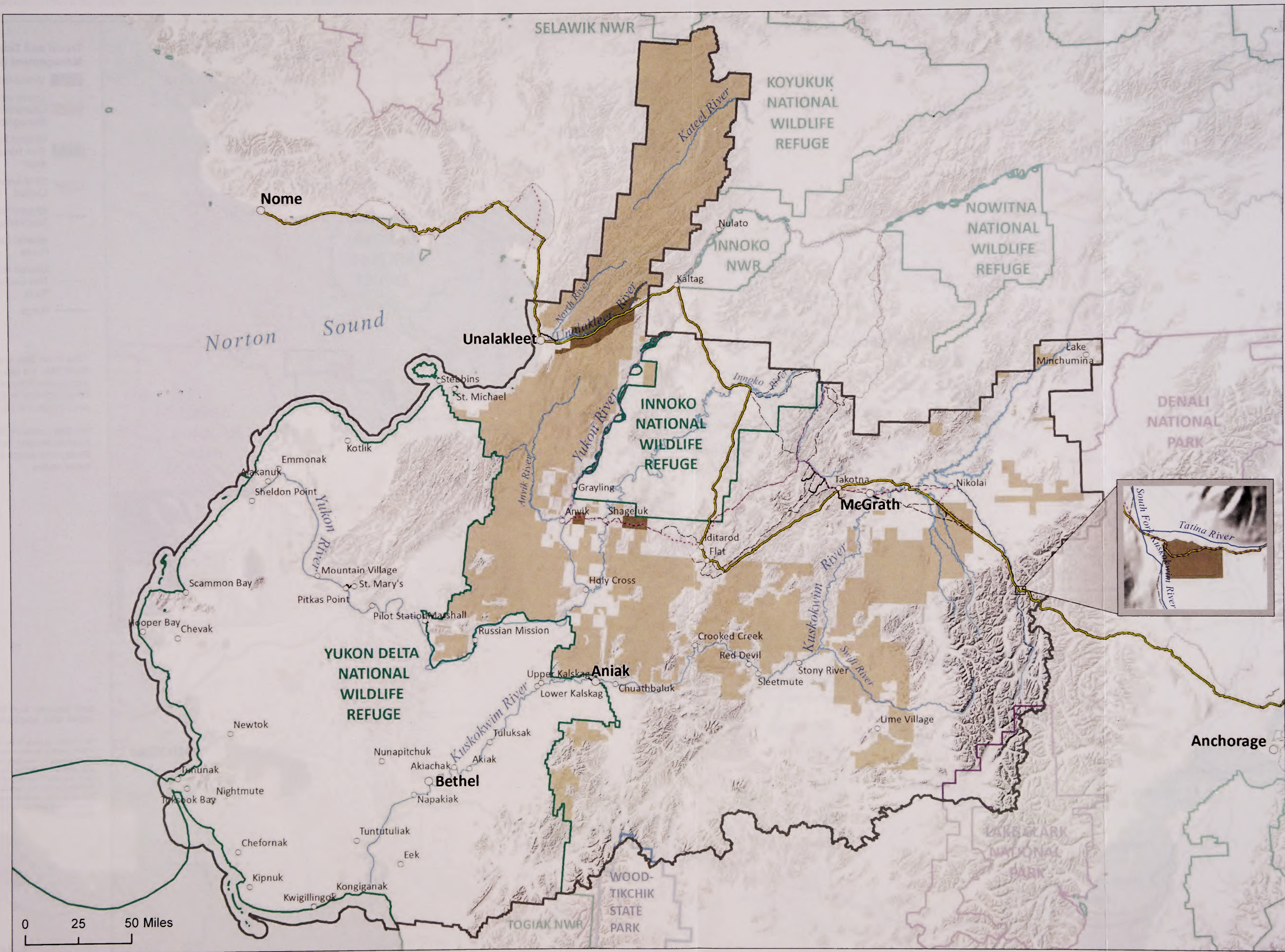
- Recreation Management Area (Alternative C)**
- Iditarod NHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)
 - Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)
 - Community Focus Zone
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod Contemporary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011

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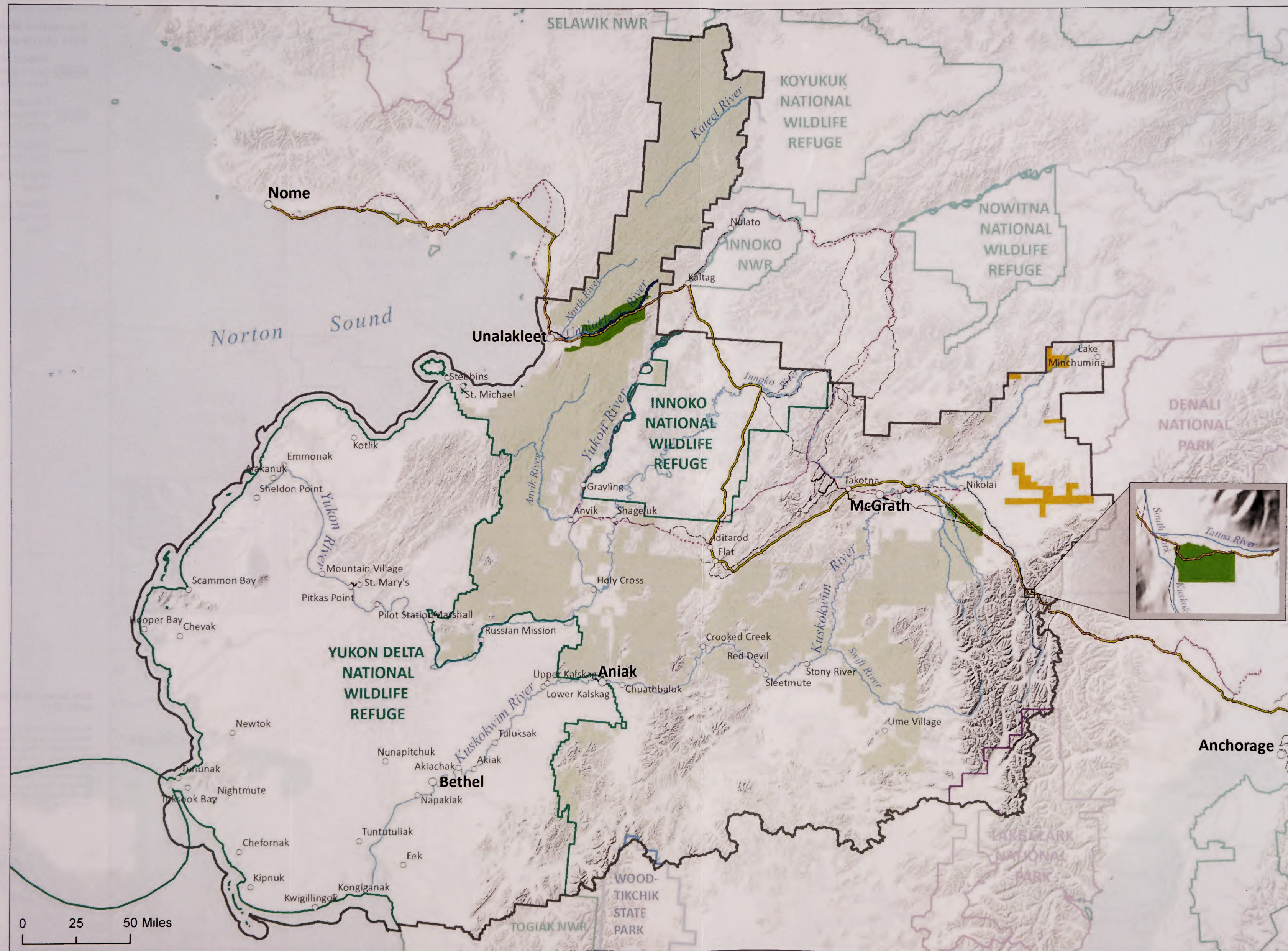
Recreation Management Area (Alternative D)

- Iditarod NHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)
- Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011

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Travel and Transportation Management (Alternative B)

- Unalakleet WSR Corridor
- Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Travel Management Area
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Travel Management Area*
- OHV Area Designation - Limited
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Roads

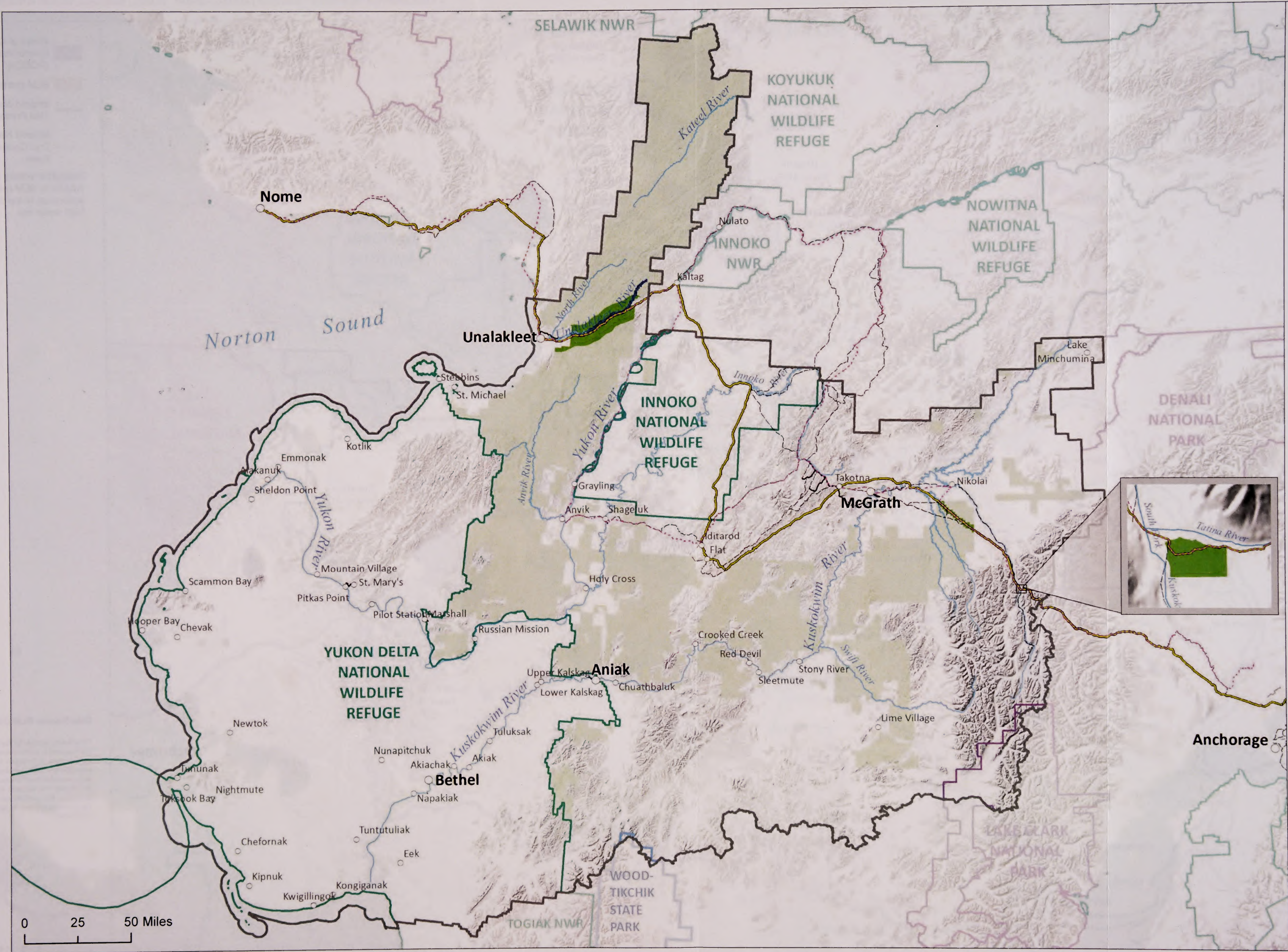
*The Rohn Site is within the INHT TMA but has specific management decisions beyond those included in the INHT TMA, per Section 2.8.18, Table 2-20.

No data available for known Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers inter-village surface travel routes.

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
ADNR 2011; ADOT&PF 2012

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Travel and Transportation Management (Alternatives C and D)

- Unalakleet WSR Corridor
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Travel Management Area*
- OHV Area Designation - Limited
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Roads

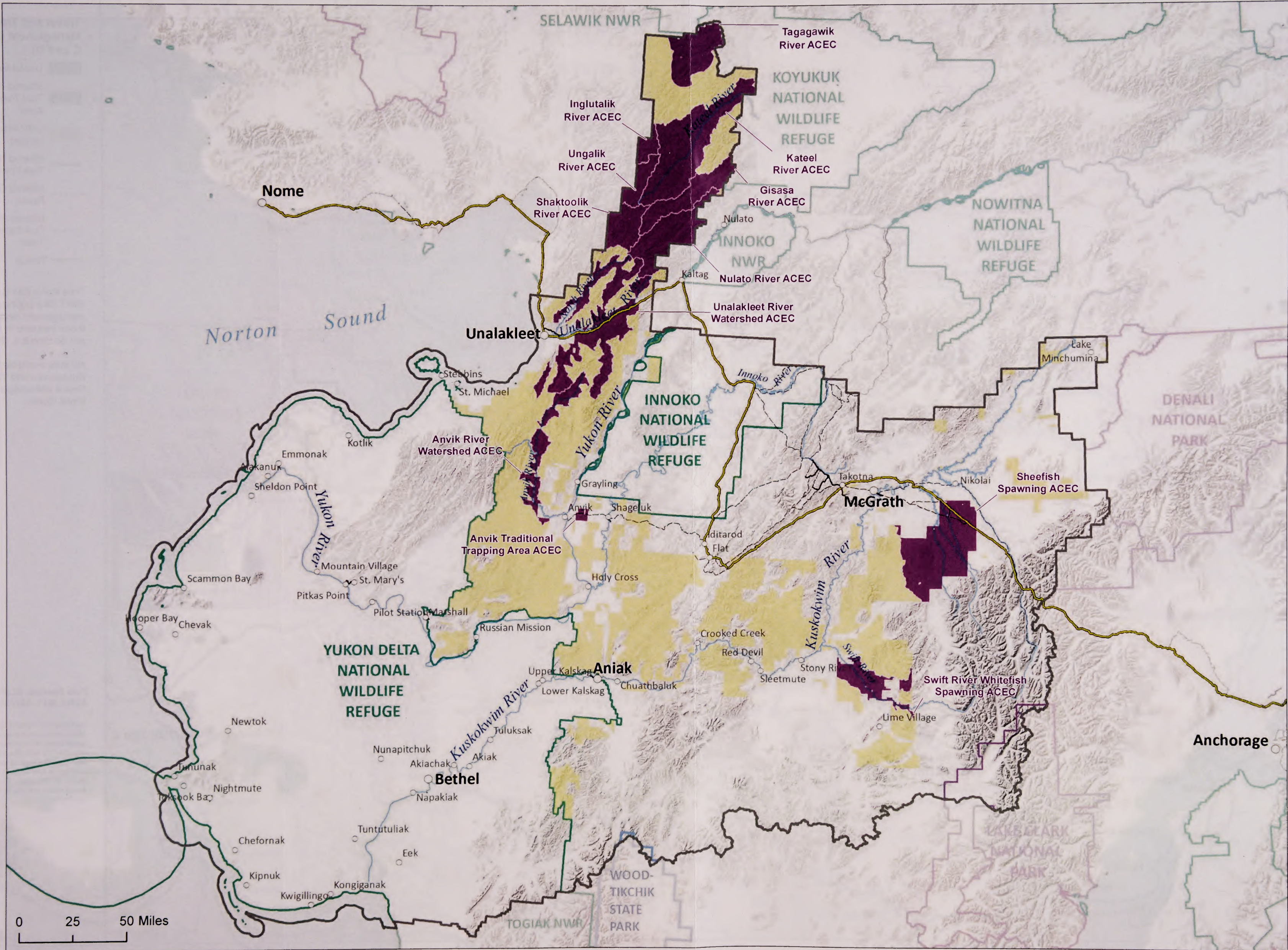
*The Rohn Site is within the INHT TMA but has specific management decisions beyond those included in the INHT TMA, per Section 2.8.18, Table 2-20.

No data available for known Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers intervillage surface travel routes.

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNRR 2011; ADOT&PF 2012

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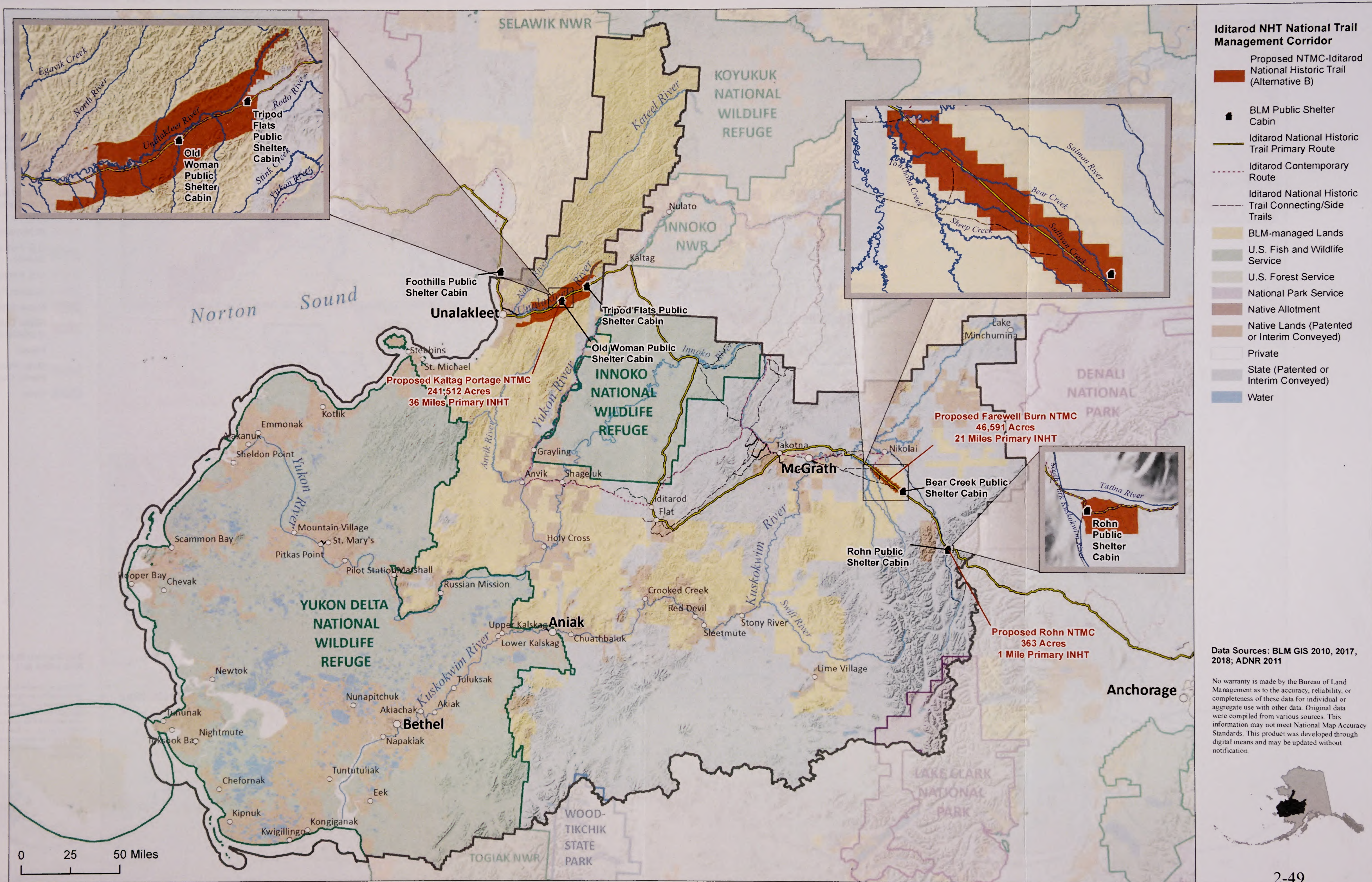
- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)
- BLM-managed Lands
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

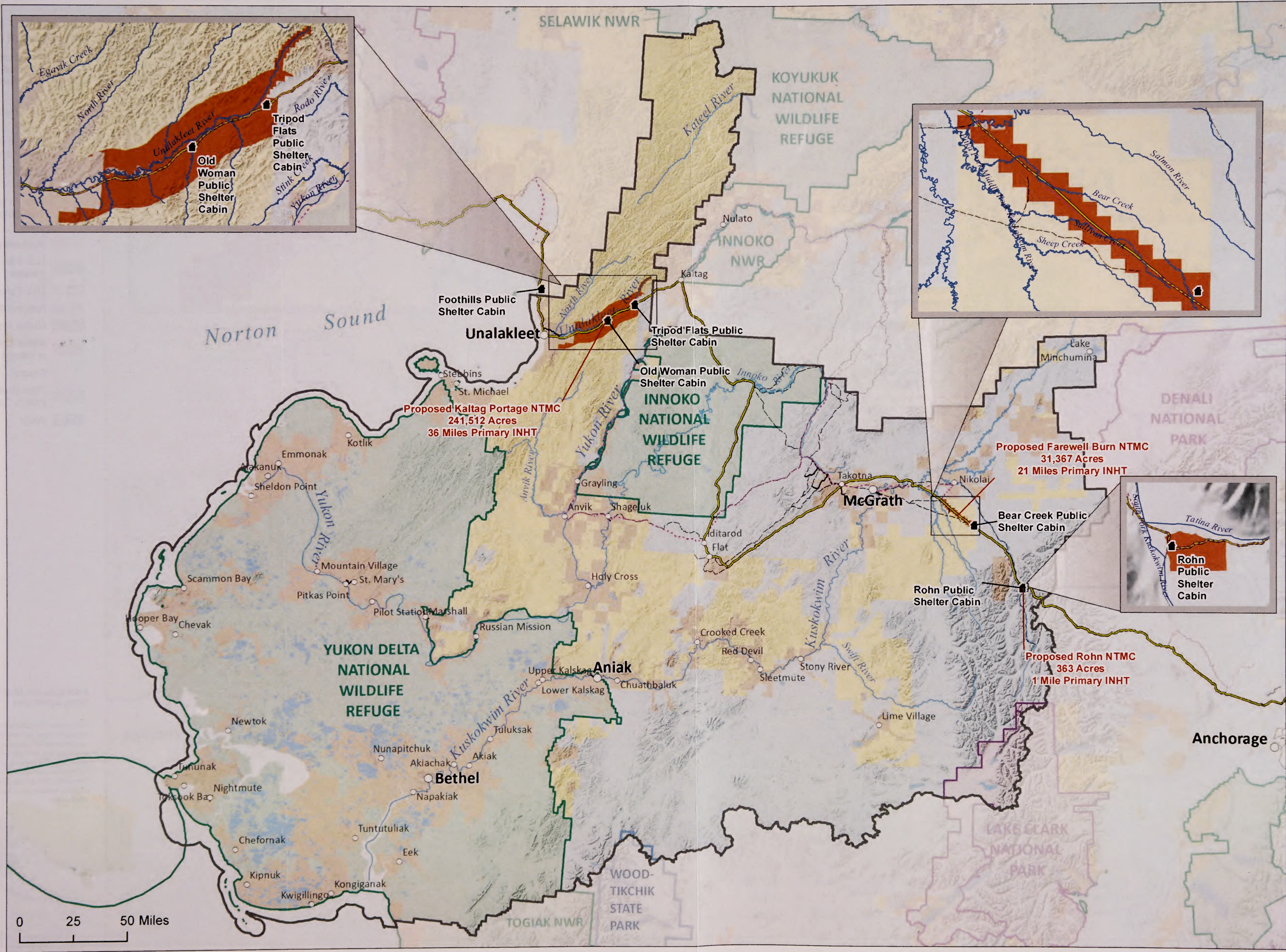
Navigable waters are not subject to BLM management actions up to the ordinary high water line.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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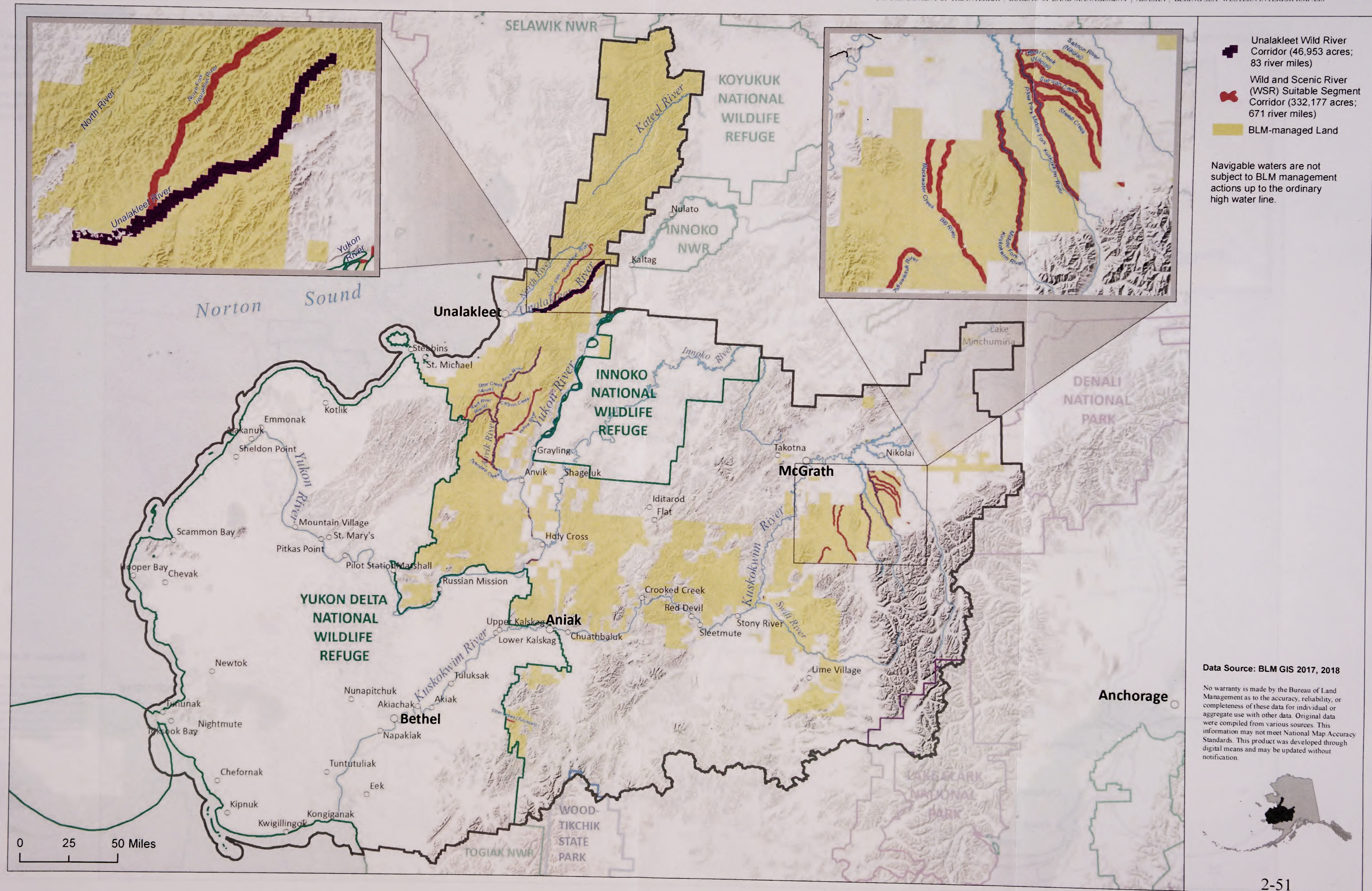
Iditarod NHT National Trail Management Corridor

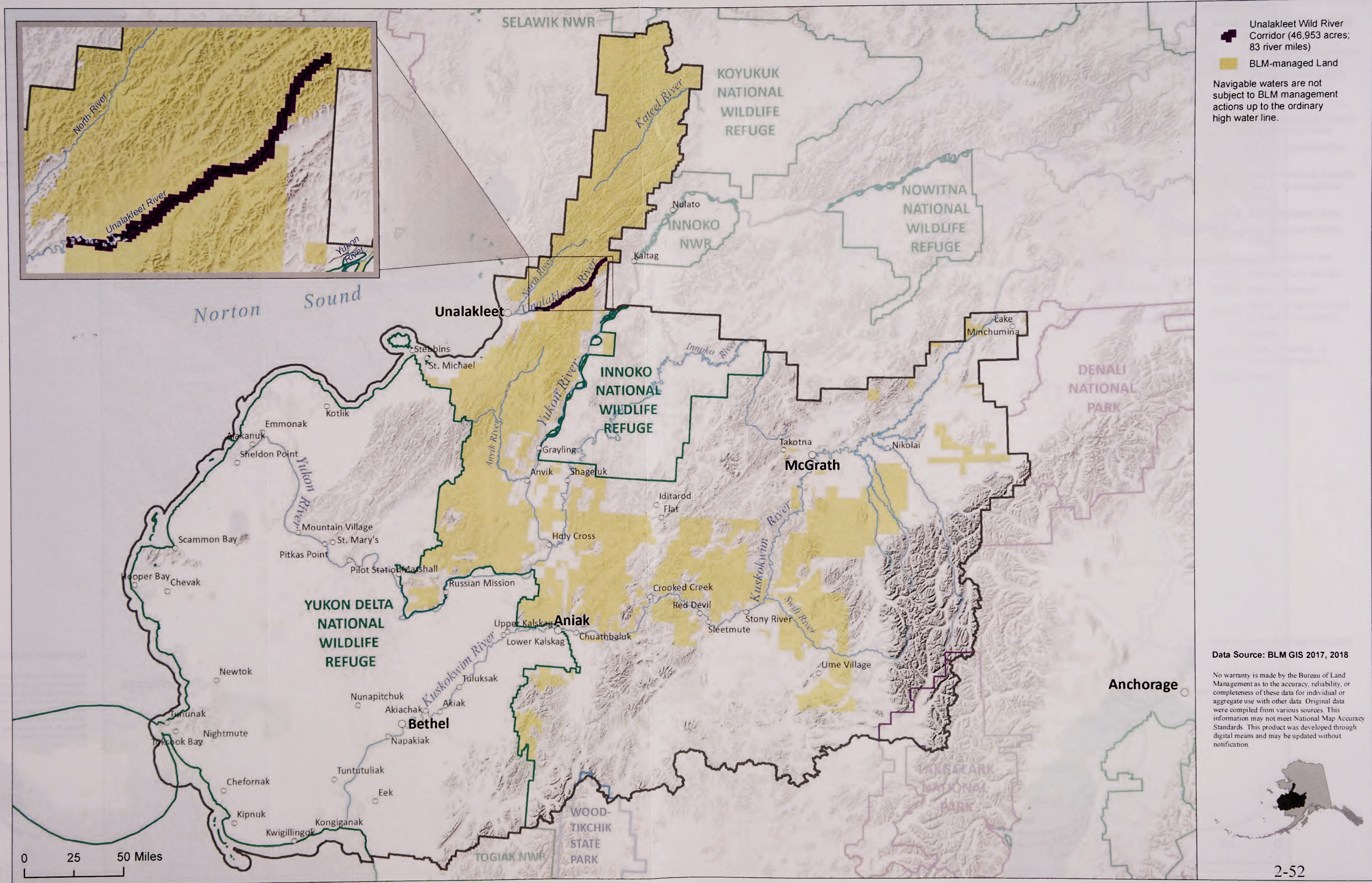
- Proposed NTMC-Iditarod National Historic Trail (Alternatives C and D)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; ADNIR 2011

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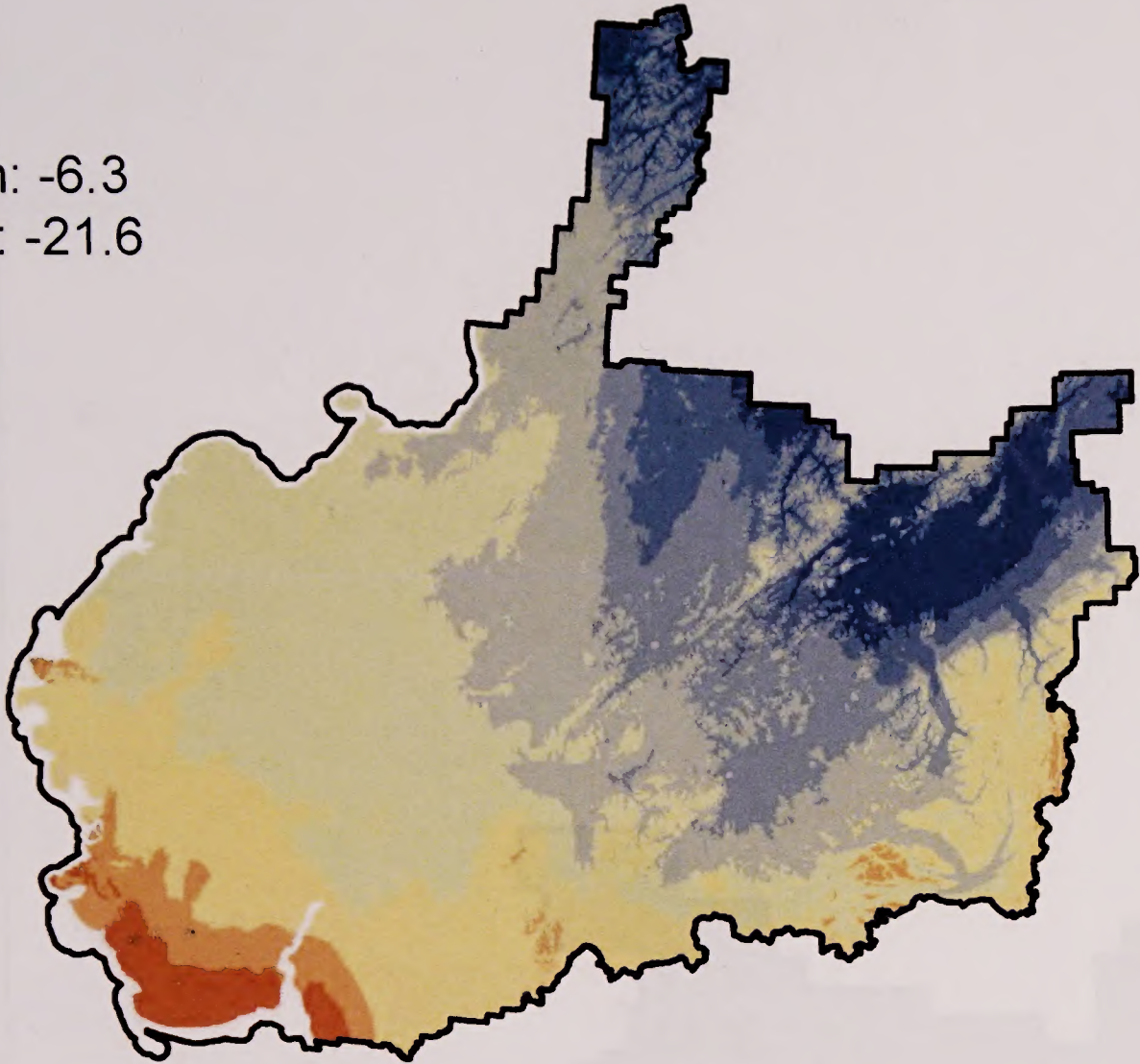






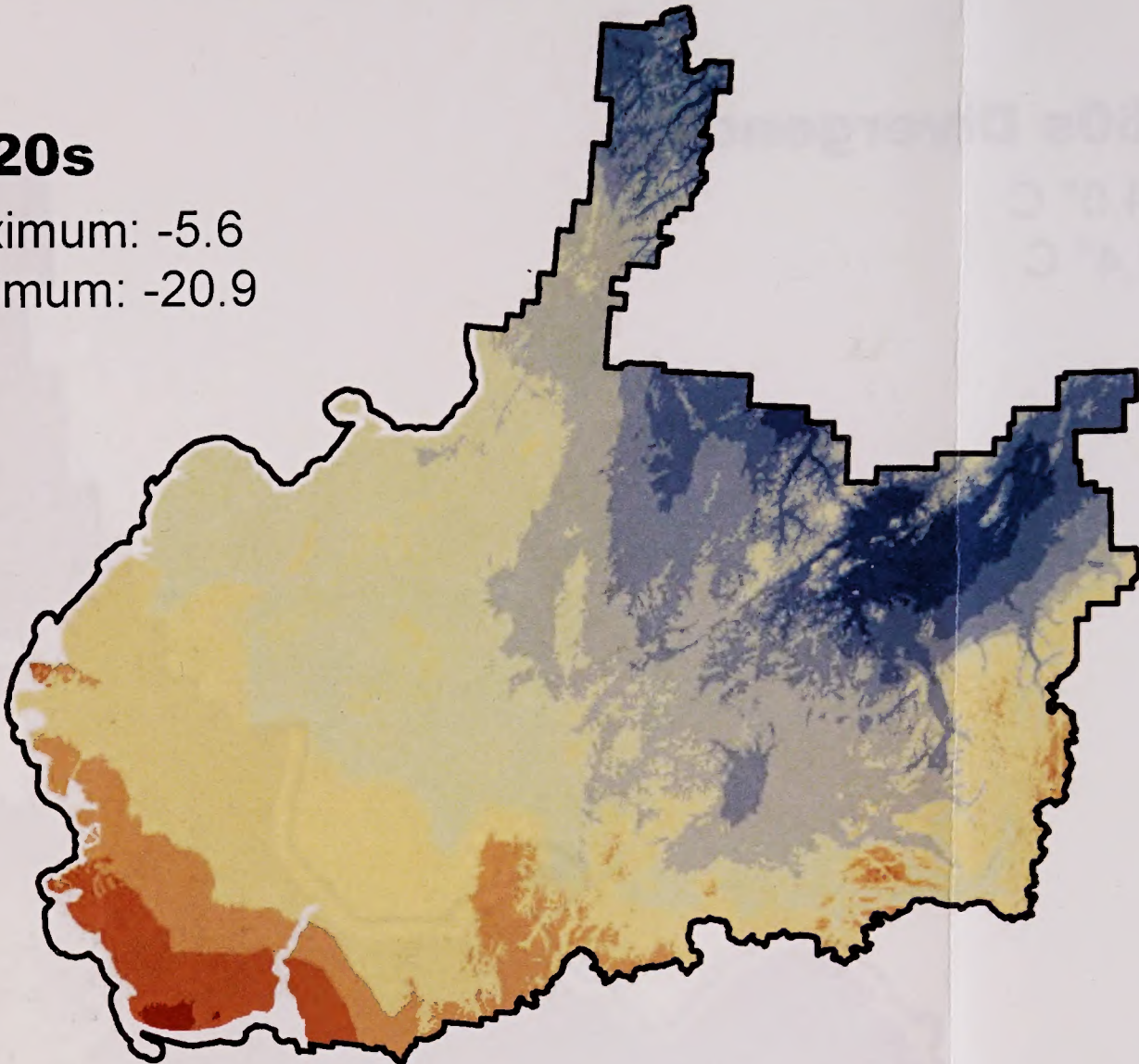
2010s

Maximum: -6.3
Minimum: -21.6



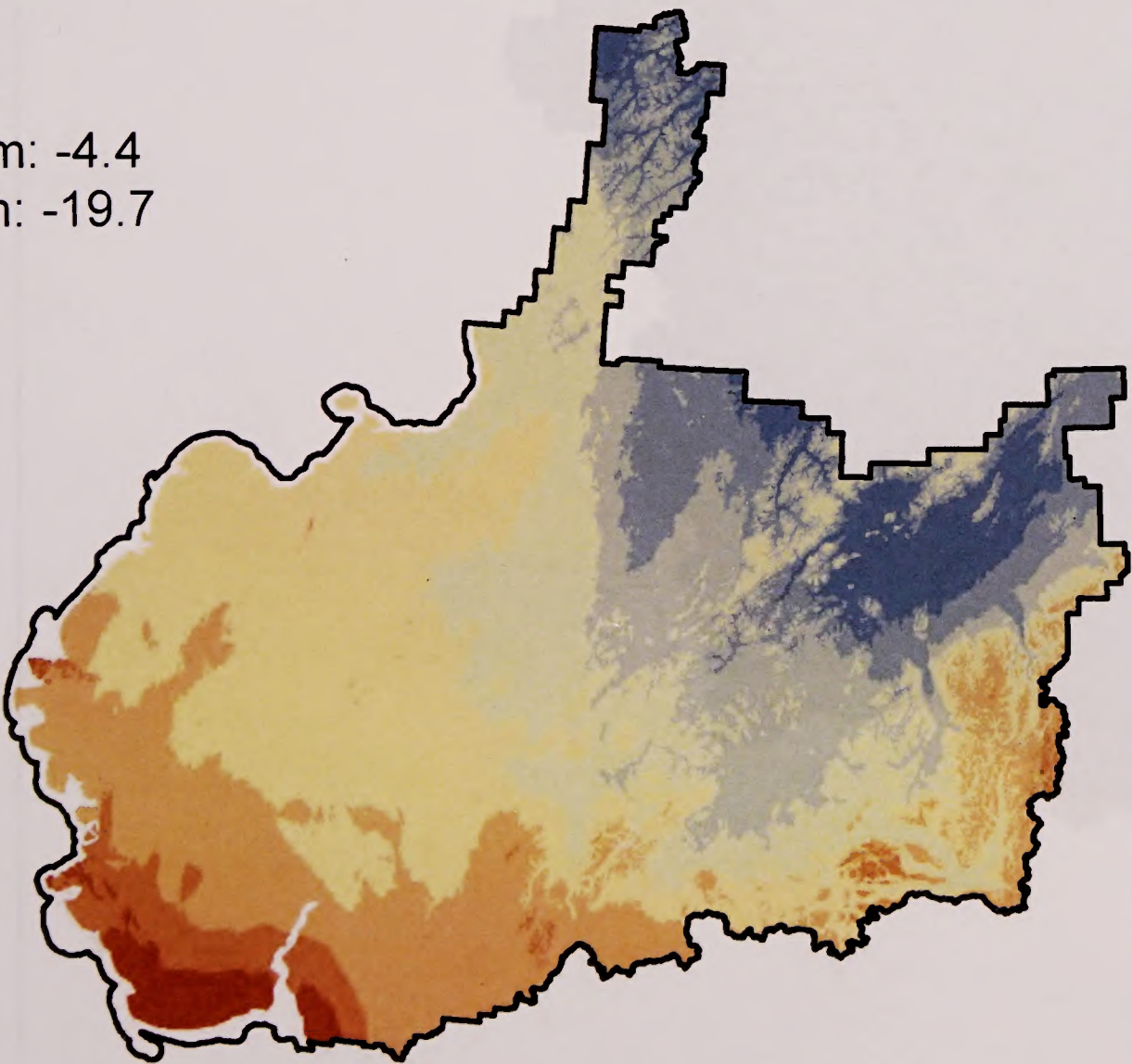
2020s

Maximum: -5.6
Minimum: -20.9



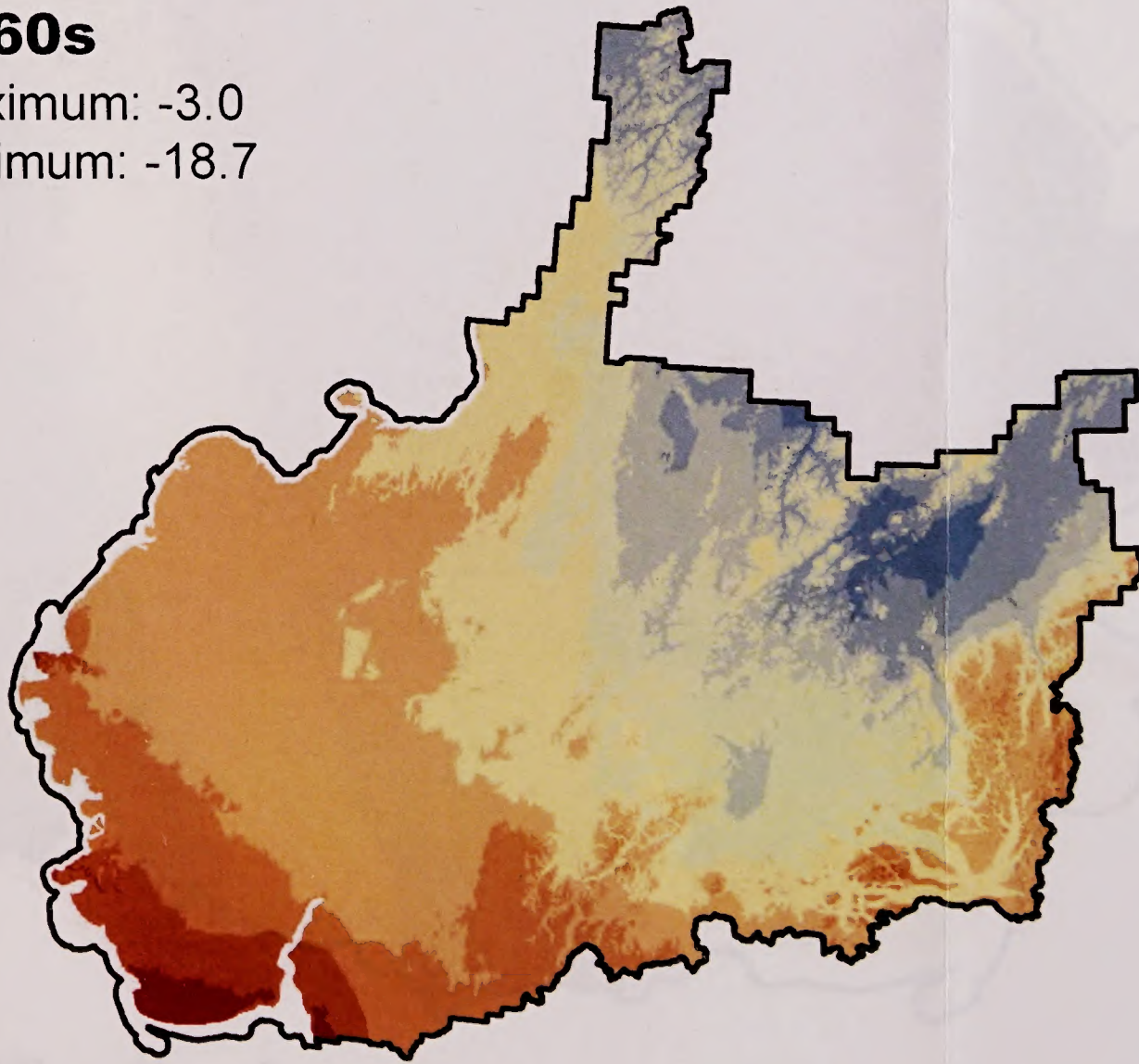
2050s

Maximum: -4.4
Minimum: -19.7



2060s

Maximum: -3.0
Minimum: -18.7



January Temperature (°C)

- Colder than -20.0°
- 20.0° to -18.0°
- 18.0° to -16.0°
- 16.0° to -14.0°
- 14.0° to -12.0°
- 12.0° to -10.0°
- 10.0° to -8.0°
- 8.0° to -6.0°
- 6.0° to -4.0°
- Warmer than -4.0°

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012

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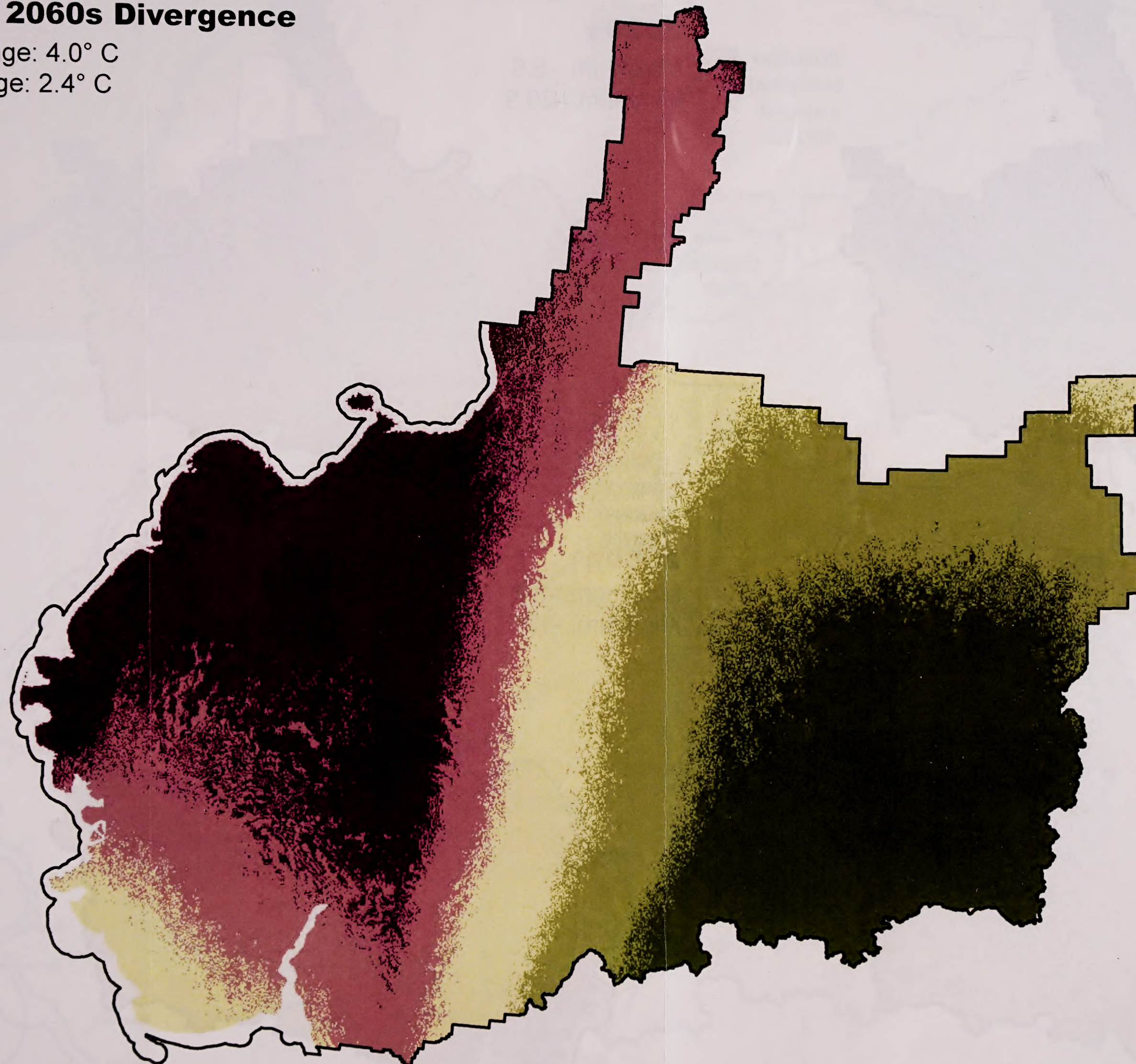
0 25 50 Miles



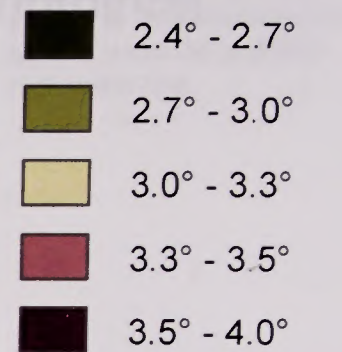
2010s from 2060s Divergence

Maximum Change: 4.0° C

Minimum Change: 2.4° C



Change in January Temperature (°C) Between 2010s and 2060s



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; SNAP 2012

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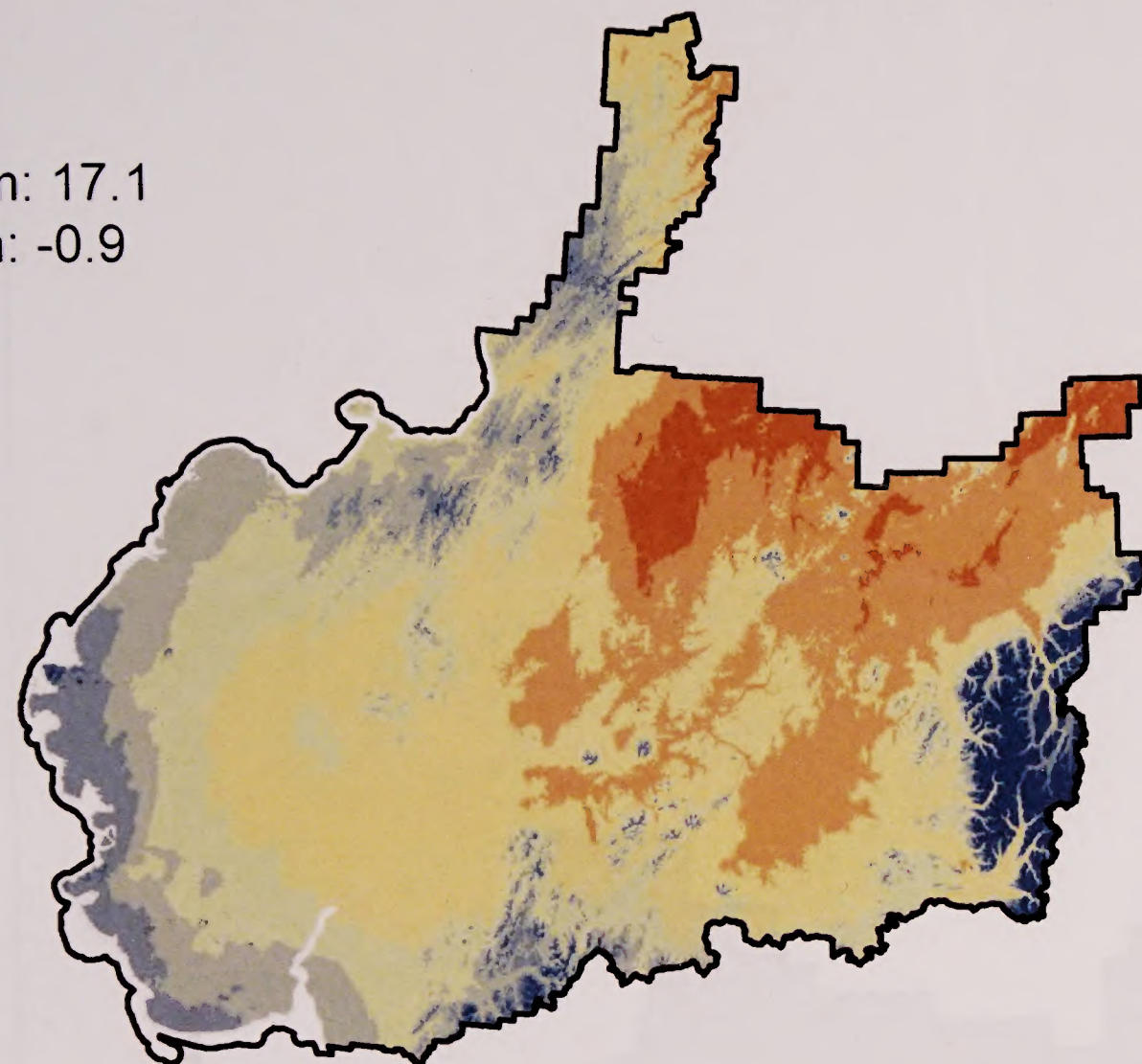


0 25 50 Miles

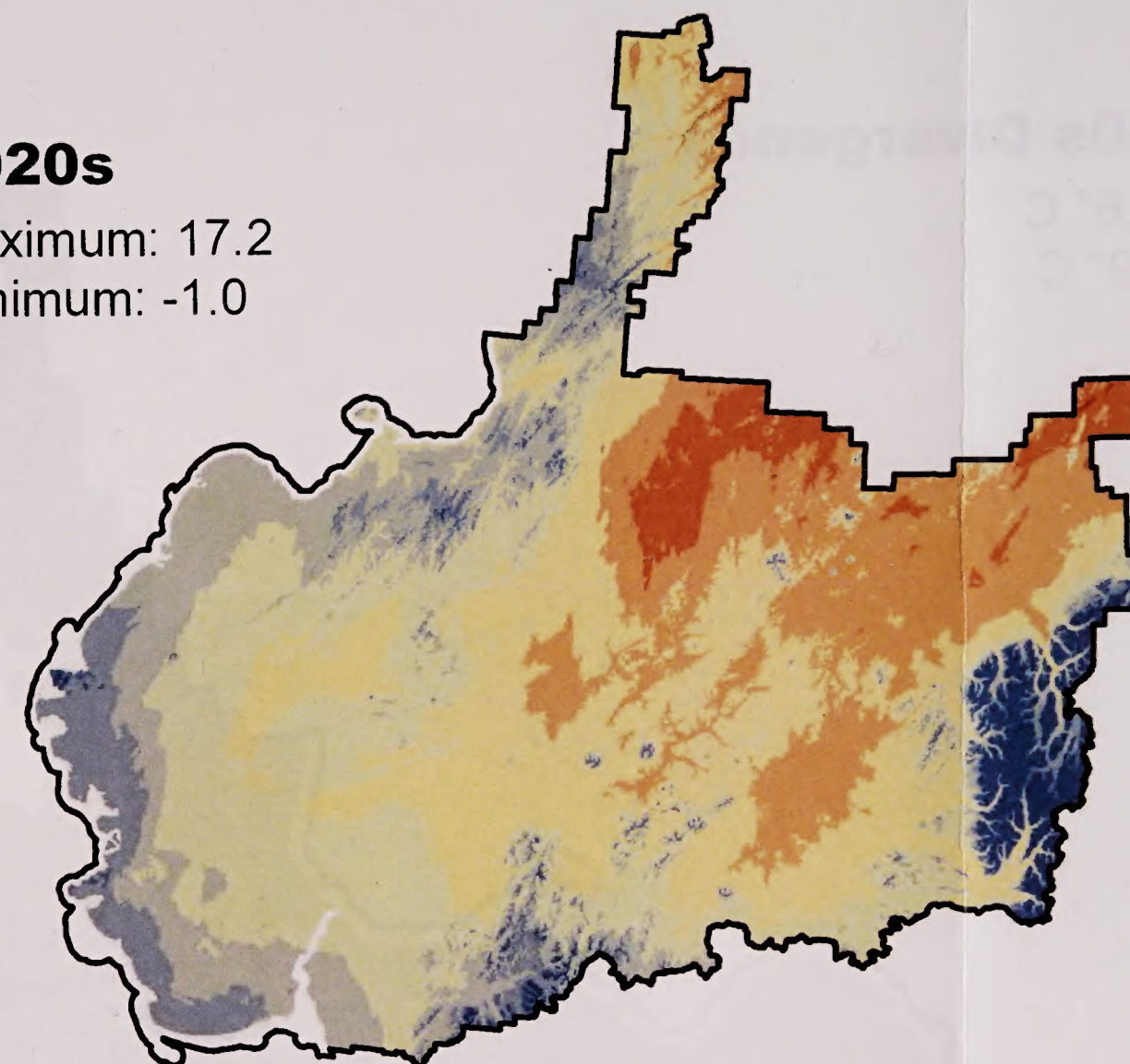
3.2.2-1B

**2010s**

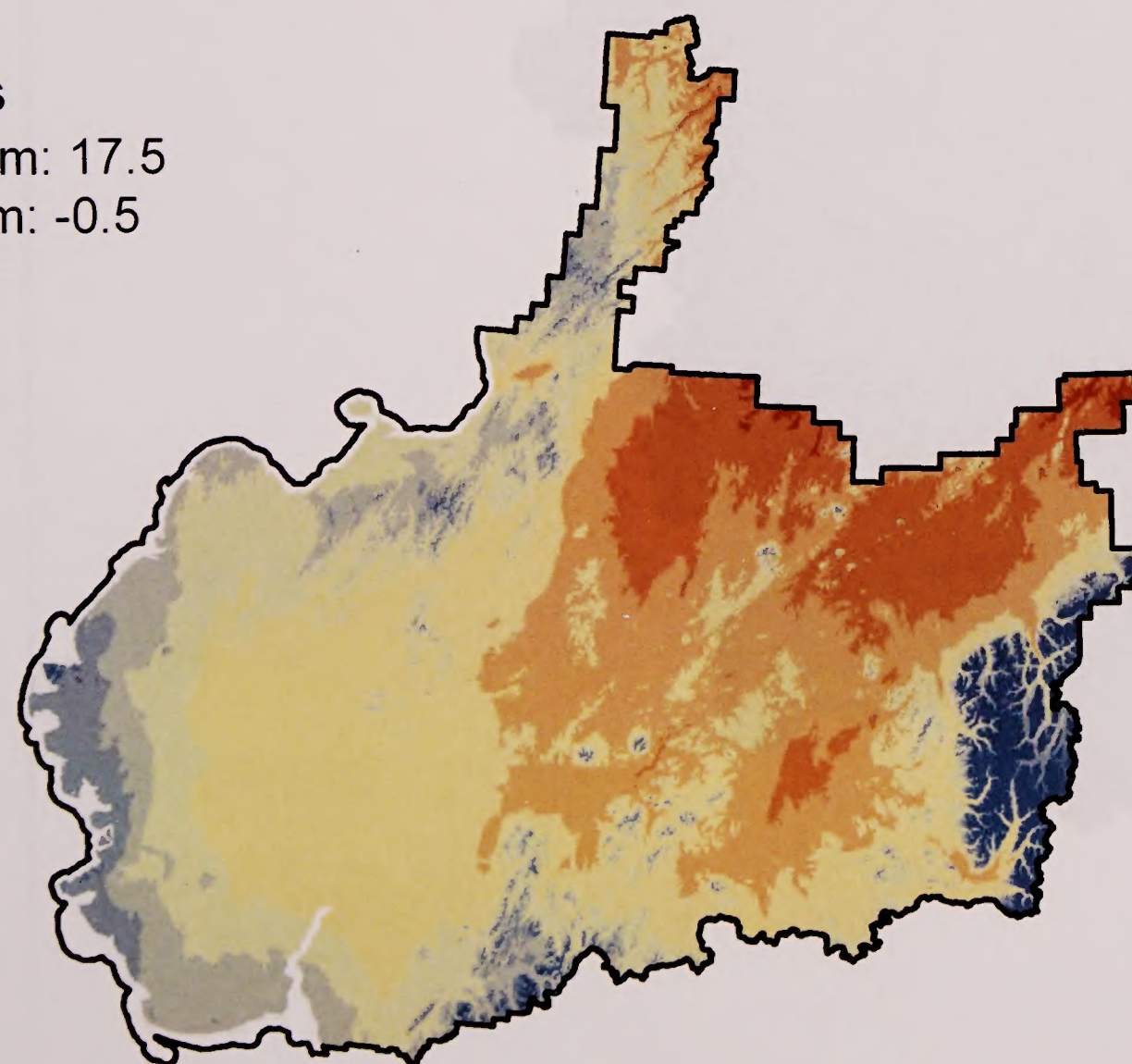
Maximum: 17.1
Minimum: -0.9

**2020s**

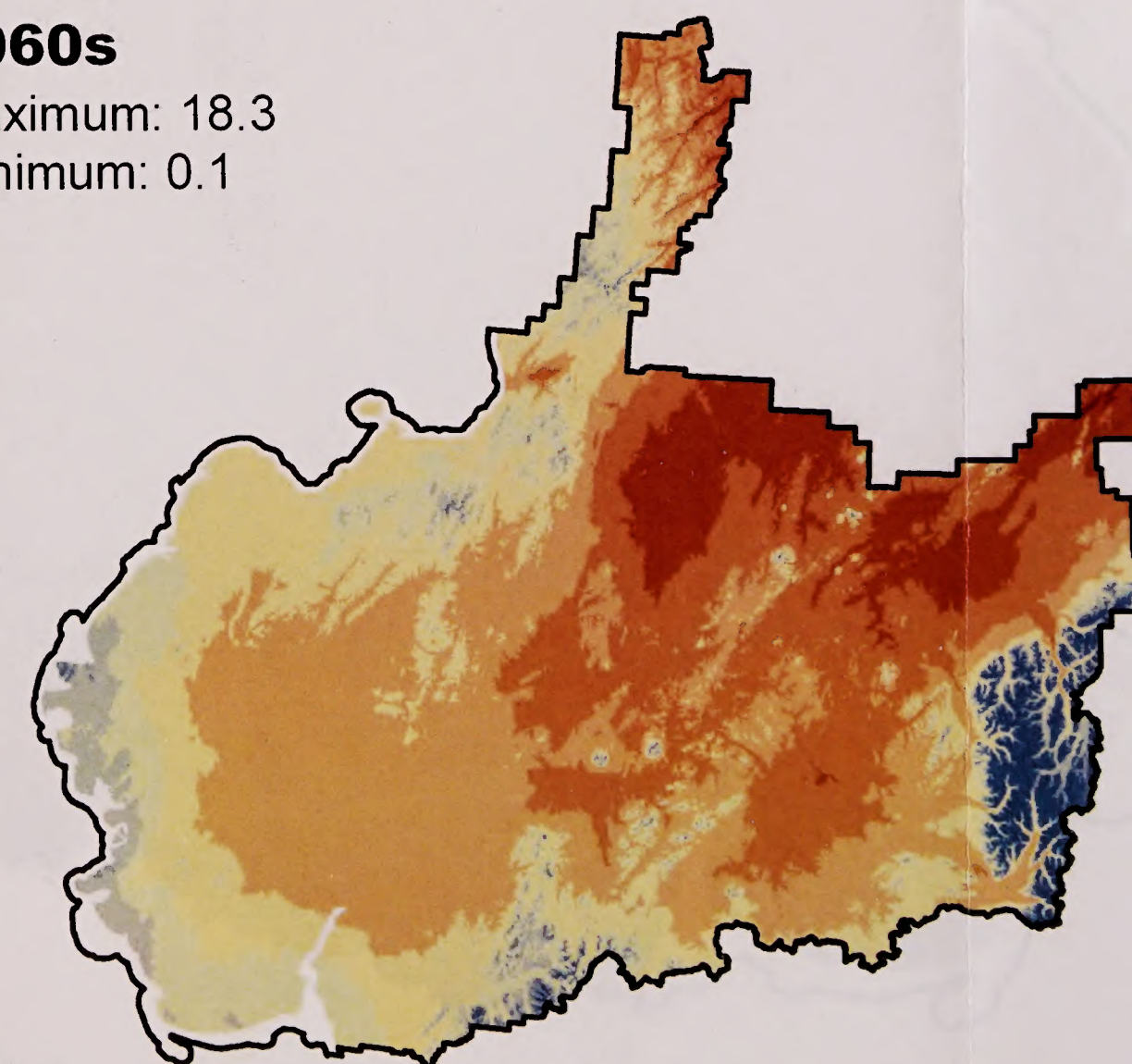
Maximum: 17.2
Minimum: -1.0

**2050s**

Maximum: 17.5
Minimum: -0.5

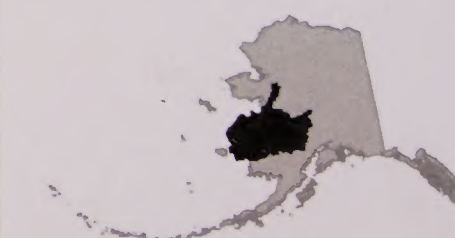
**2060s**

Maximum: 18.3
Minimum: 0.1

**July Temperature (°C)**

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012

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0 25 50 Miles

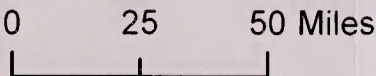
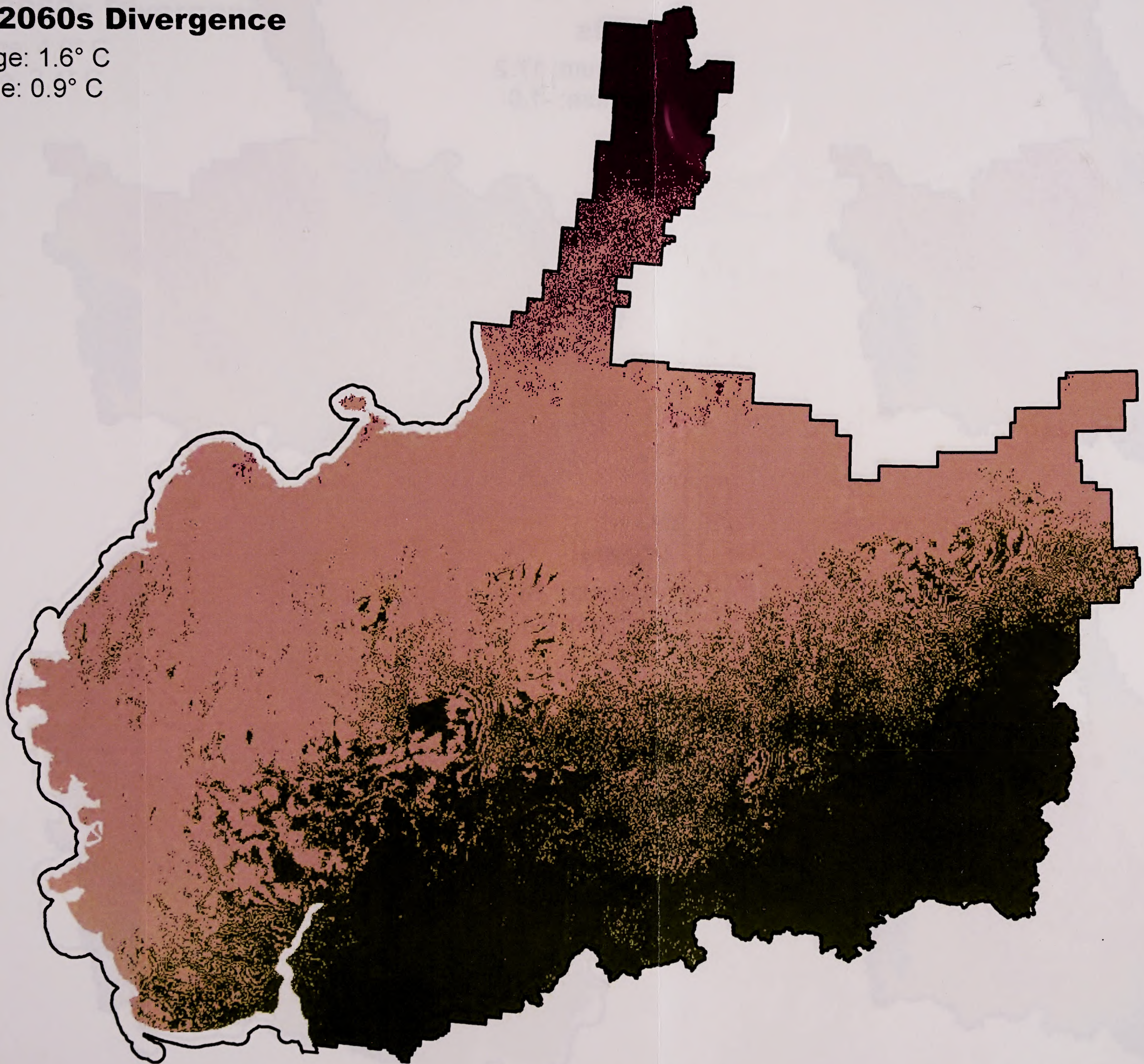


2010s from 2060s Divergence

Maximum Change: 1.6° C
Minimum Change: 0.9° C

Change in July Temperature (°C) Between 2010s and 2060s

- 0.9° - 1.1°
- 1.1° - 1.2°
- 1.2° - 1.3°
- 1.3° - 1.6°



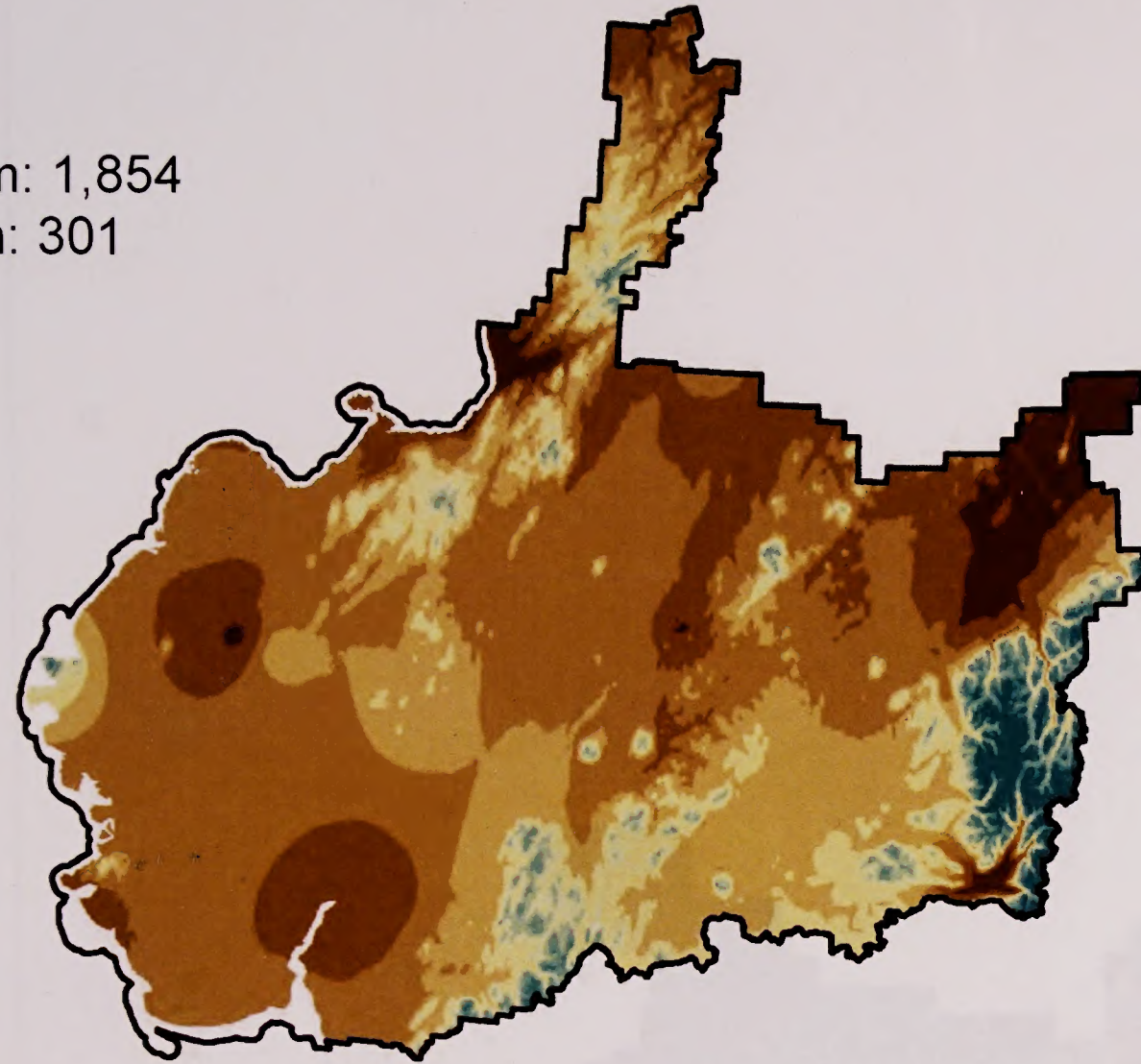
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; SNAP 2012

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

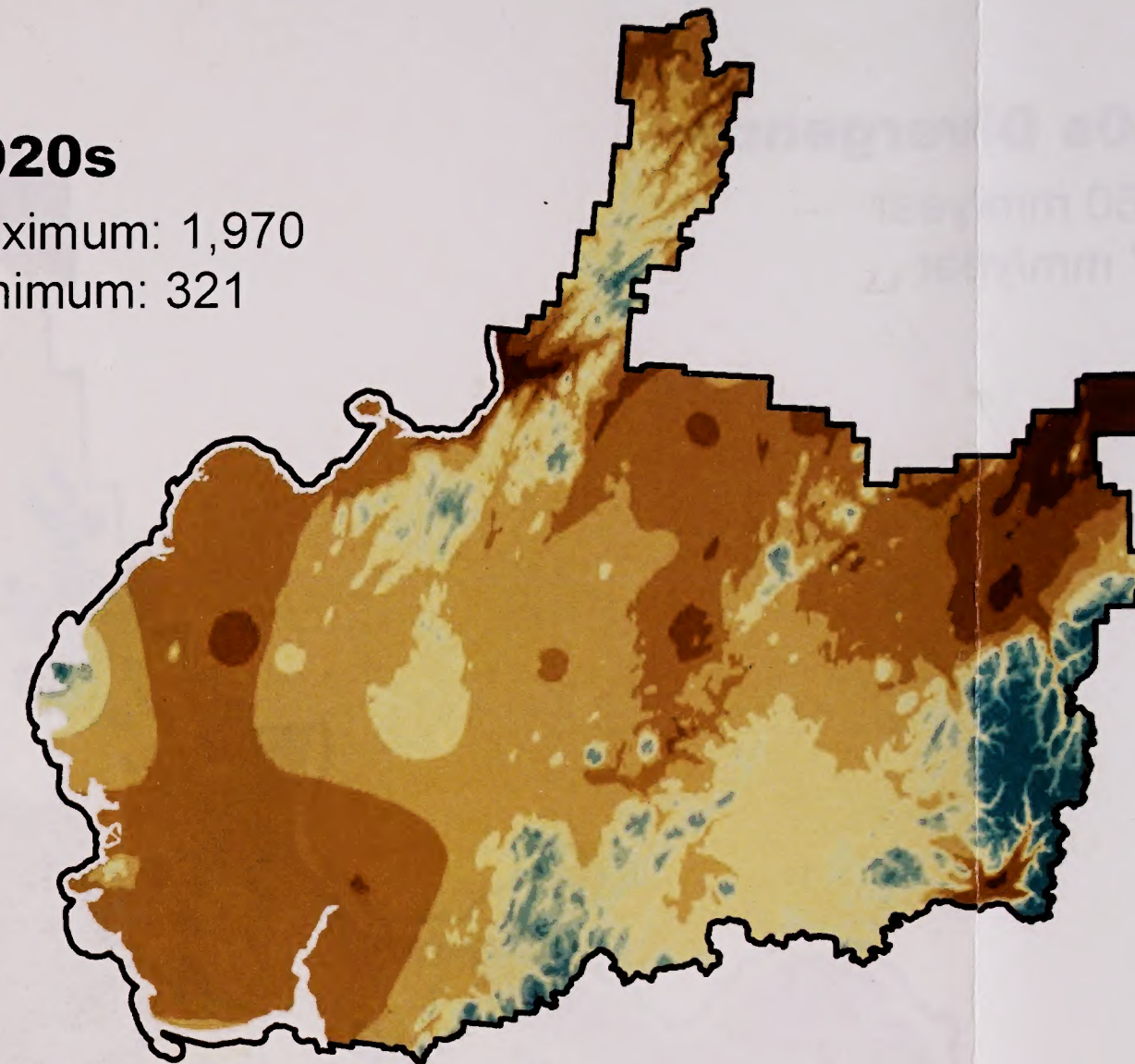


**2010s**

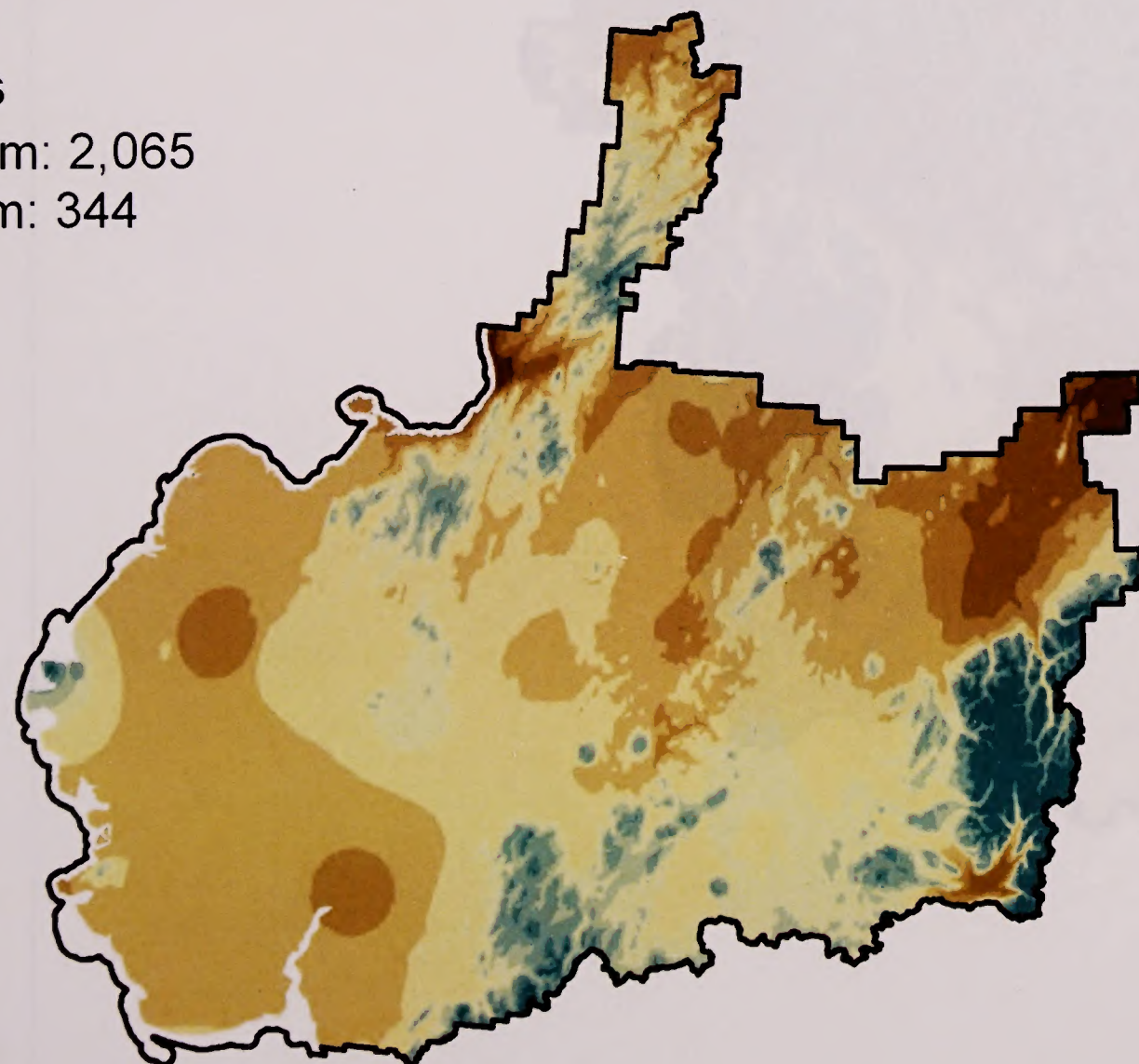
Maximum: 1,854
Minimum: 301

**2020s**

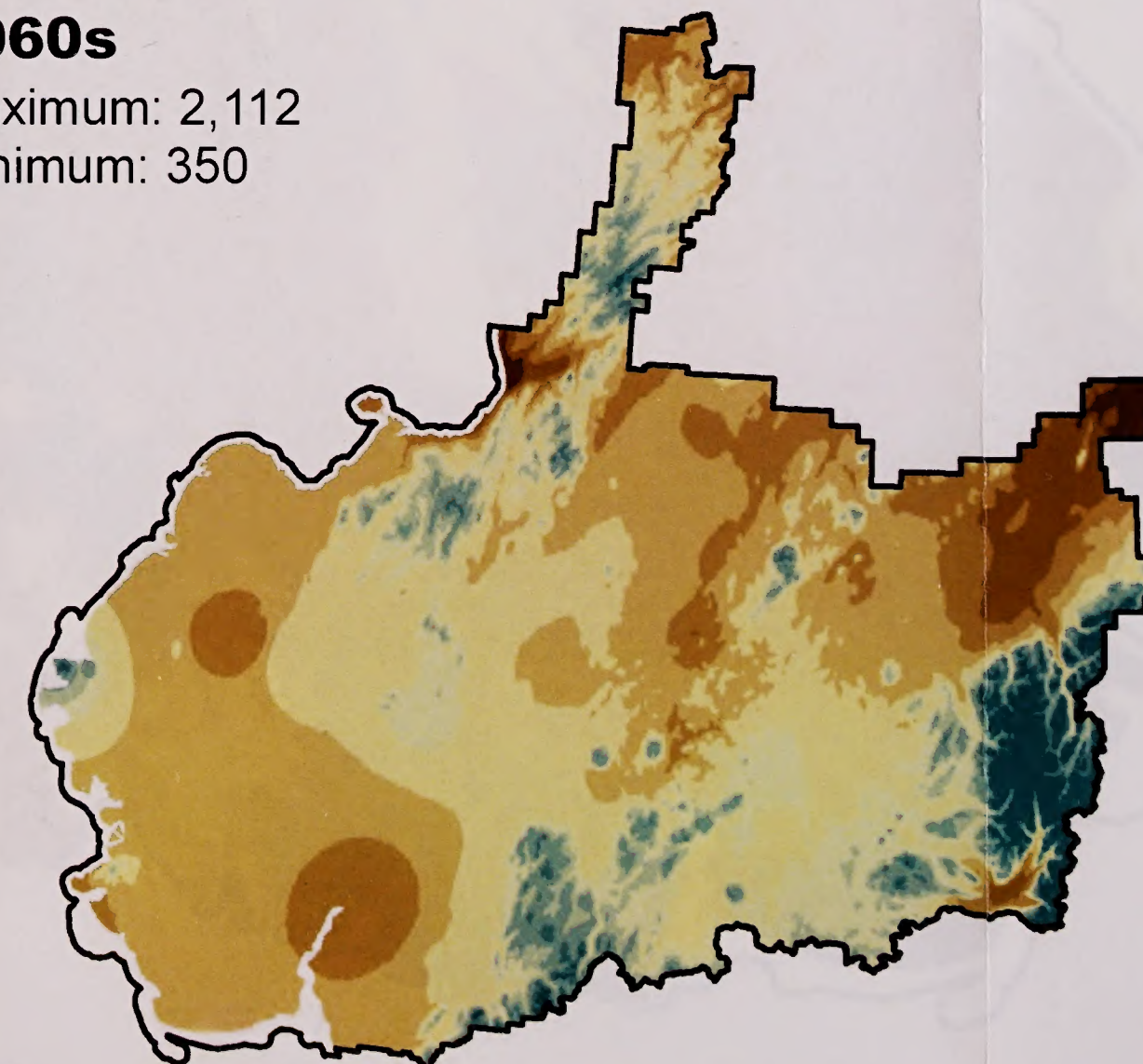
Maximum: 1,970
Minimum: 321

**2050s**

Maximum: 2,065
Minimum: 344

**2060s**

Maximum: 2,112
Minimum: 350

**Precipitation (mm/year)**

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012

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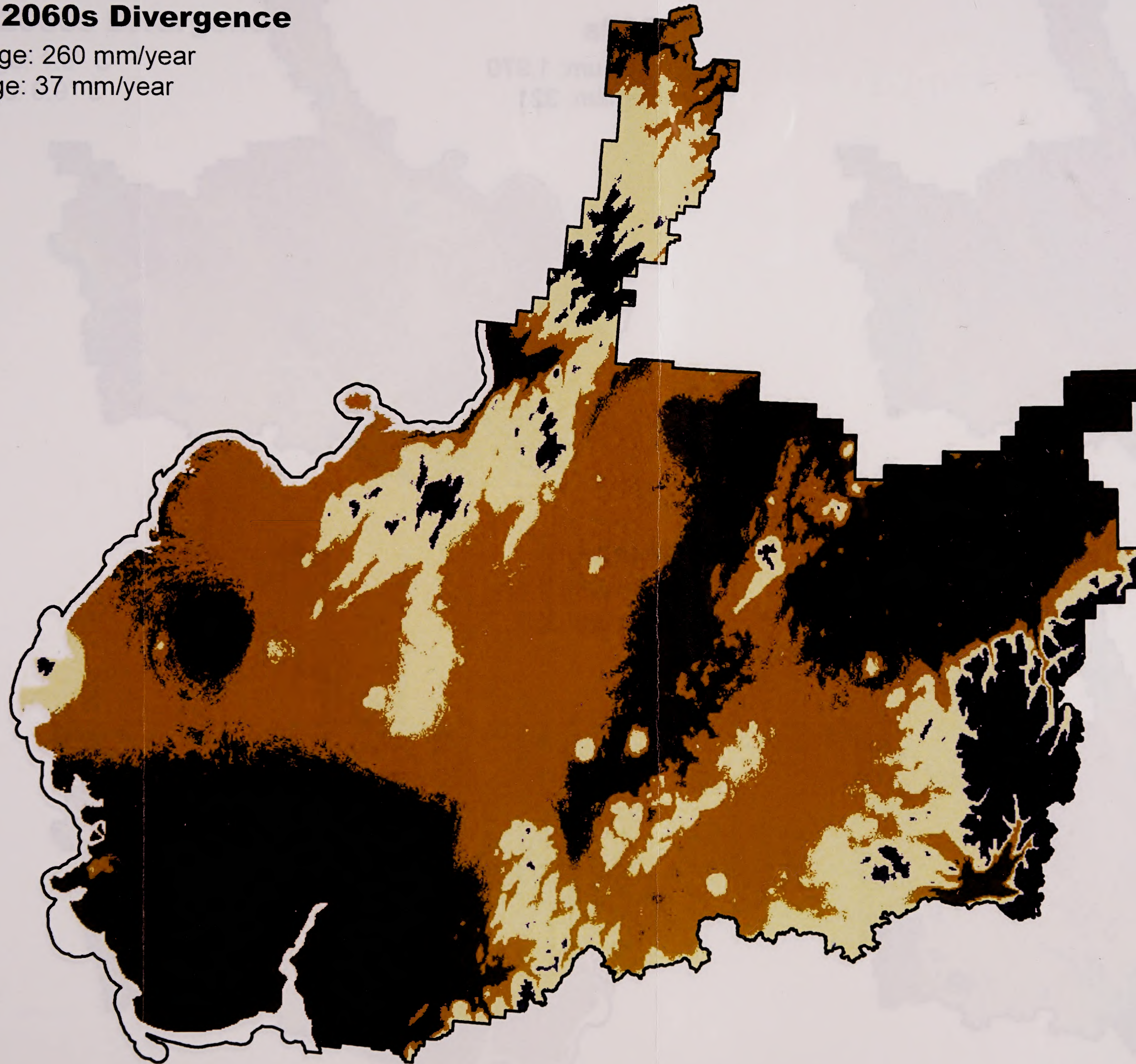
0 25 50 Miles
| | |



2010s from 2060s Divergence

Maximum Change: 260 mm/year

Minimum Change: 37 mm/year



0 25 50 Miles

Change in Precipitation (mm/year) Between 2010s and 2060s

- 37 - 65
- 65 - 75
- 75 - 95
- 95 - 130
- 130 - 260

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
SNAP 2012

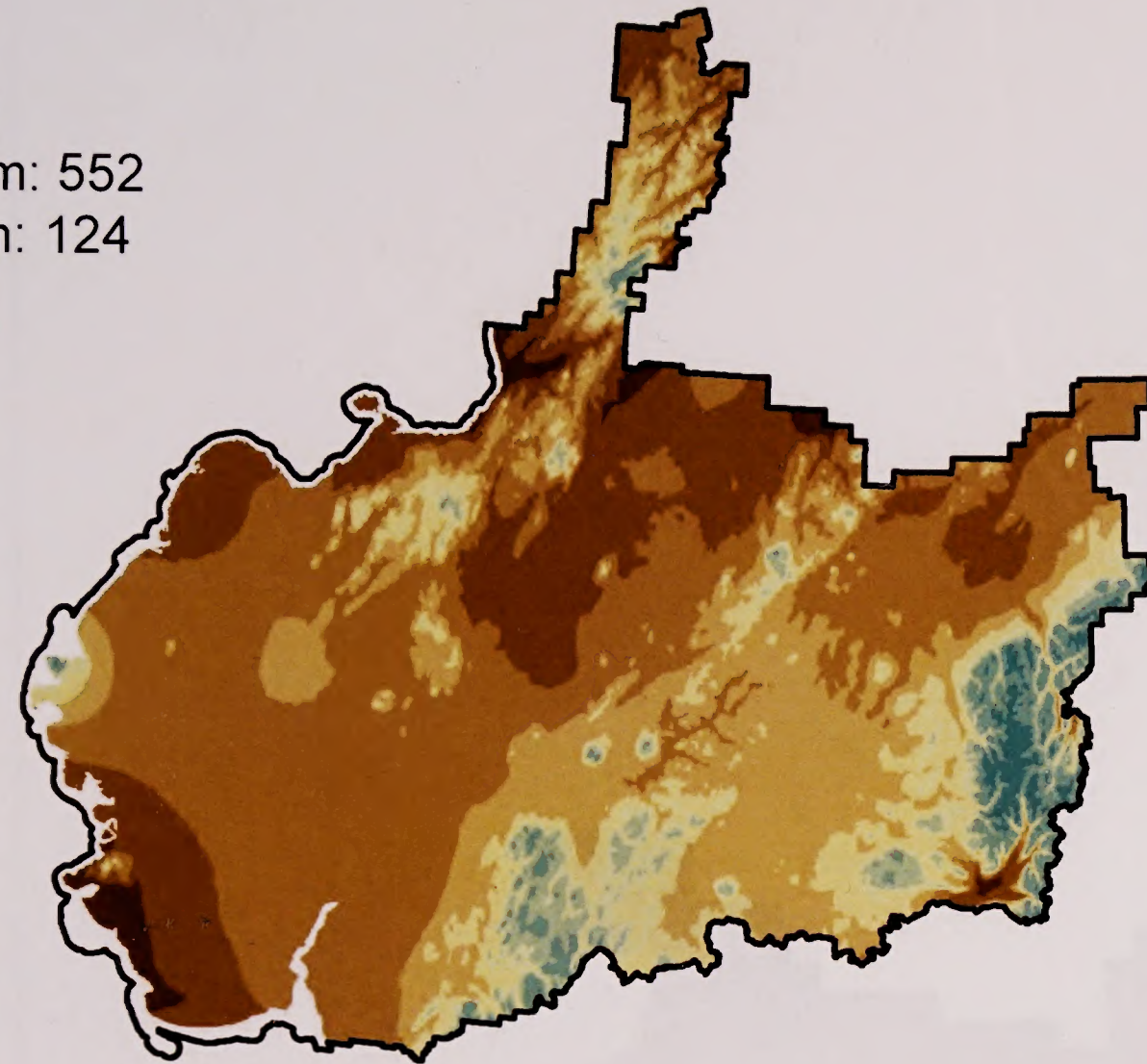
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



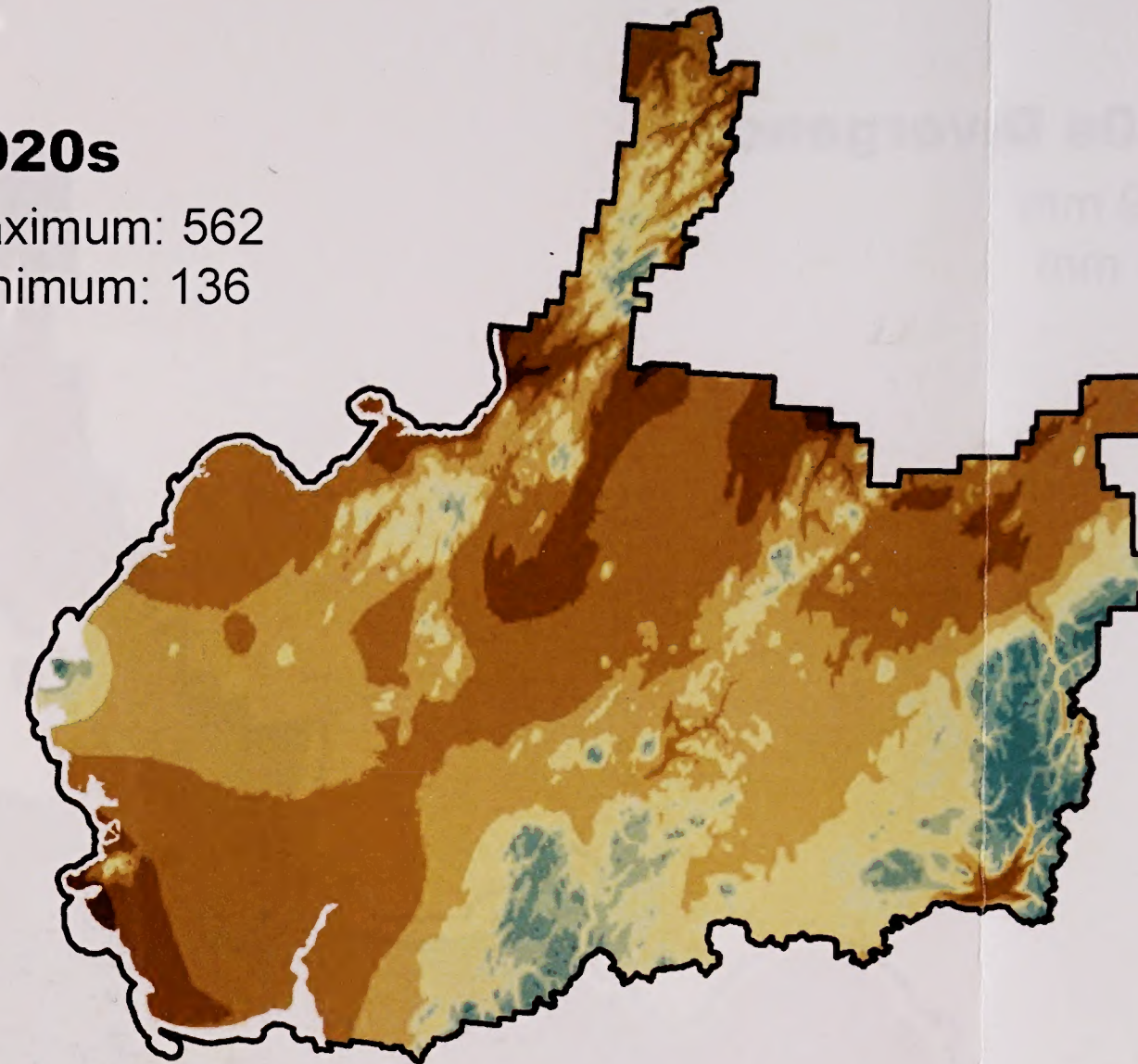
3.2.2-3B

**2010s**

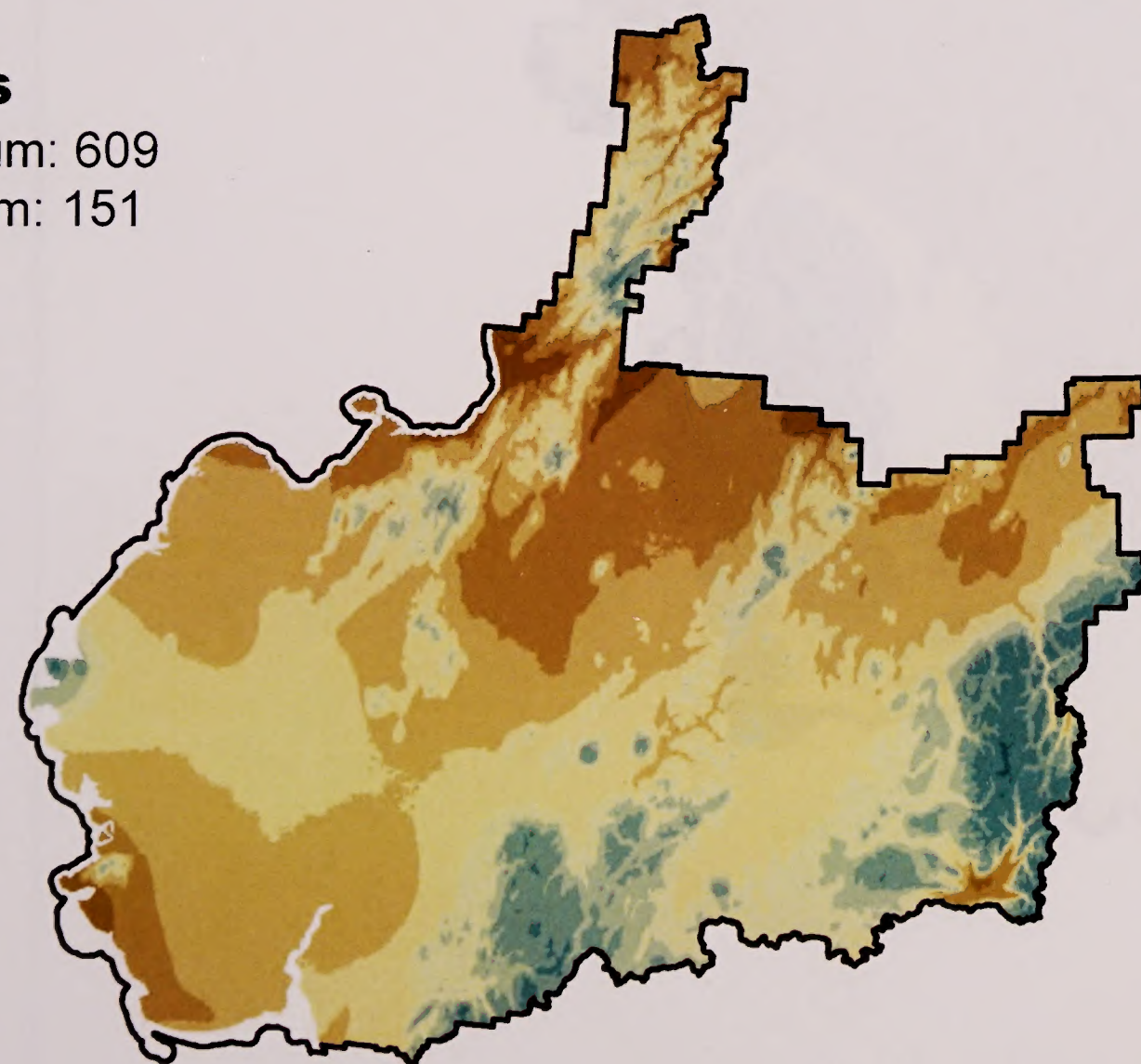
Maximum: 552
Minimum: 124

**2020s**

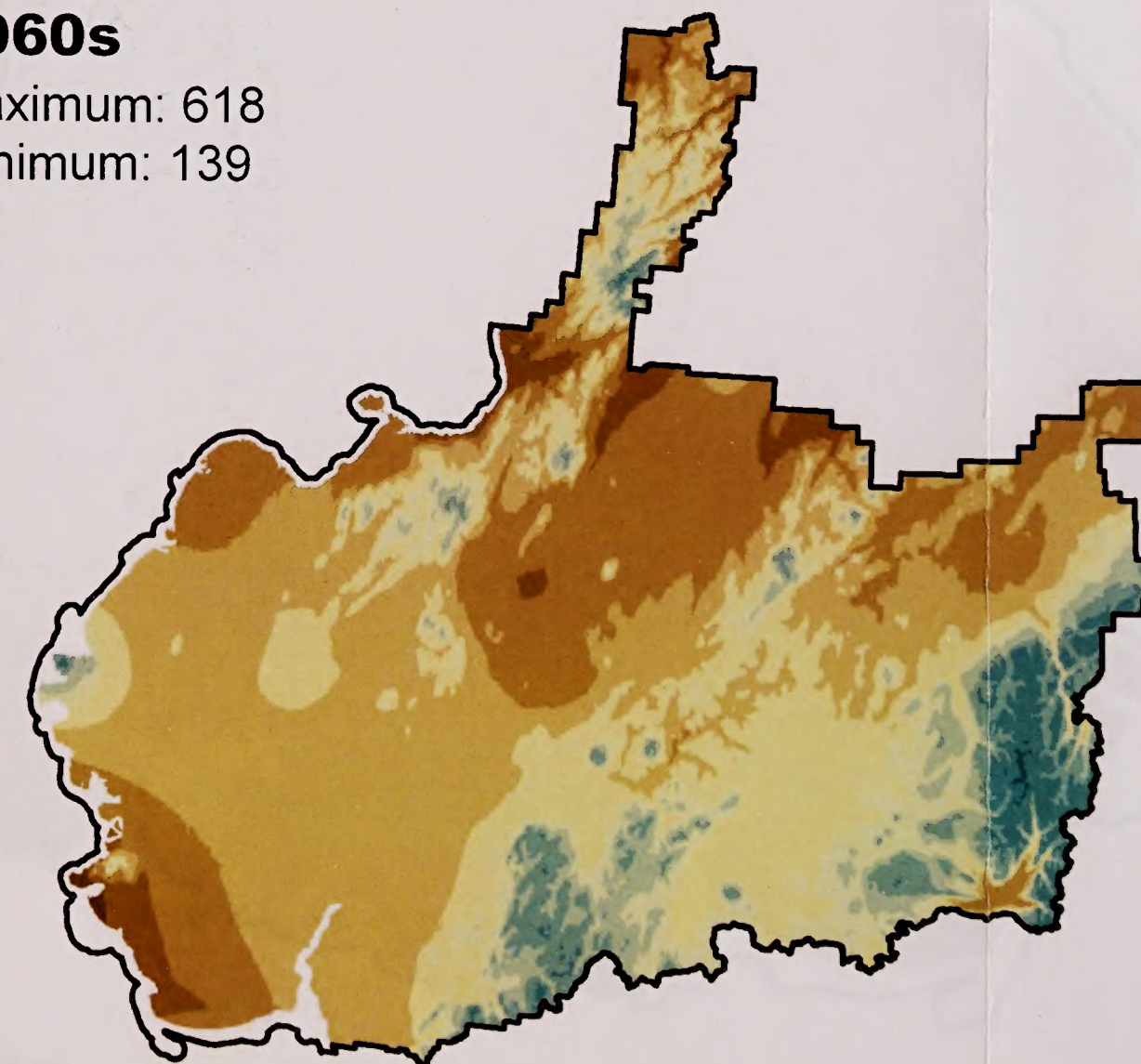
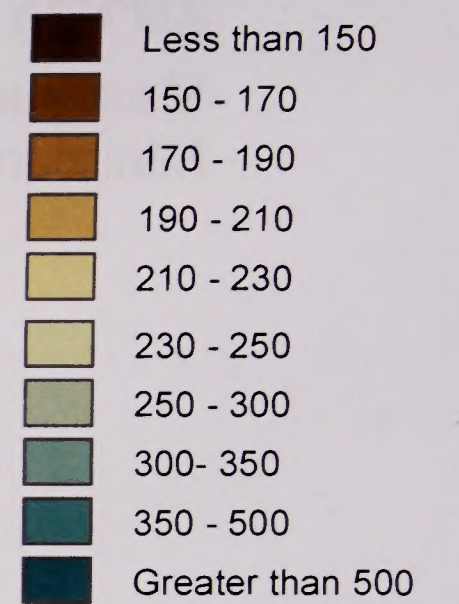
Maximum: 562
Minimum: 136

**2050s**

Maximum: 609
Minimum: 151

**2060s**

Maximum: 618
Minimum: 139

**Precipitation (mm)**

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012

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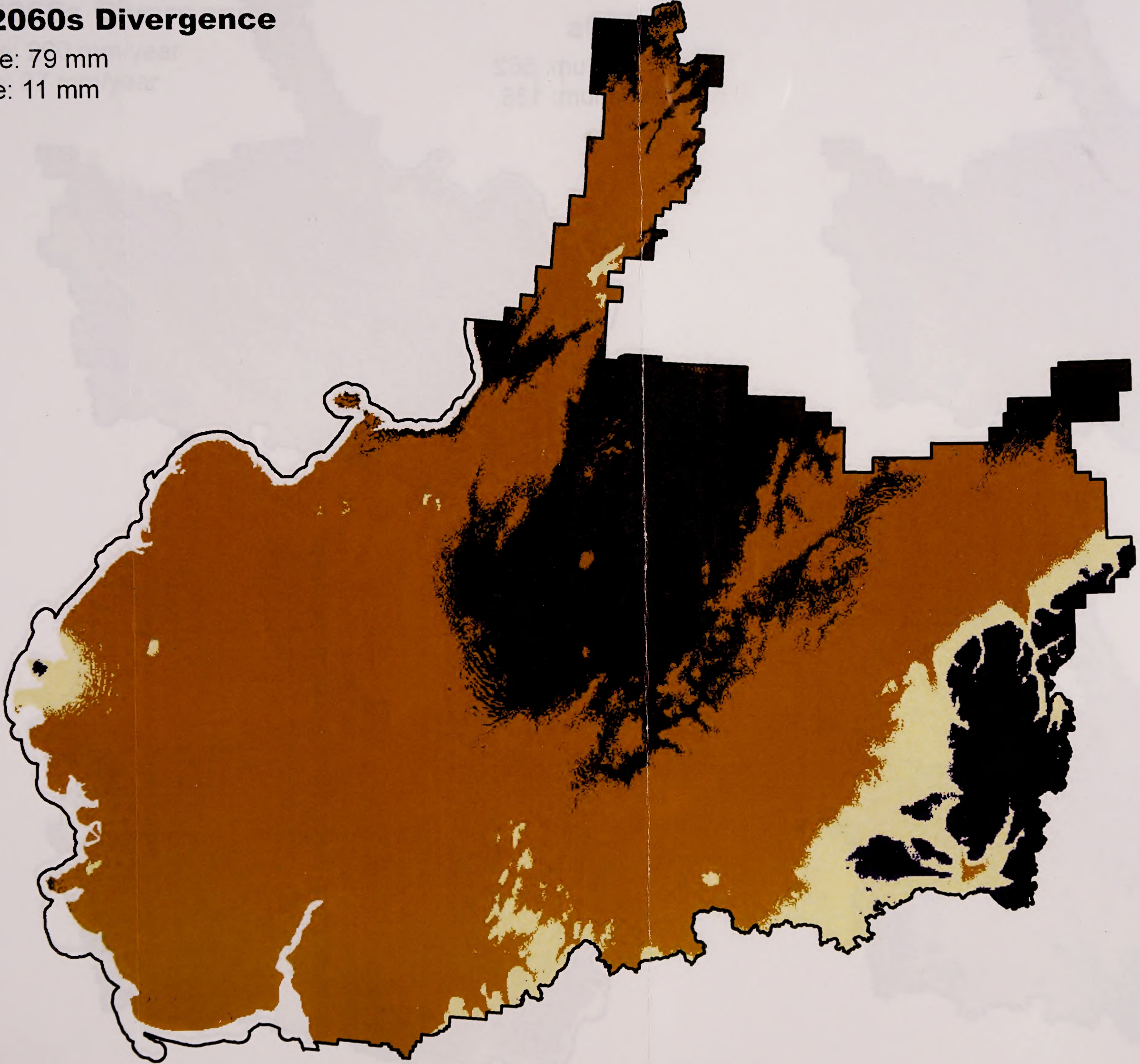


0 25 50 Miles
|-----|



2010s from 2060s Divergence

Maximum Change: 79 mm
Minimum Change: 11 mm



0 25 50 Miles

**Change in Average
Summer Precipitation
(mm) Between
2010s and 2060s**

- 11 - 15
- 15 - 25
- 25 - 35
- 35 - 50
- 50 - 79

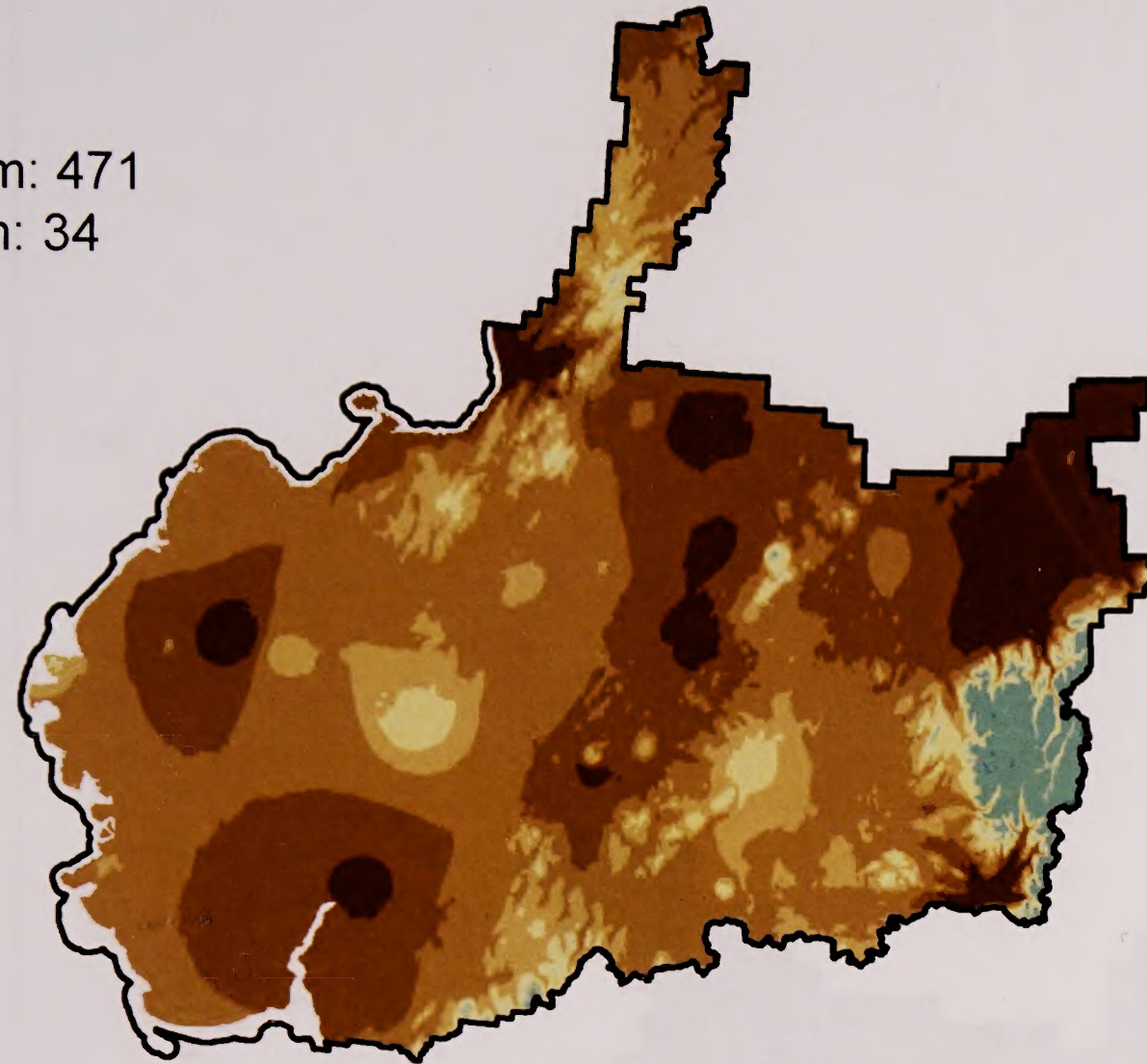
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
SNAP 2012

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

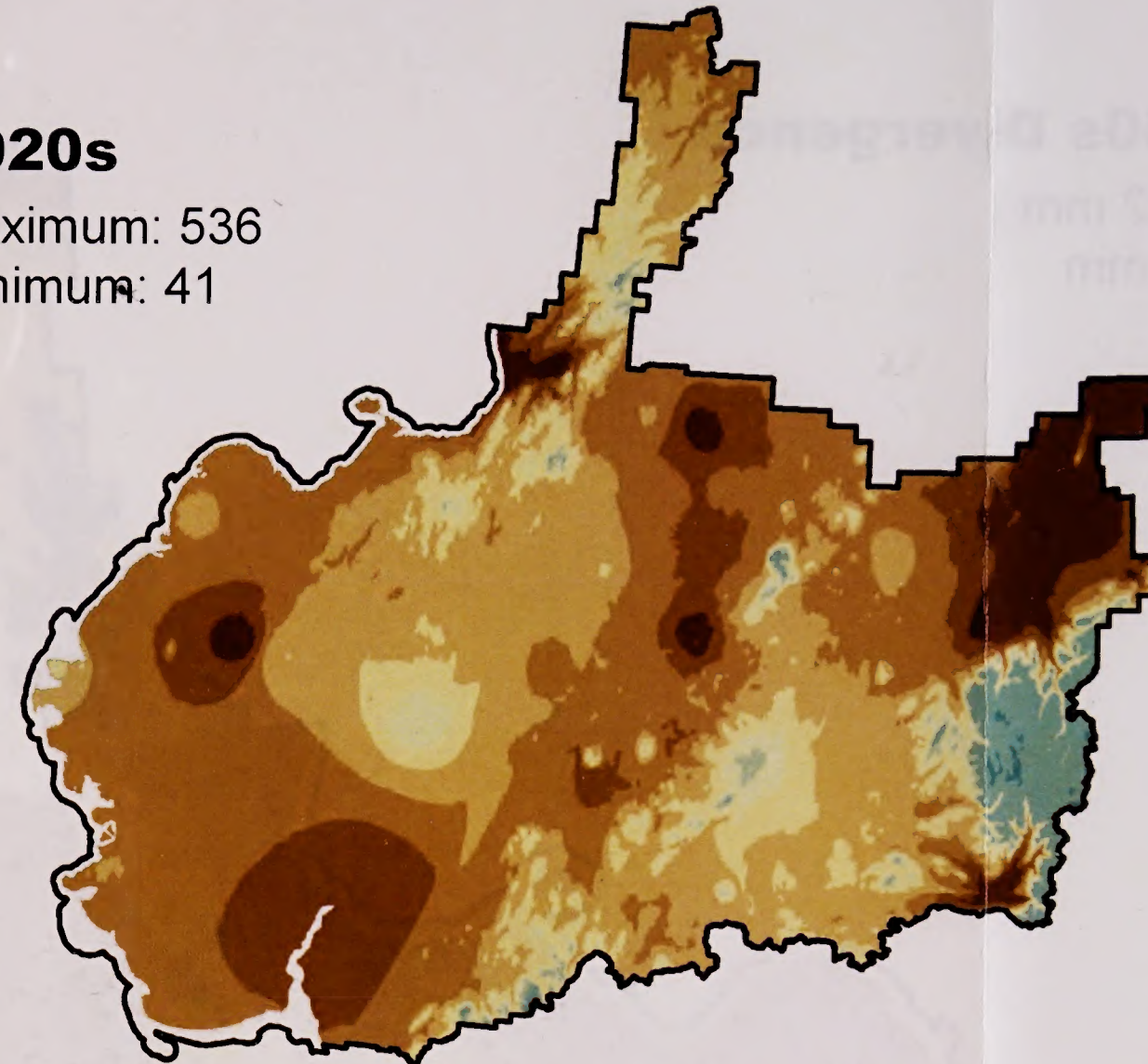


**2010s**

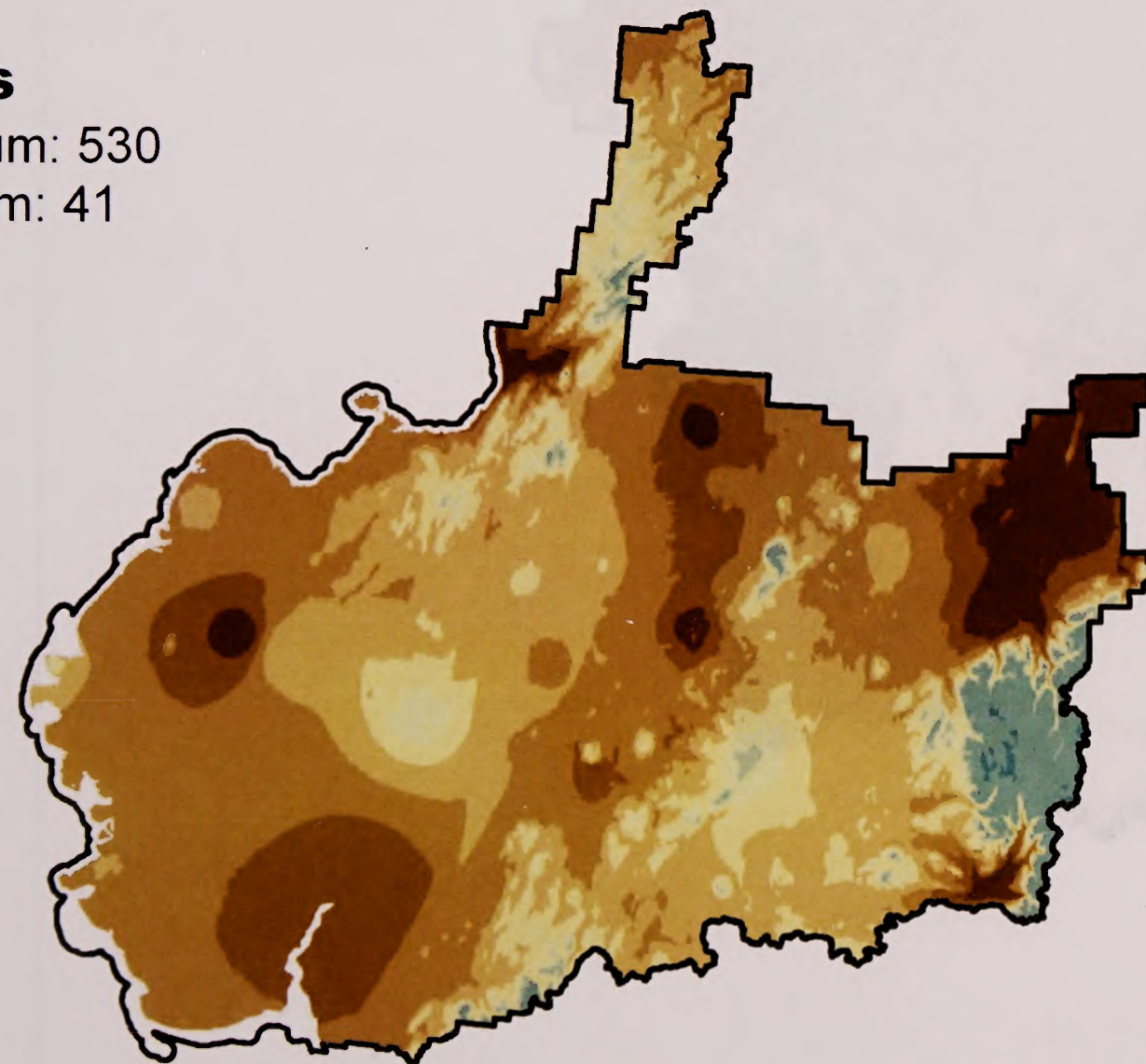
Maximum: 471
Minimum: 34

**2020s**

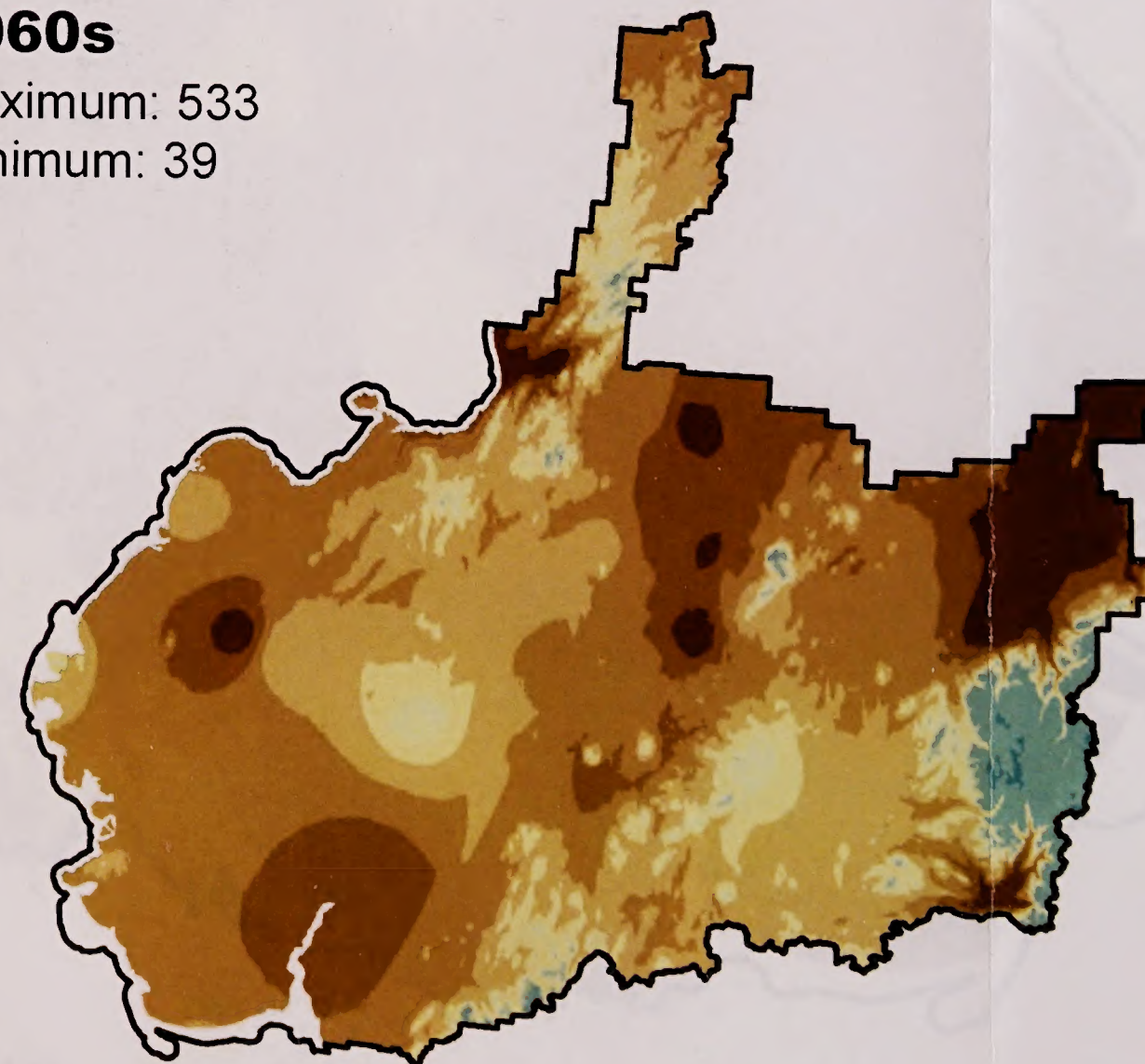
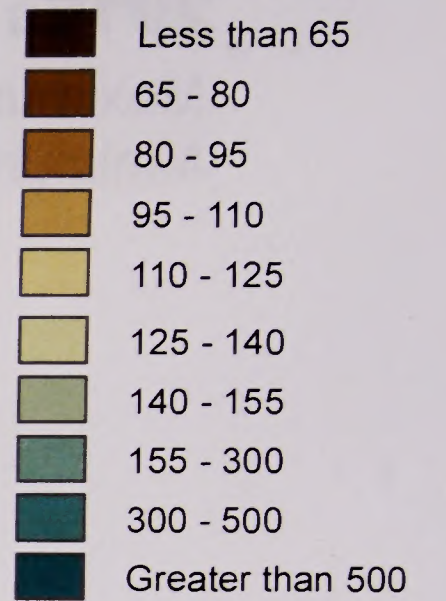
Maximum: 536
Minimum: 41

**2050s**

Maximum: 530
Minimum: 41

**2060s**

Maximum: 533
Minimum: 39

**Precipitation (mm)**

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012

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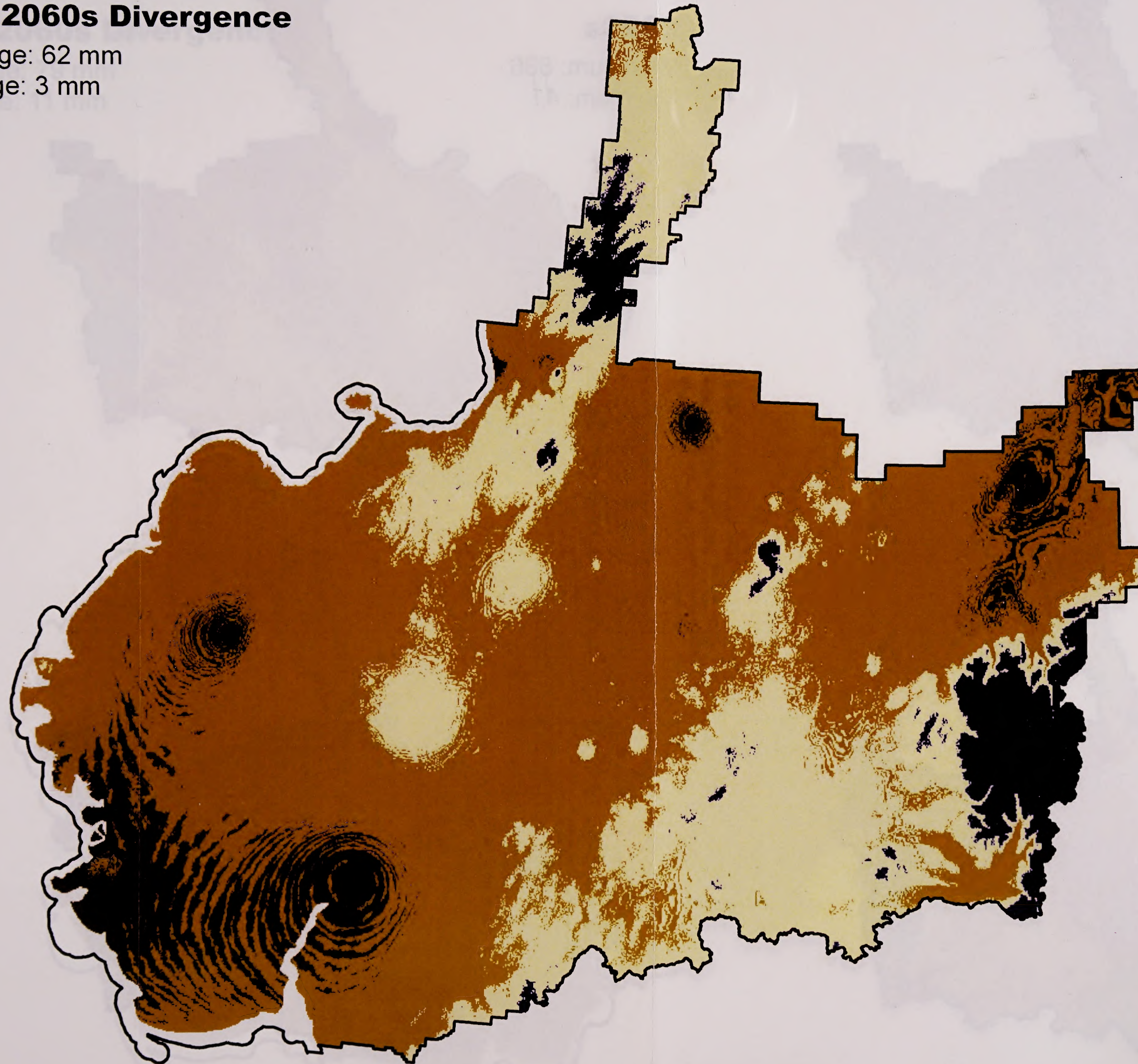
0 25 50 Miles



2010s from 2060s Divergence

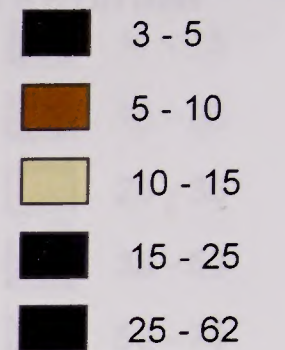
Maximum Change: 62 mm

Minimum Change: 3 mm



0 25 50 Miles

Change in Average Winter Precipitation (mm) Between 2010s and 2060s

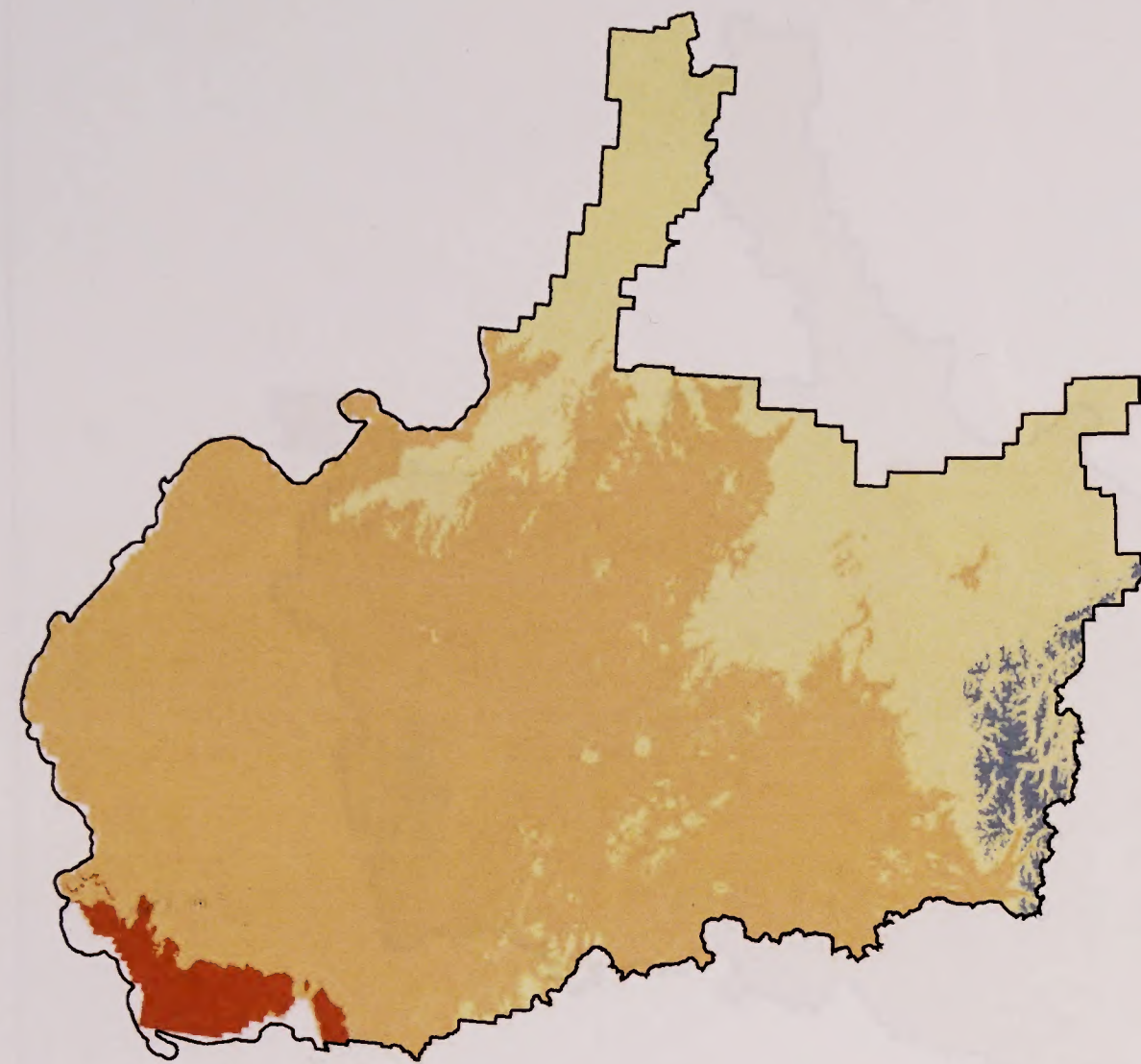
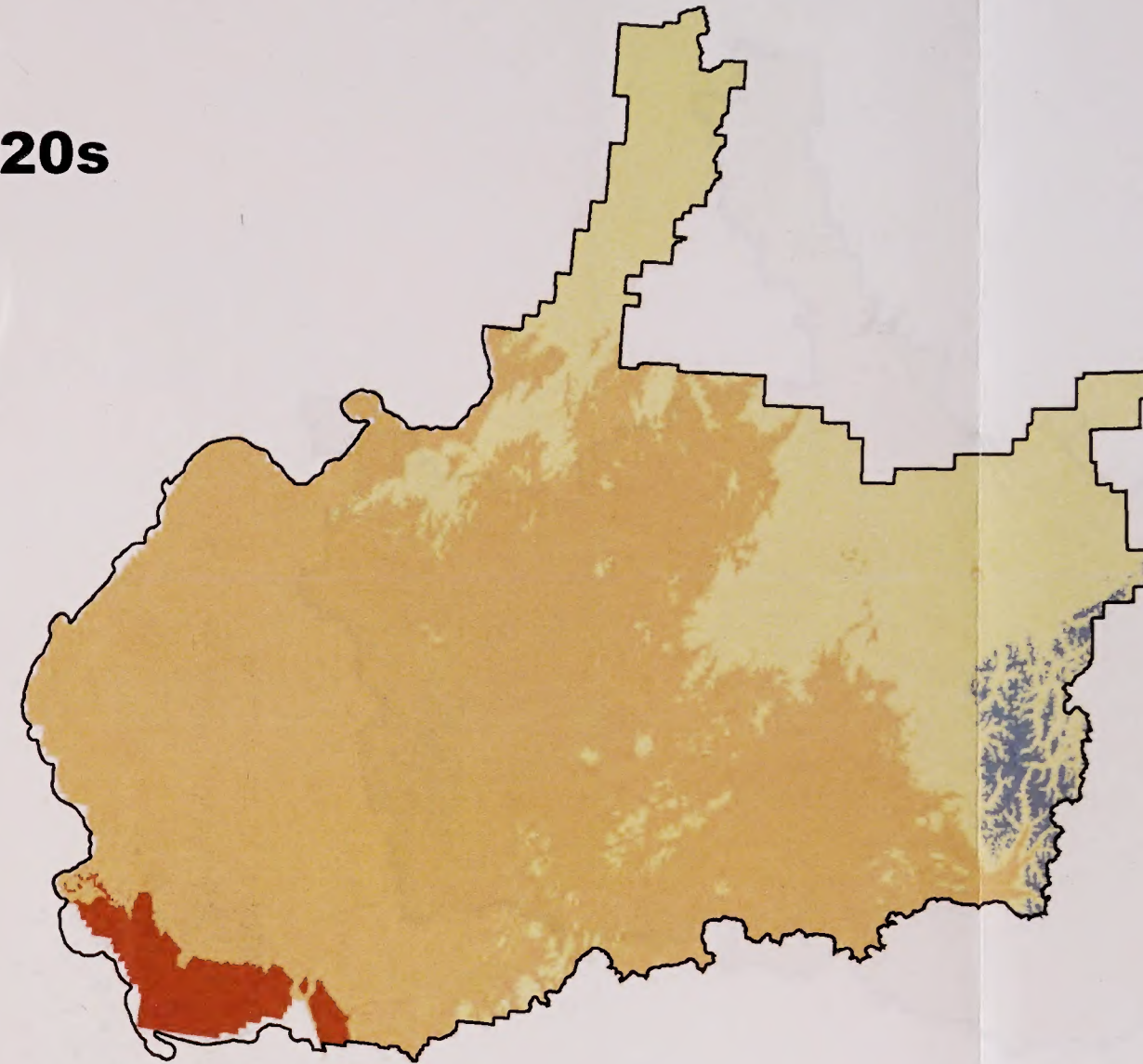
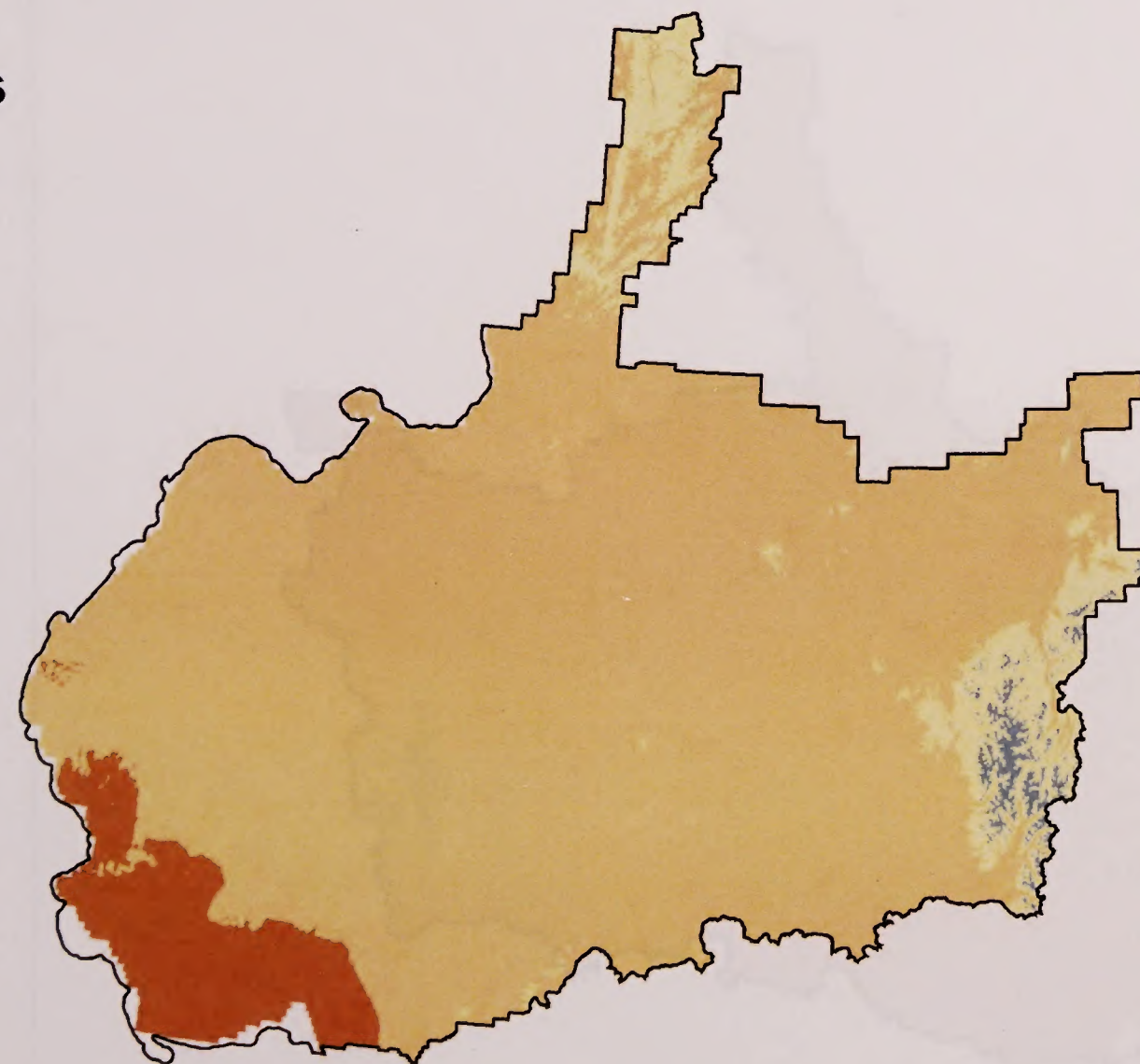
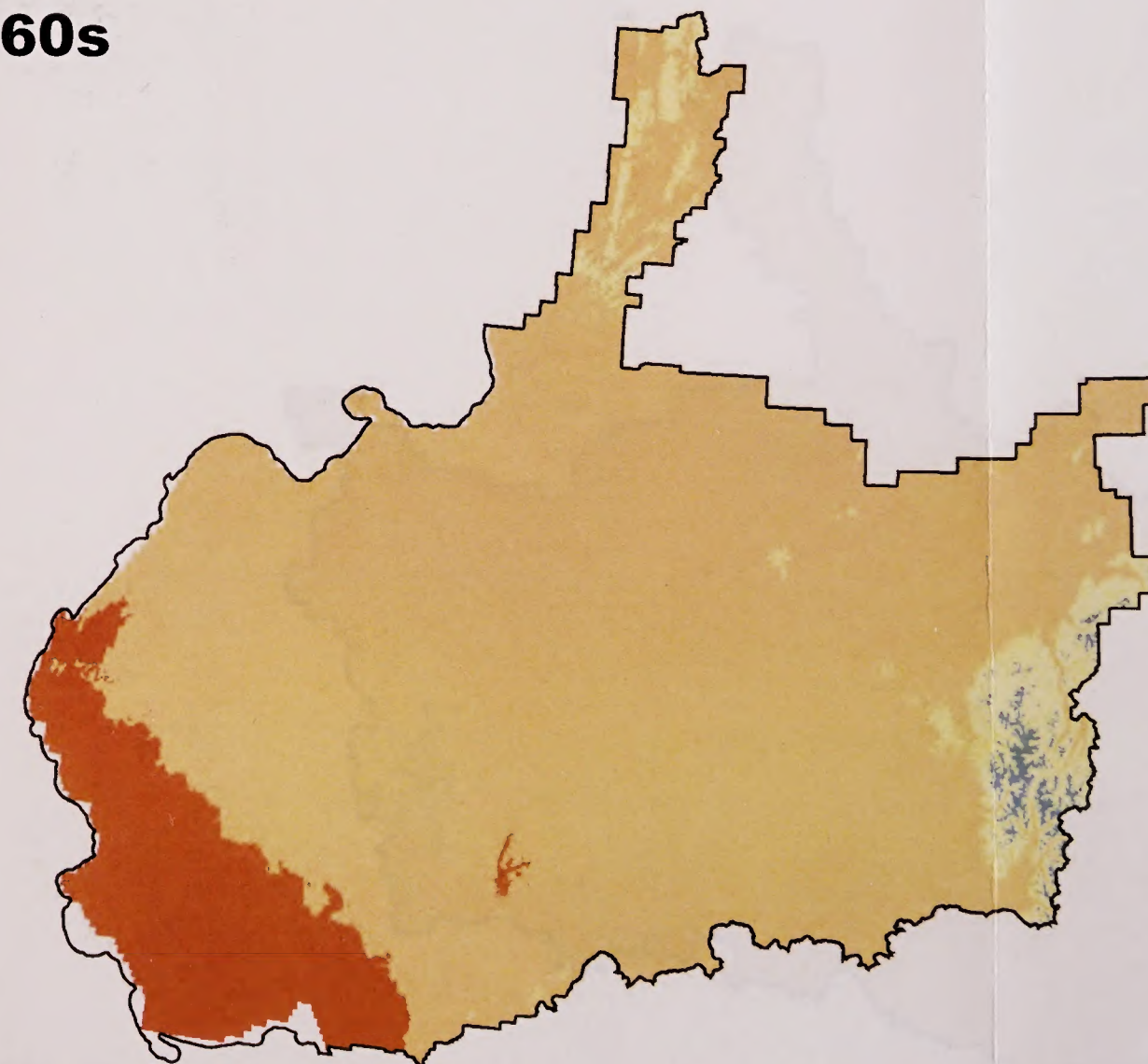


Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
SNAP 2012

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3.2.2-5B

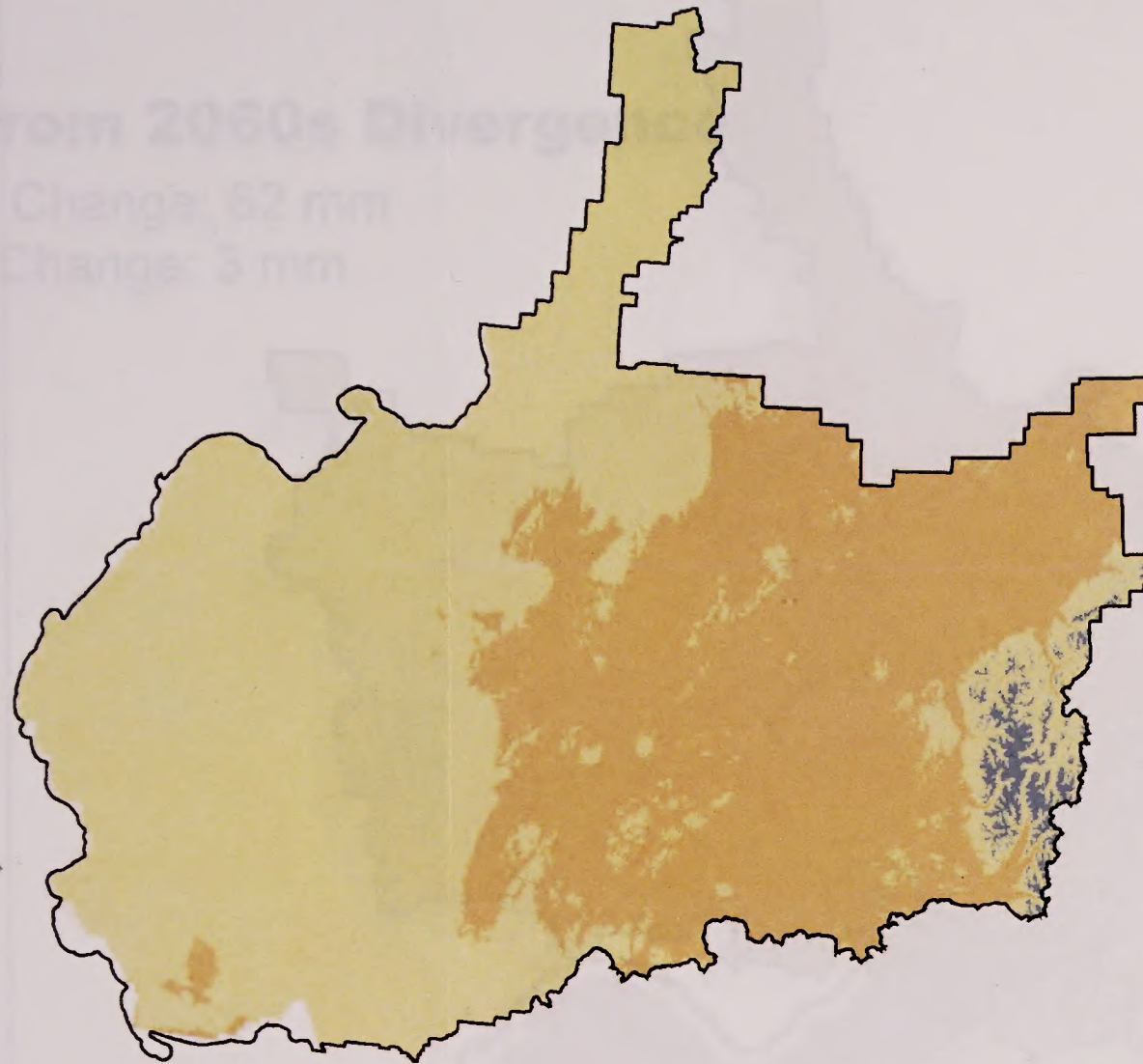
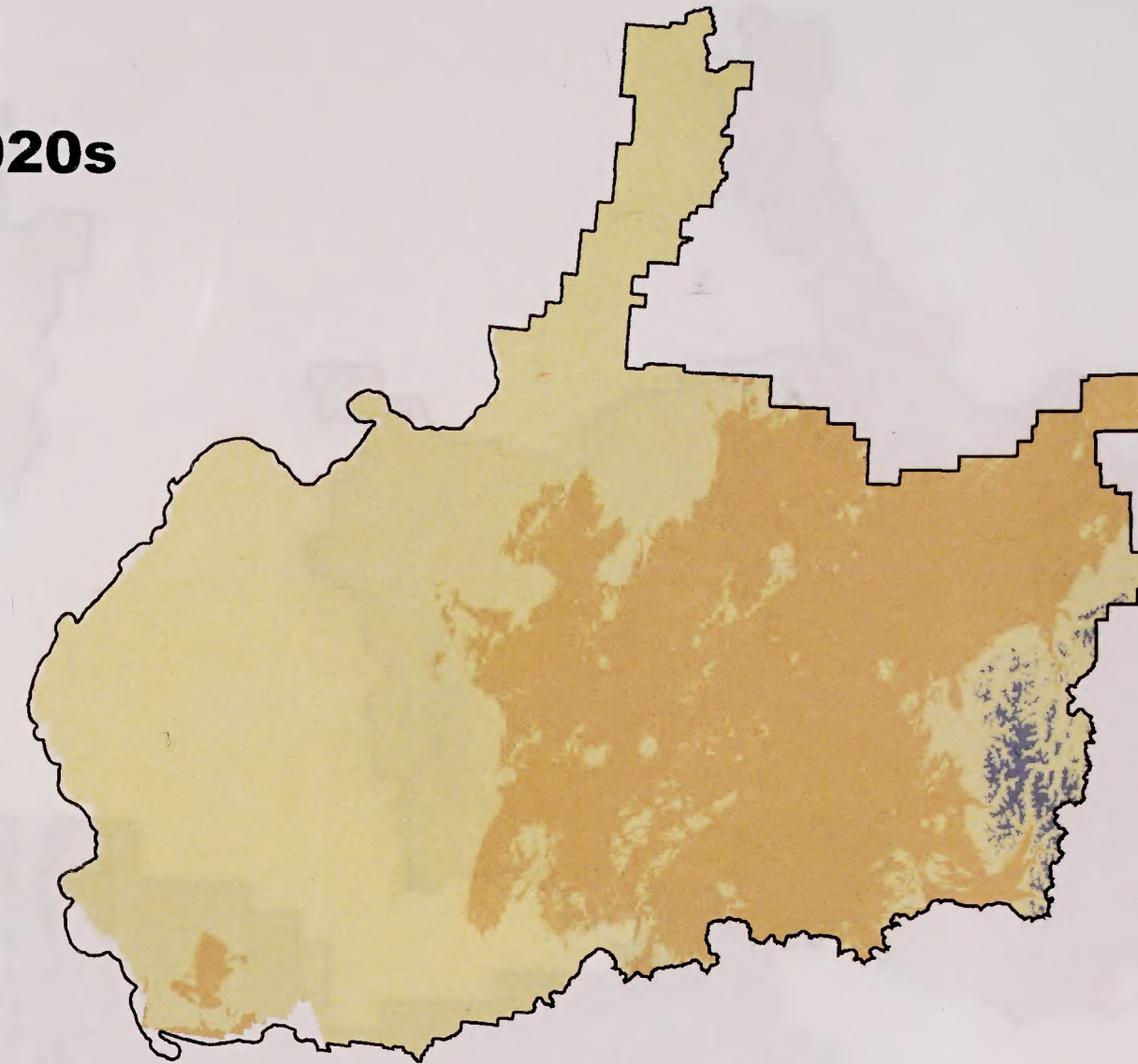
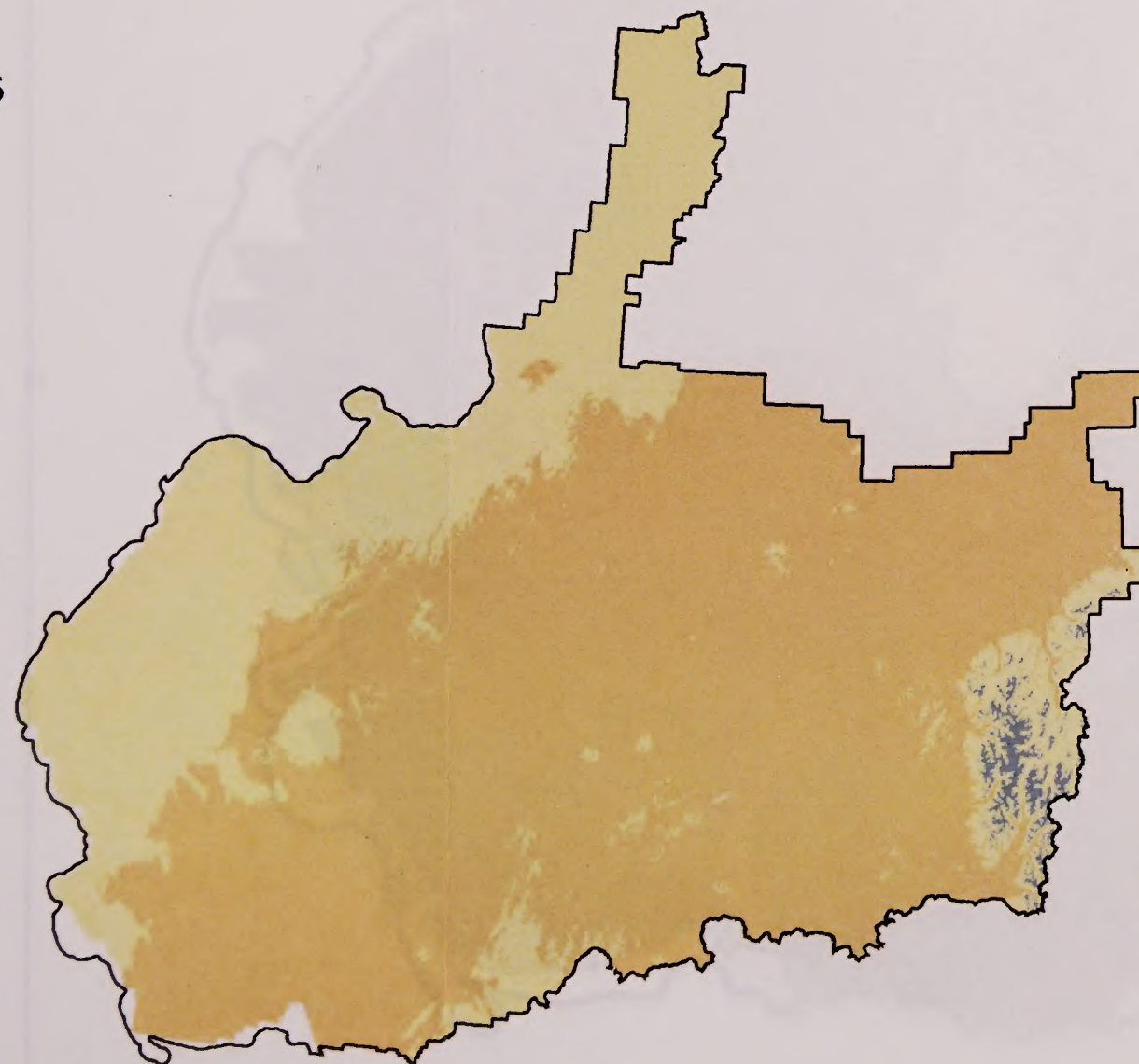
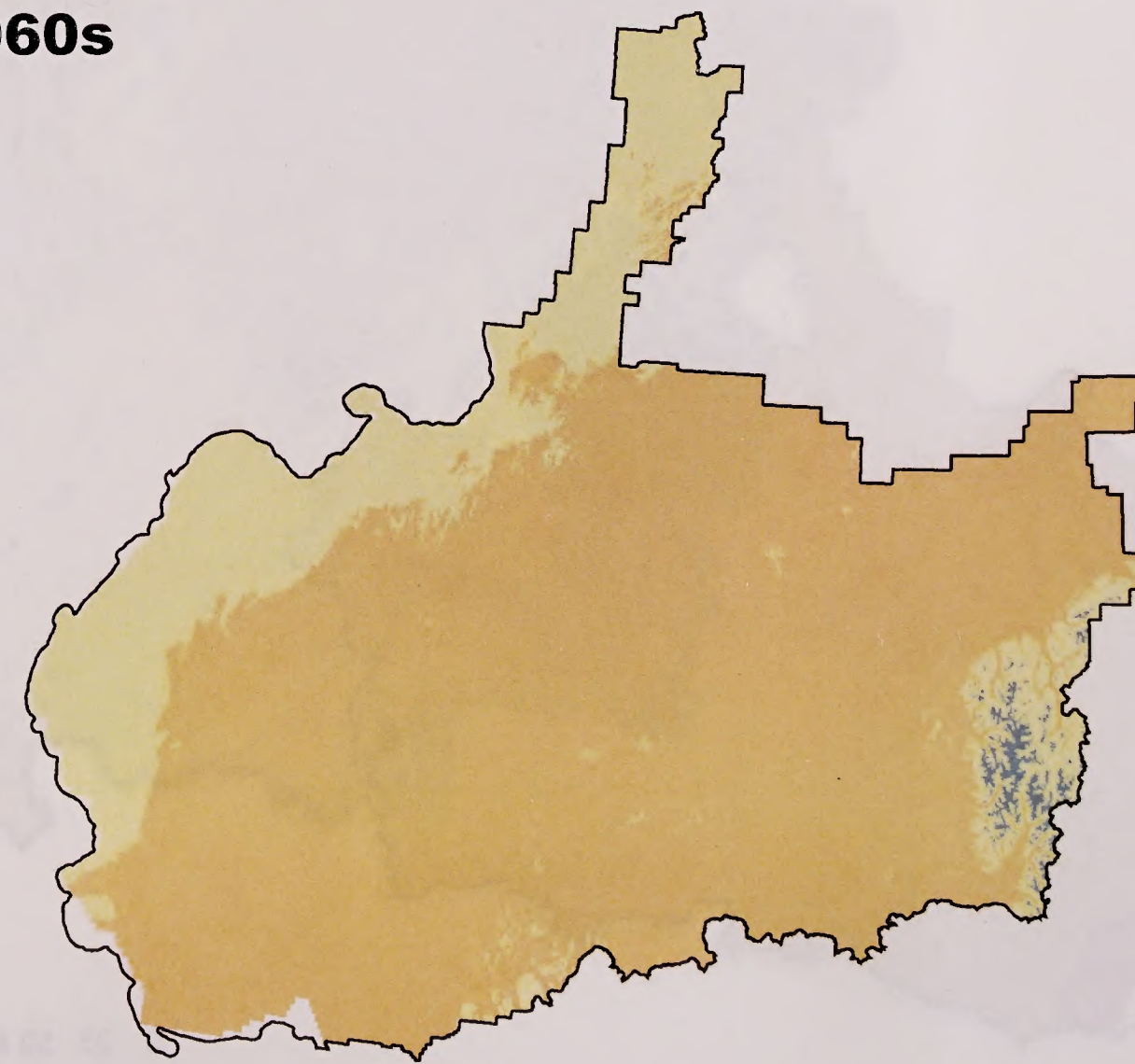
**2010s****2020s****2050s****2060s****Day of Freeze**

-  Always Frozen
-  August 18 to September 23
-  September 23 to October 7
-  October 7 to October 27
-  October 27 to December 16
-  Never Frozen

**Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
BLM 2014**

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0 25 50 Miles

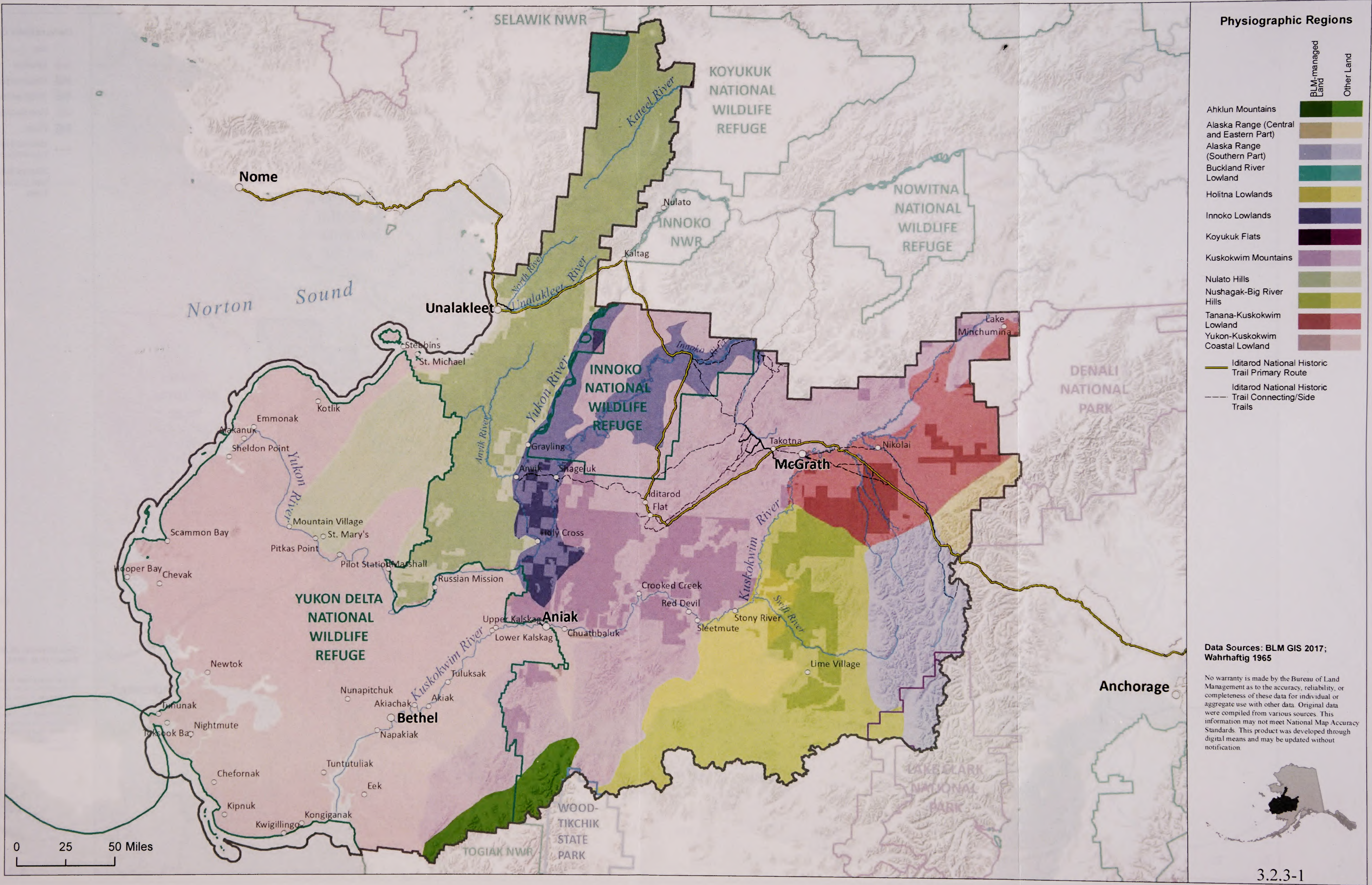
**2010s****2020s****2050s****2060s**0 25 50 Miles
Day of Thaw

- March 26 - April 20
- April 20 - May 13
- May 13 - July 11
- Always Frozen

**Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
BLM 2014**

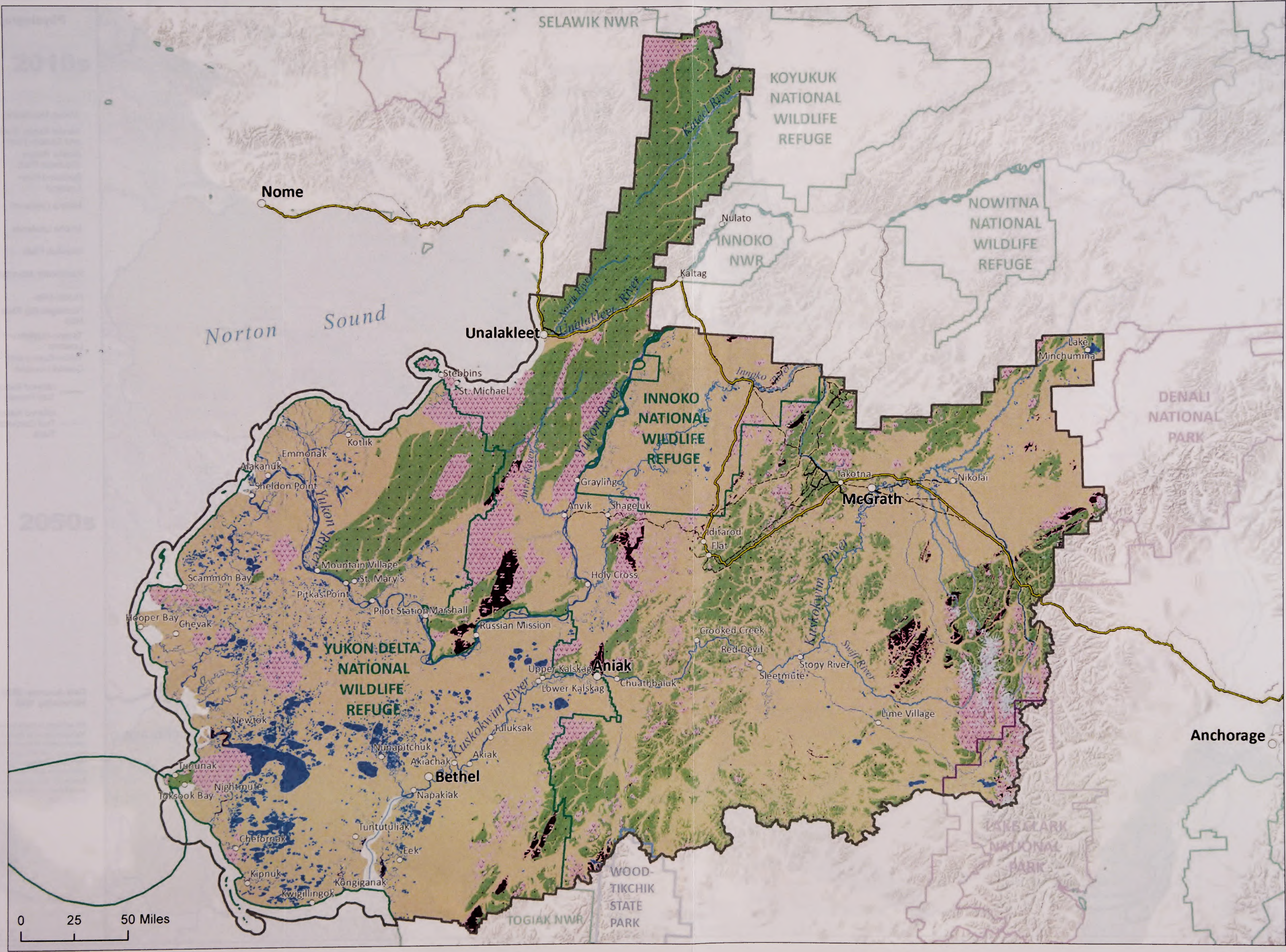
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.





Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; Wahrhaftig 1965

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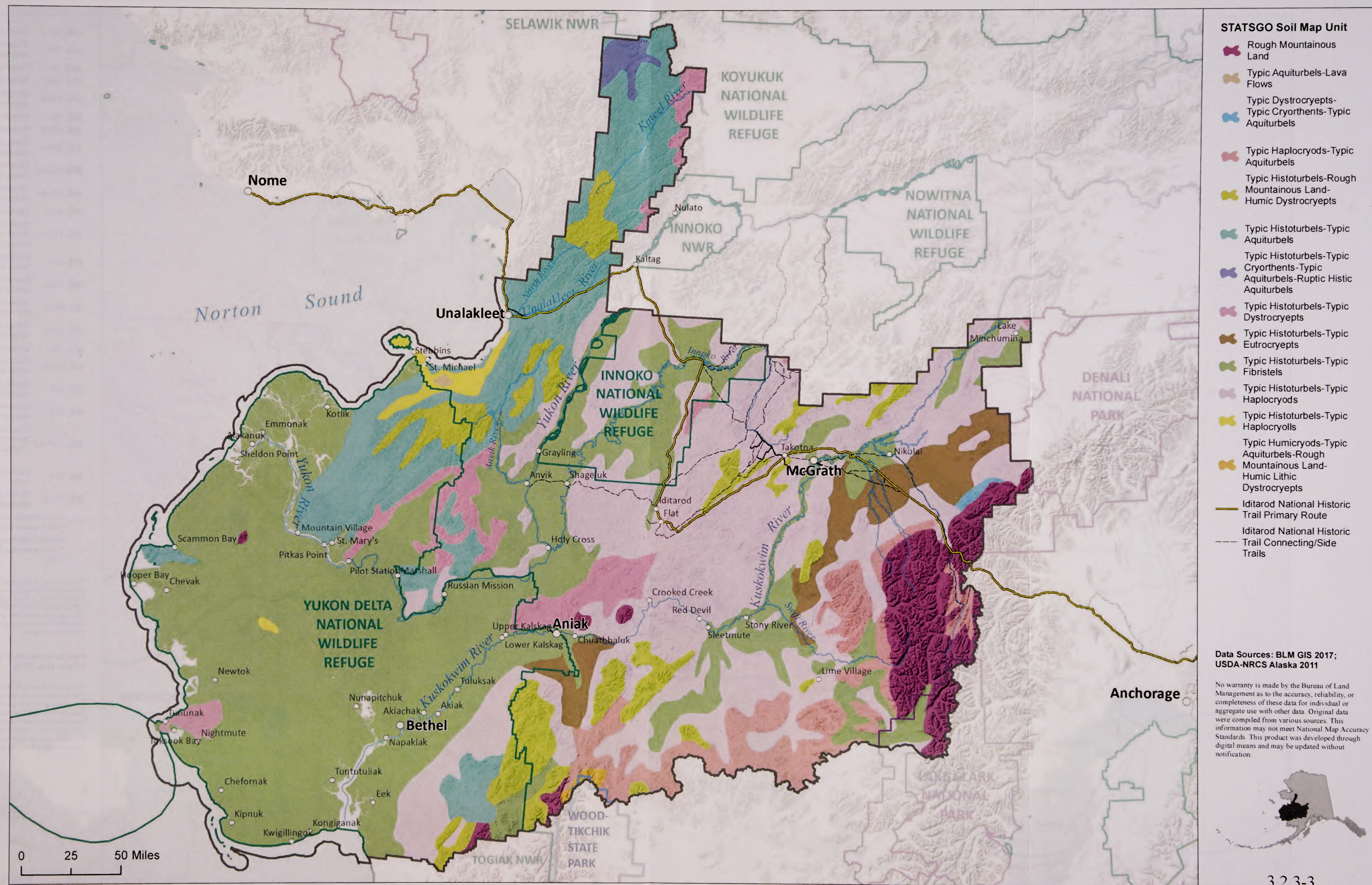
Generalized Geology

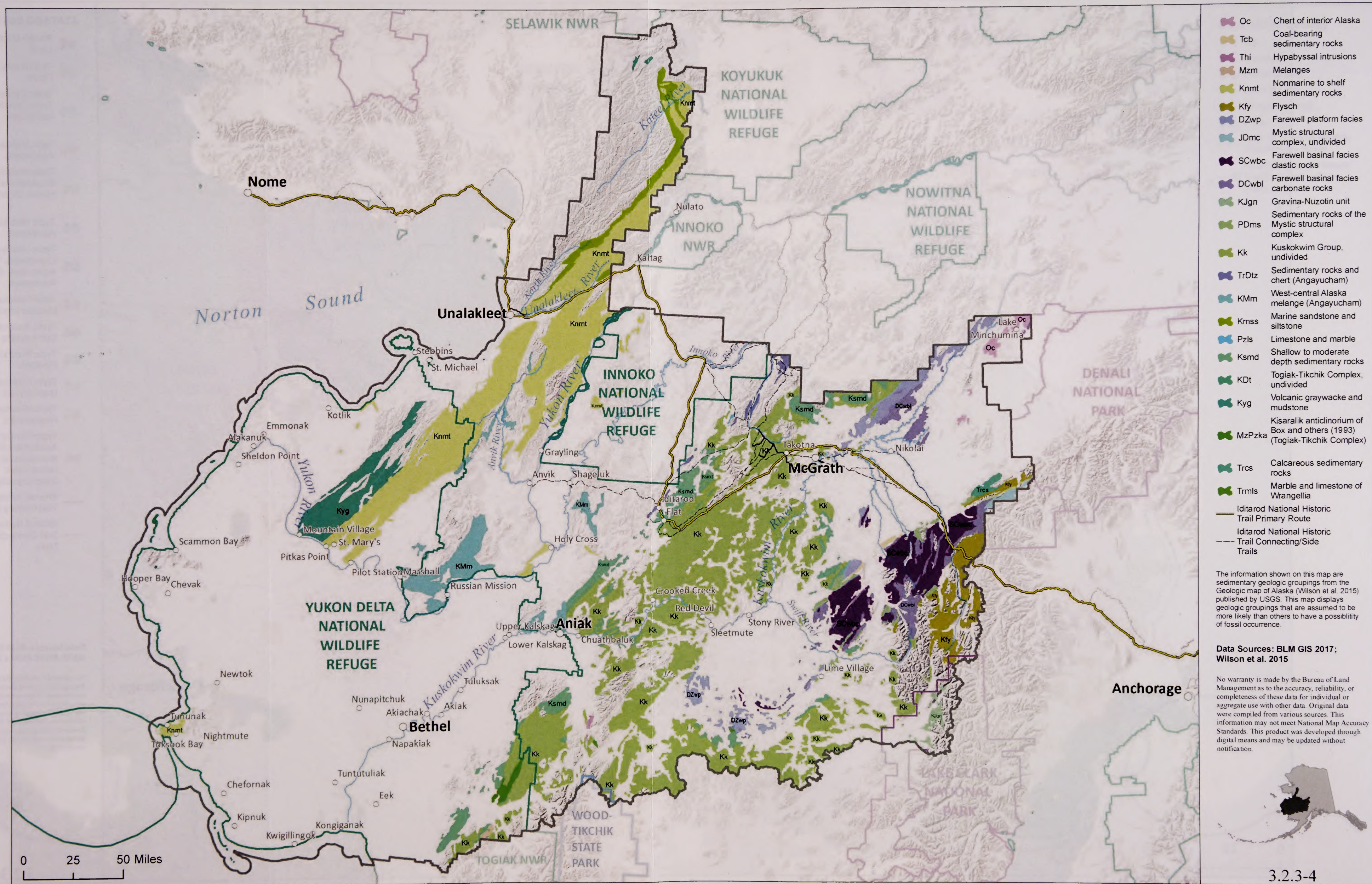
- Ice
- Igneous
- Metamorphic
- Sedimentary
- Unconsolidated
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

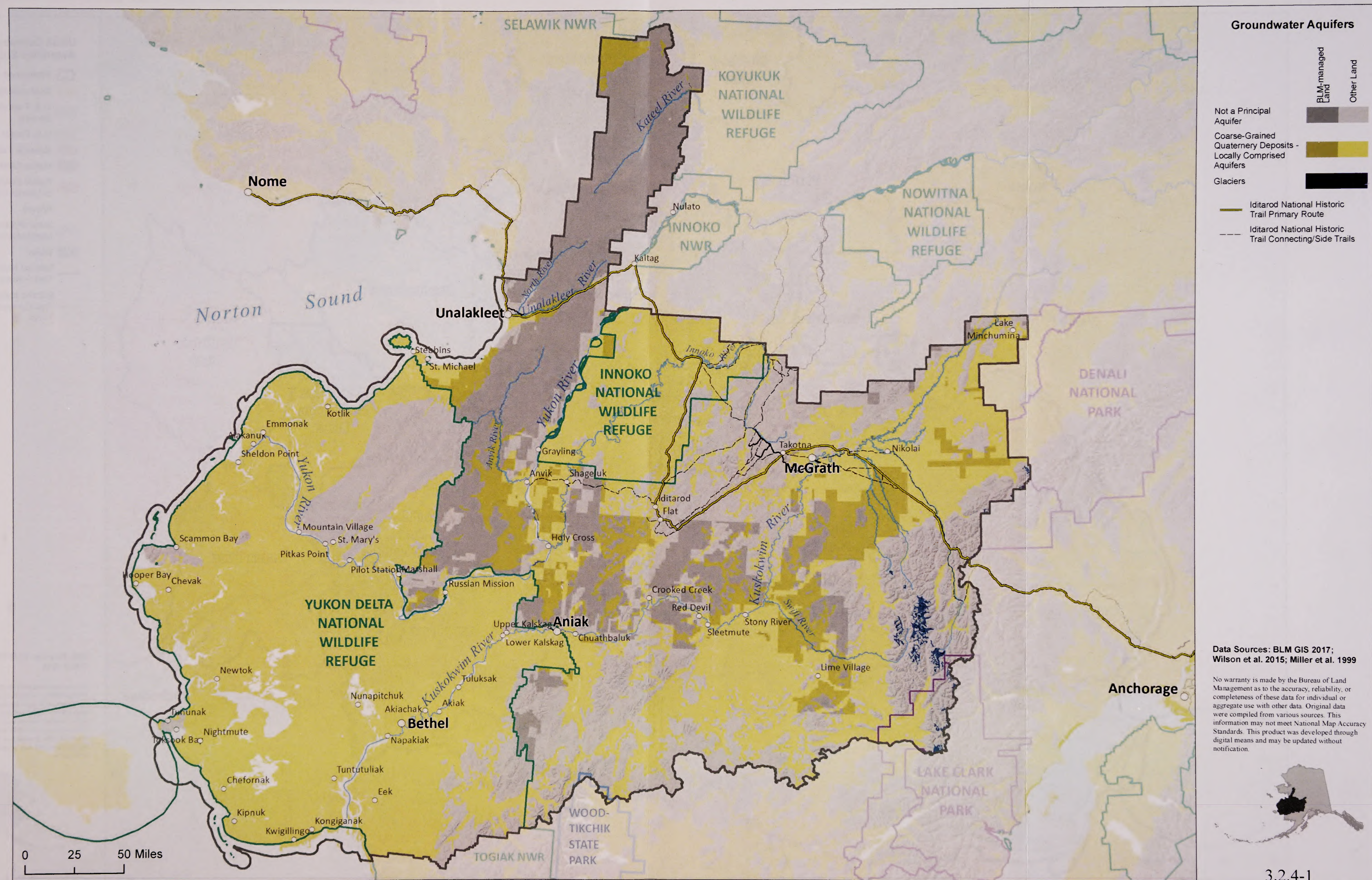
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017;
Wilson et al. 2015

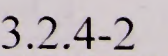
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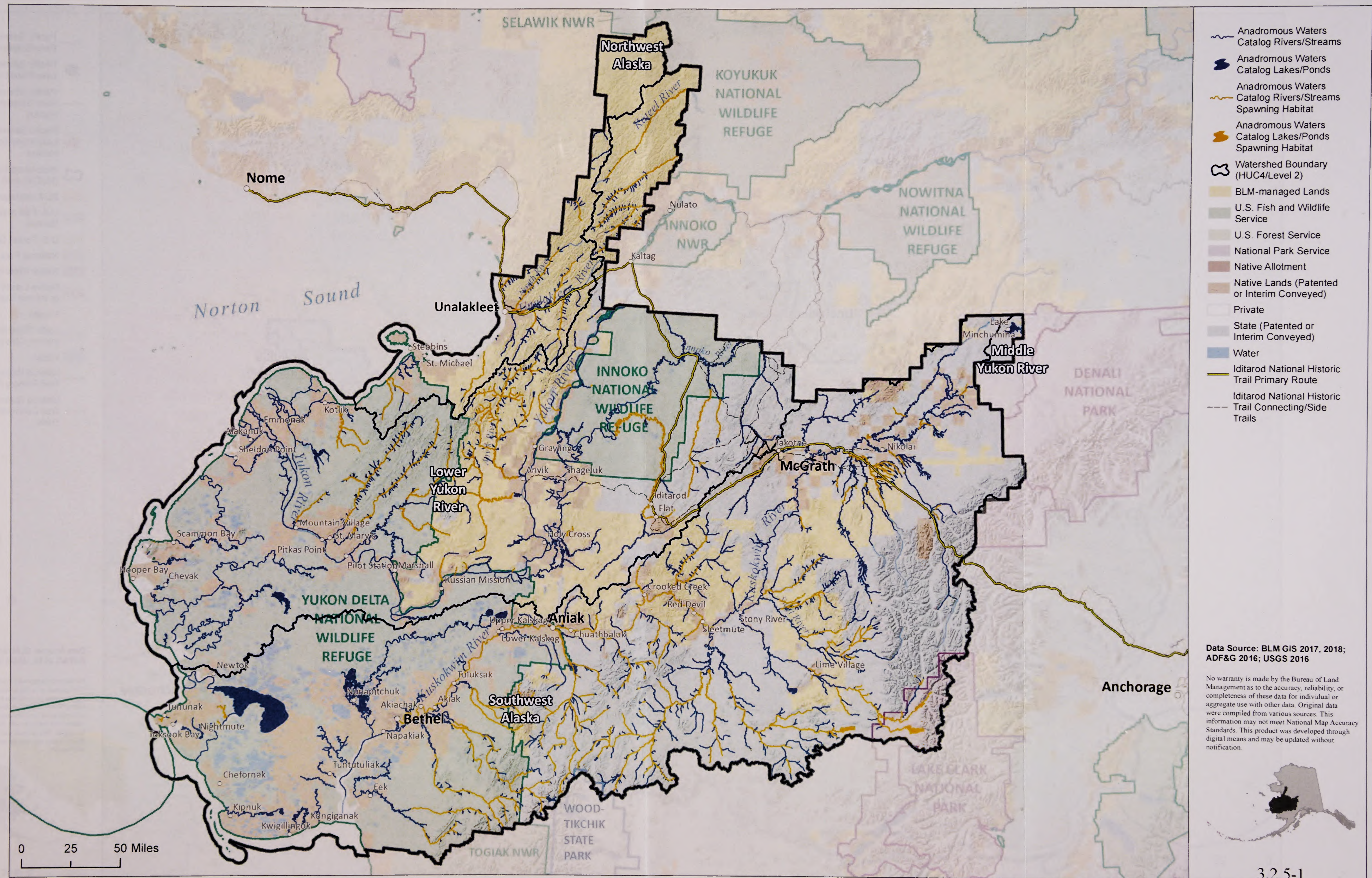


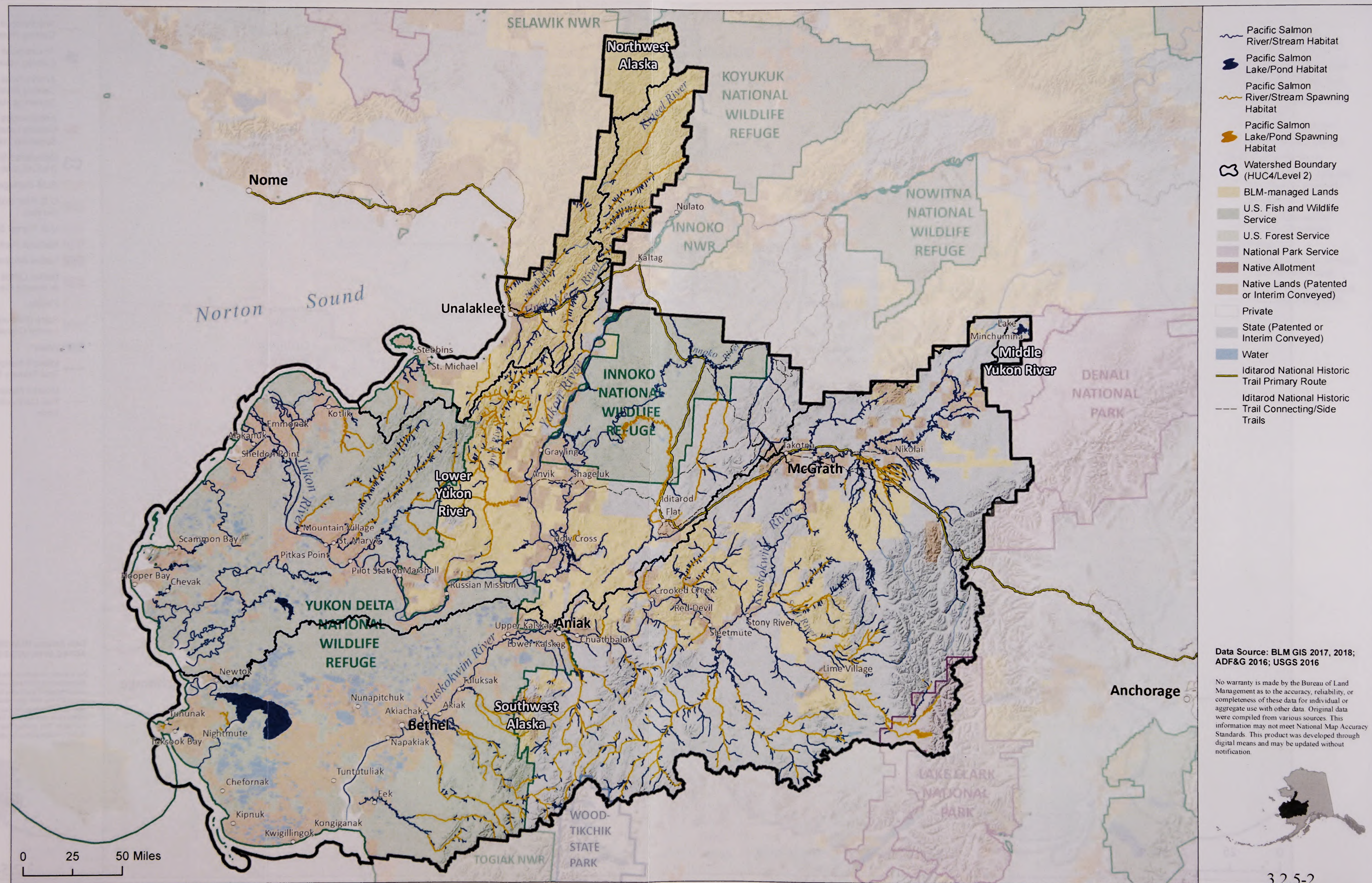


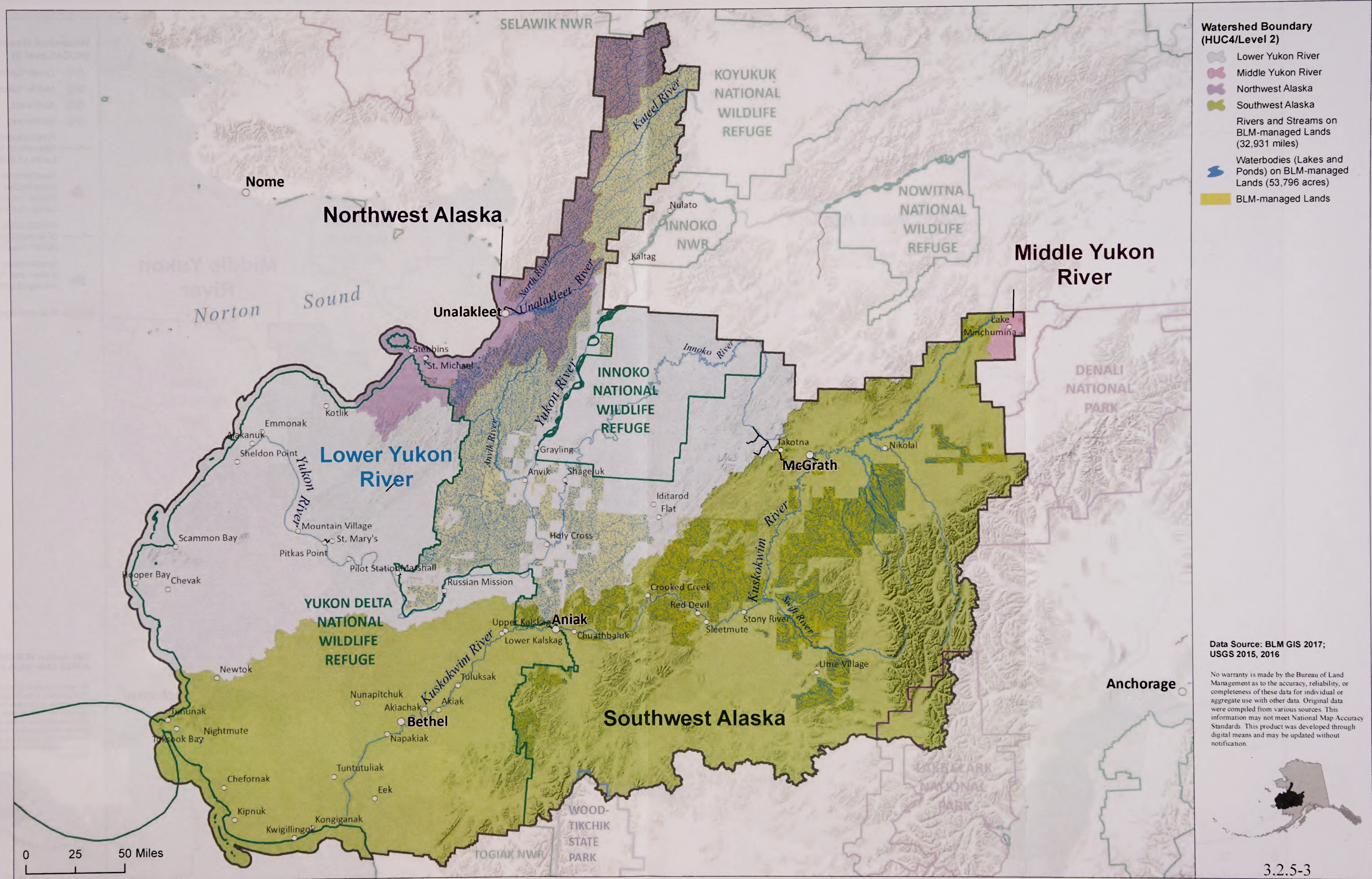


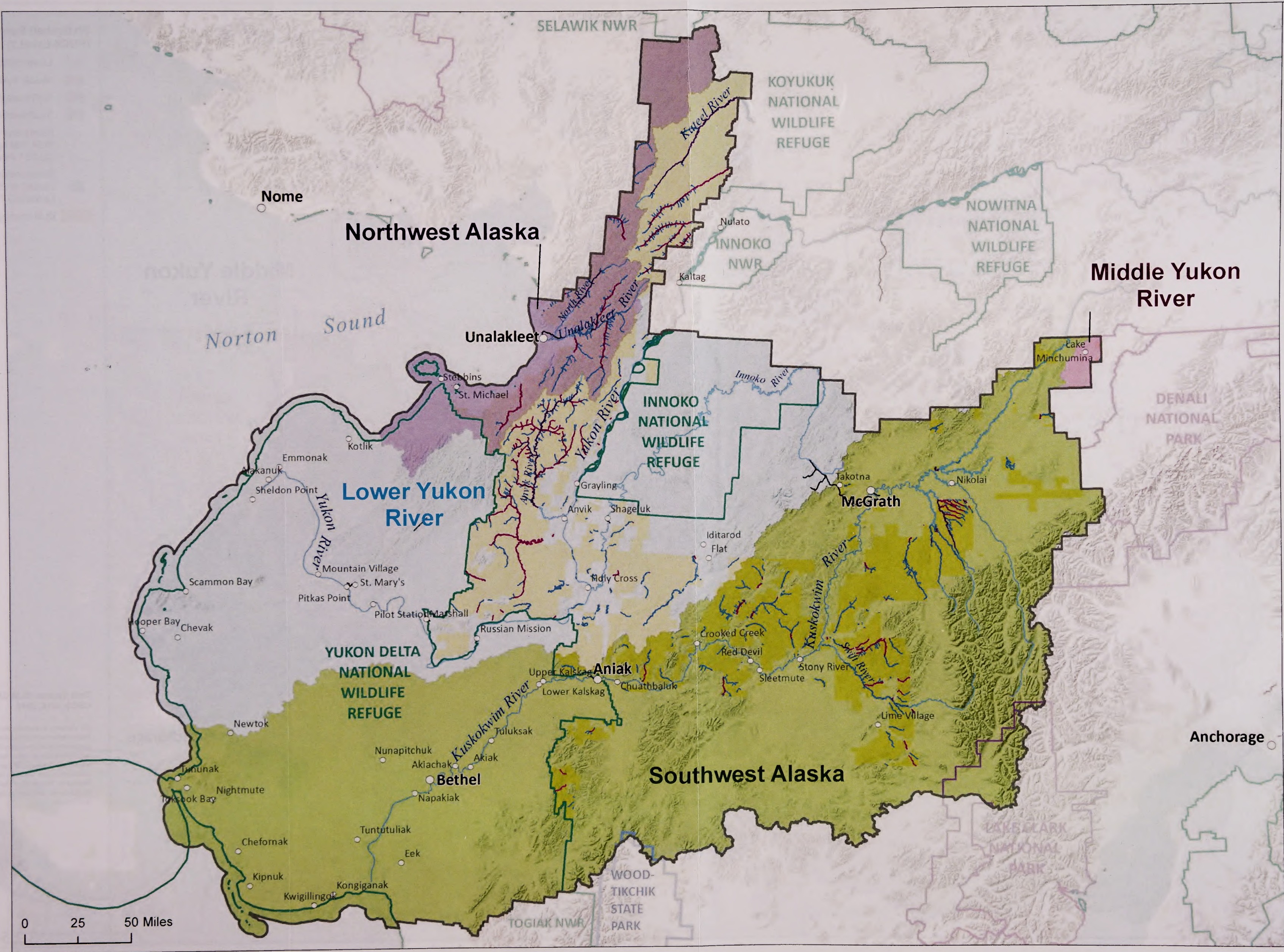












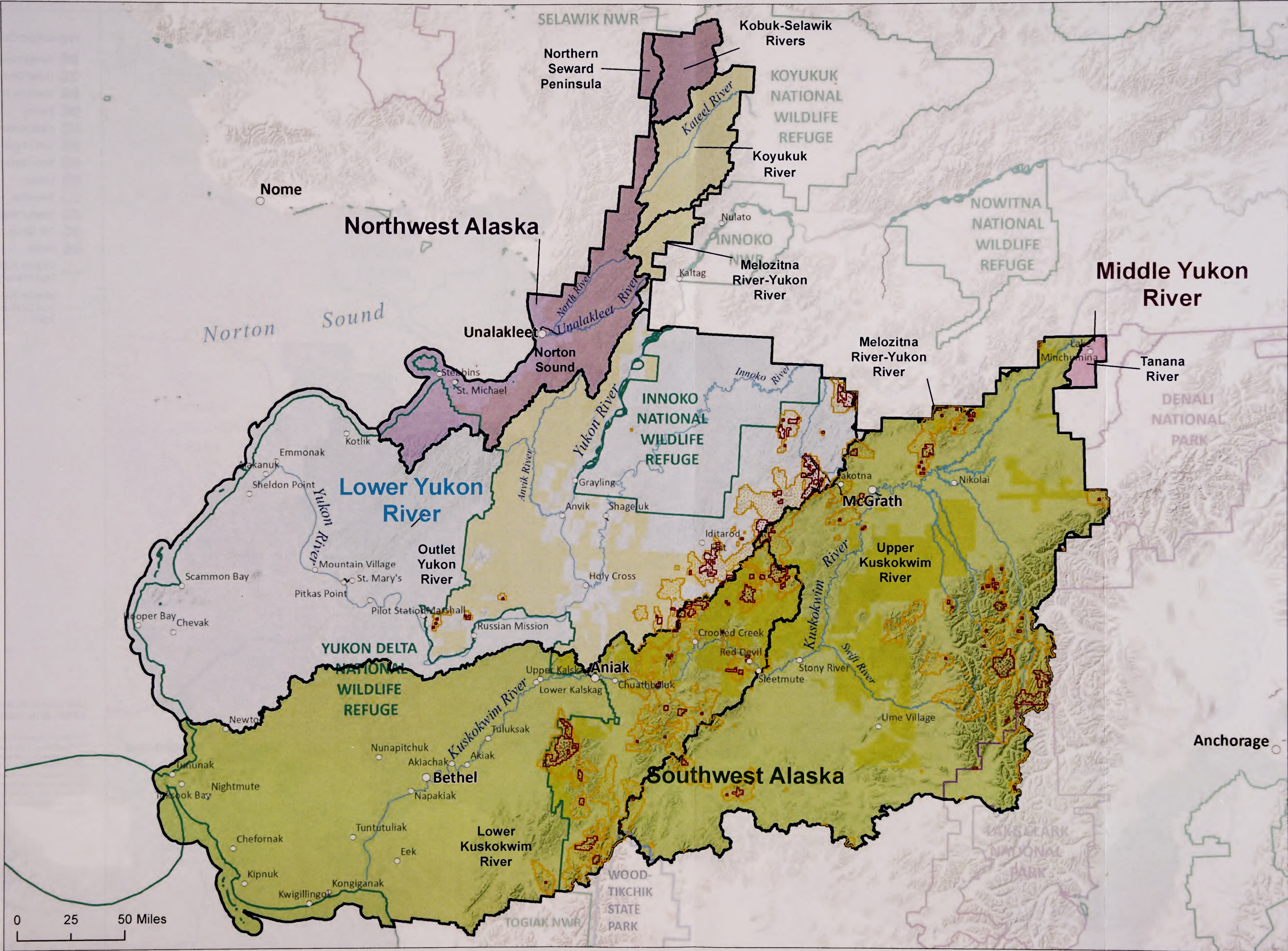
Watershed Boundary (HUC4/Level 2)

- Lower Yukon River
- Middle Yukon River
- Northwest
- Southwest
- Anadromous Spawning Streams on BLM-managed Lands (1,499 miles)
- Anadromous Spawning Waterbodies (Lakes and Ponds) on BLM-managed Lands (0.4 acre)
- Anadromous Streams on BLM-managed Lands (3,997 miles)
- Anadromous Waterbodies (Lakes and Ponds) on BLM-managed Lands (34 acres)
- BLM-managed Lands

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017; ADF&G 2016; USGS 2015, 2016

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Locatable Mineral Potential

- Medium
- High

Watershed Boundary (HUC6/Level 3)

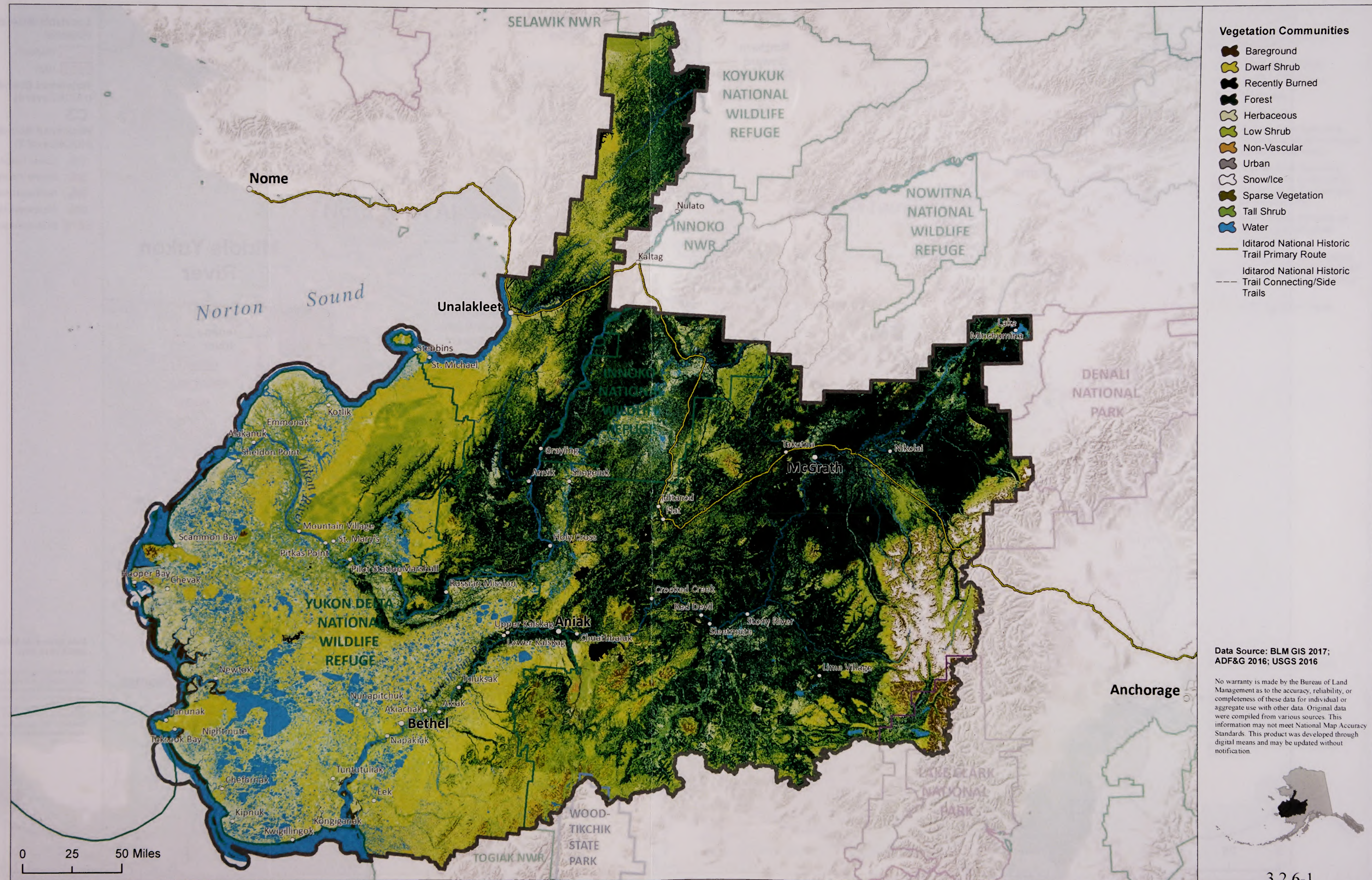
Watershed Boundary (HUC4/Level 2)

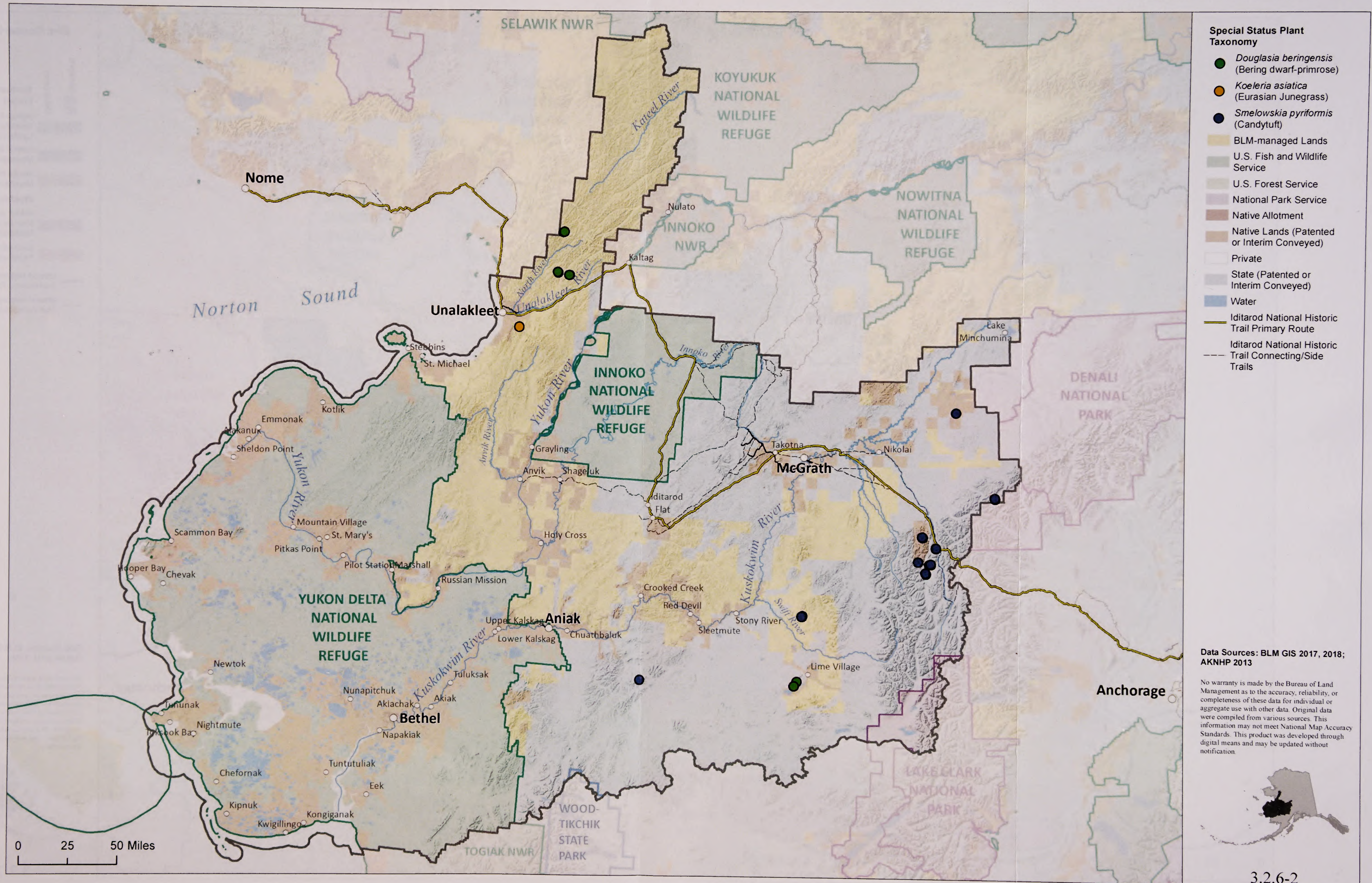
- Lower Yukon River
- Middle Yukon River
- Northwest Alaska
- Southwest Alaska
- BLM-managed Lands

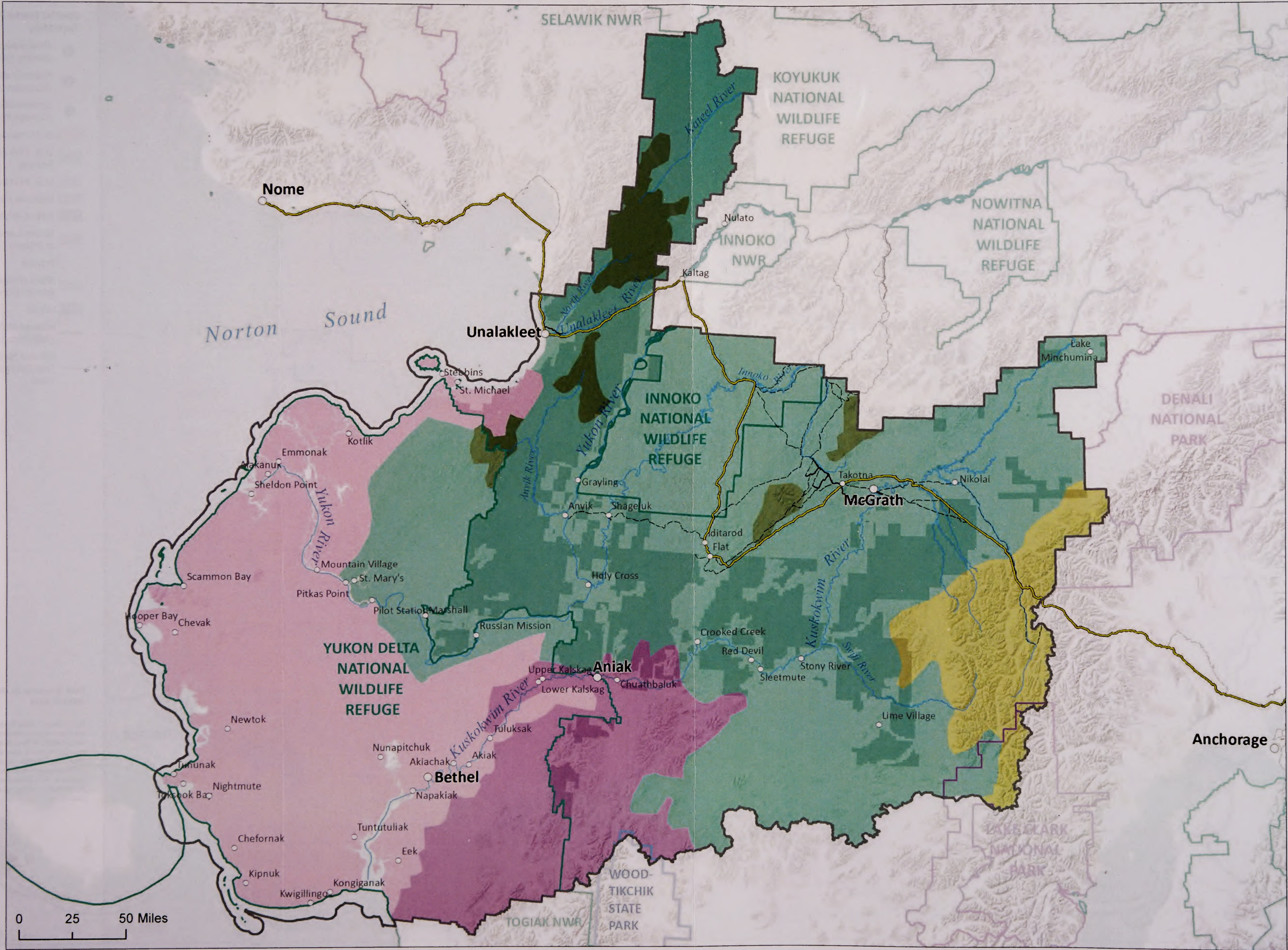
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017; USGS 2015, 2016

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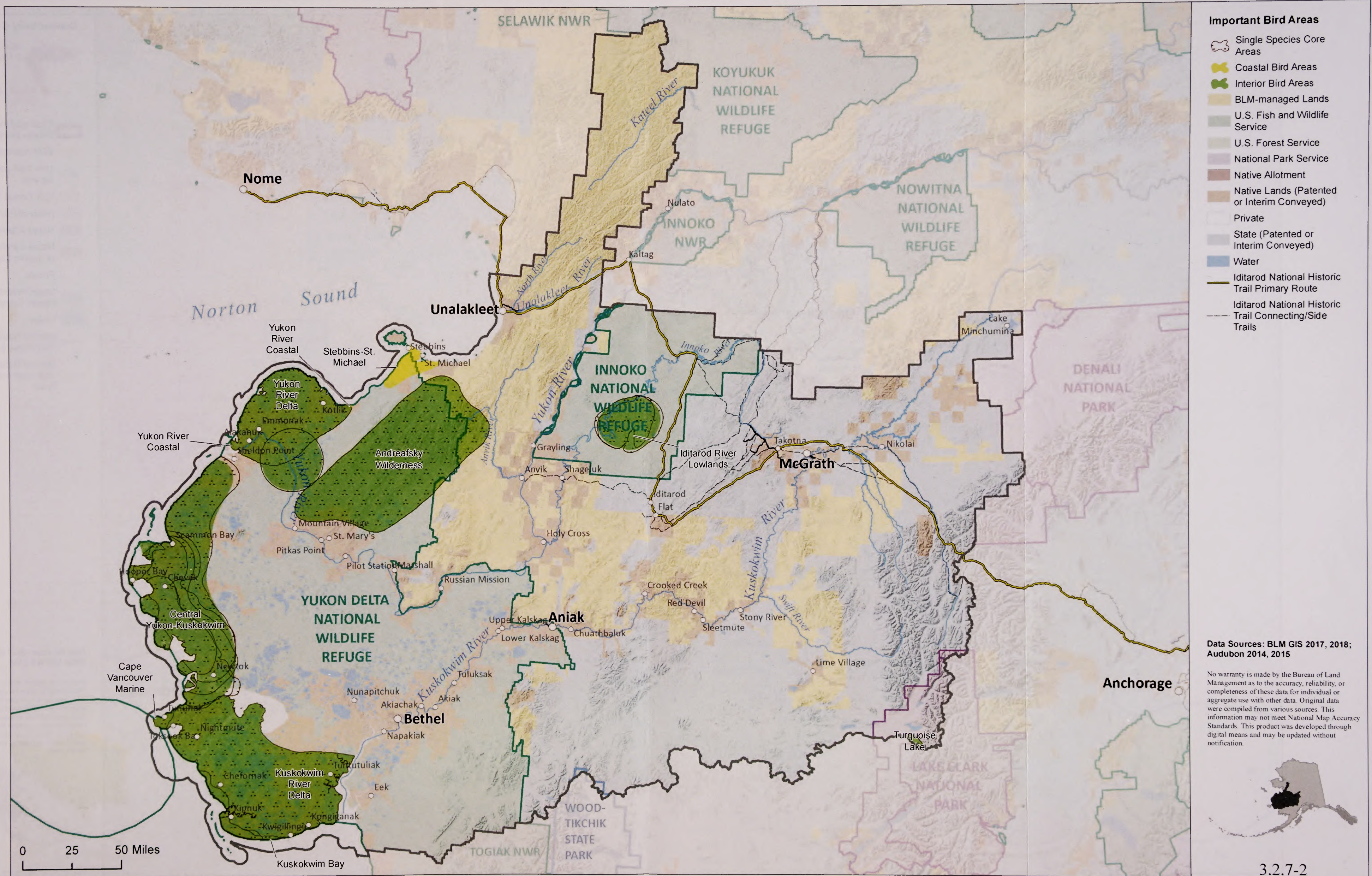
Bird Conservation Areas

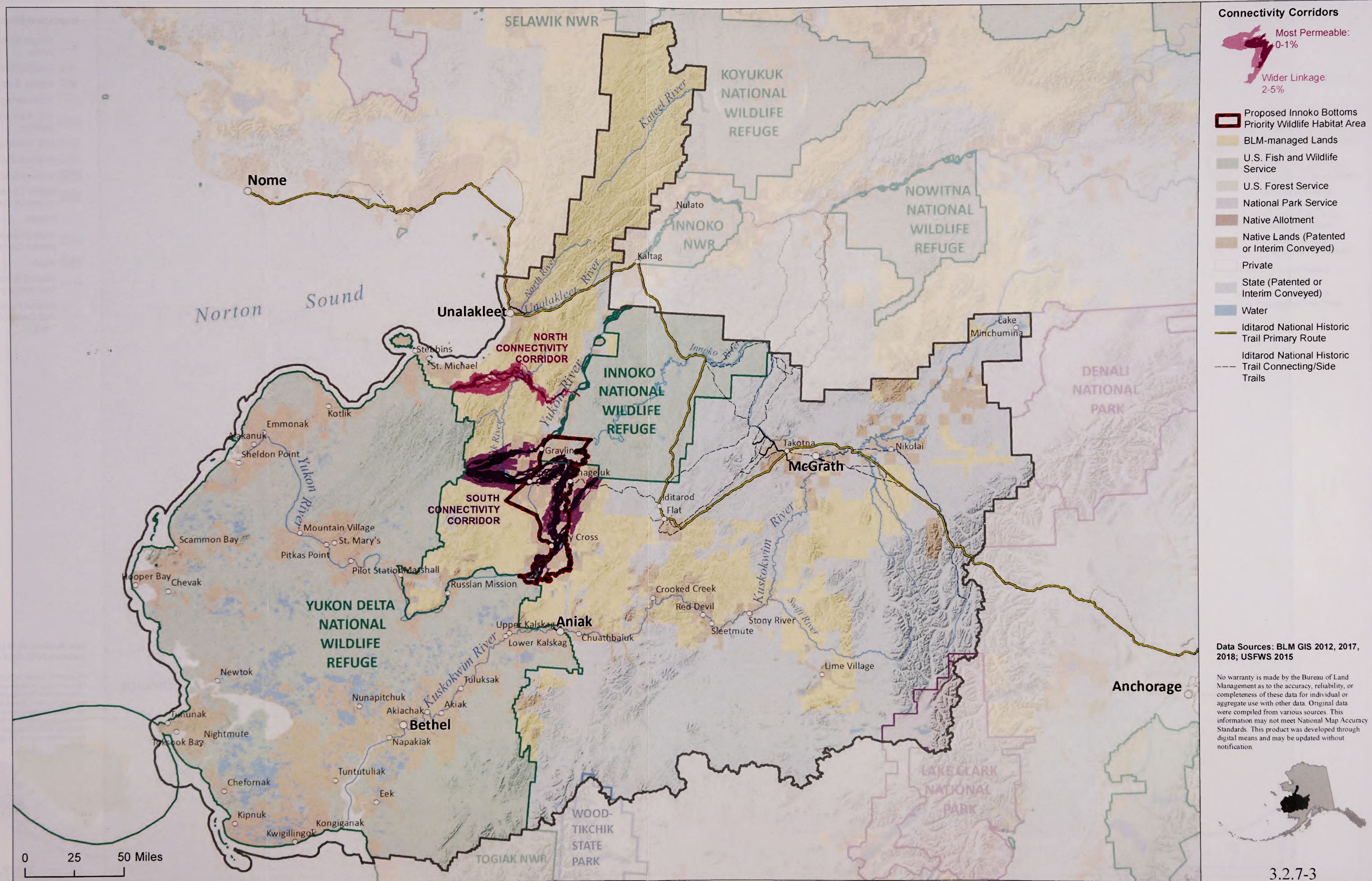
- BLM-managed Land**
- Other Land**
- Northwestern Interior Forest**
- Interior Forest Lowlands & Uplands/Interior Bottom Lands/Yukon Flats
 - Interior Mountains/Ogilvie Mountains
 - Alaska Range/Wrangell Mountains/Copper Plateau
- Western Alaska**
- Ahklun and Kilbuck Mountains/Bristol Bay - Nushagak Lowlands
 - Subarctic Coastal Plain/Seward Peninsula
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

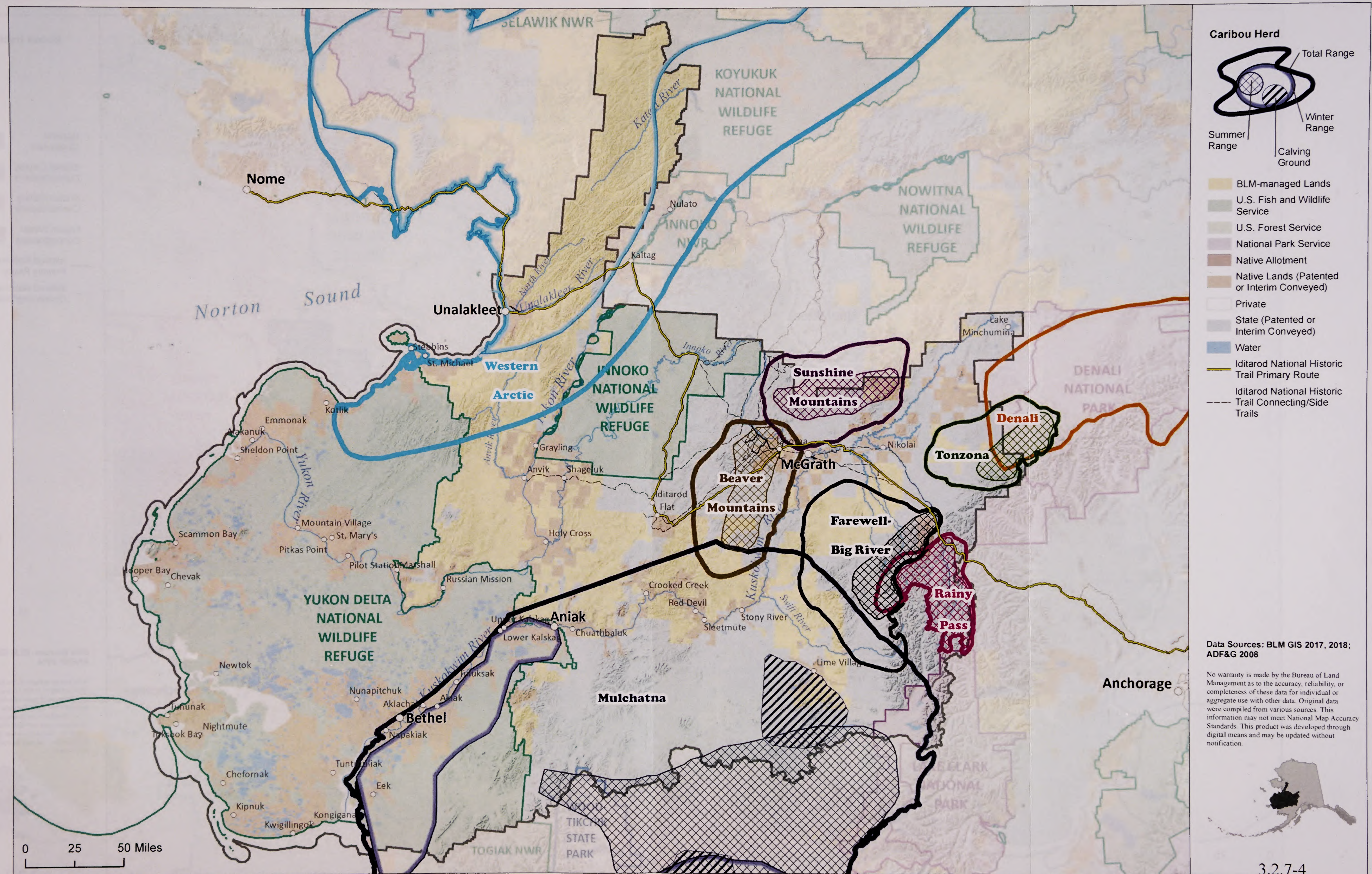
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; Gallant et al. 1995

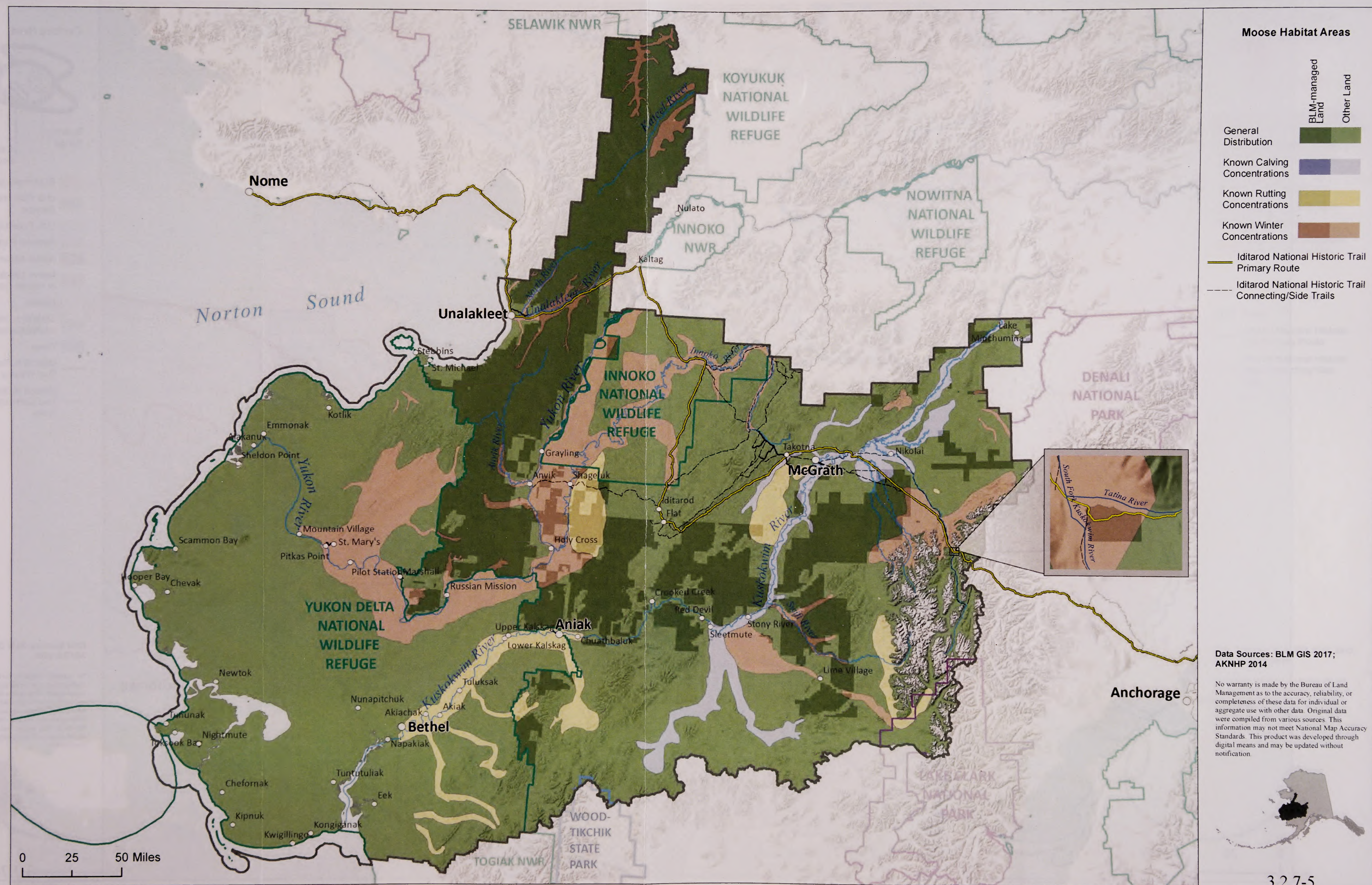
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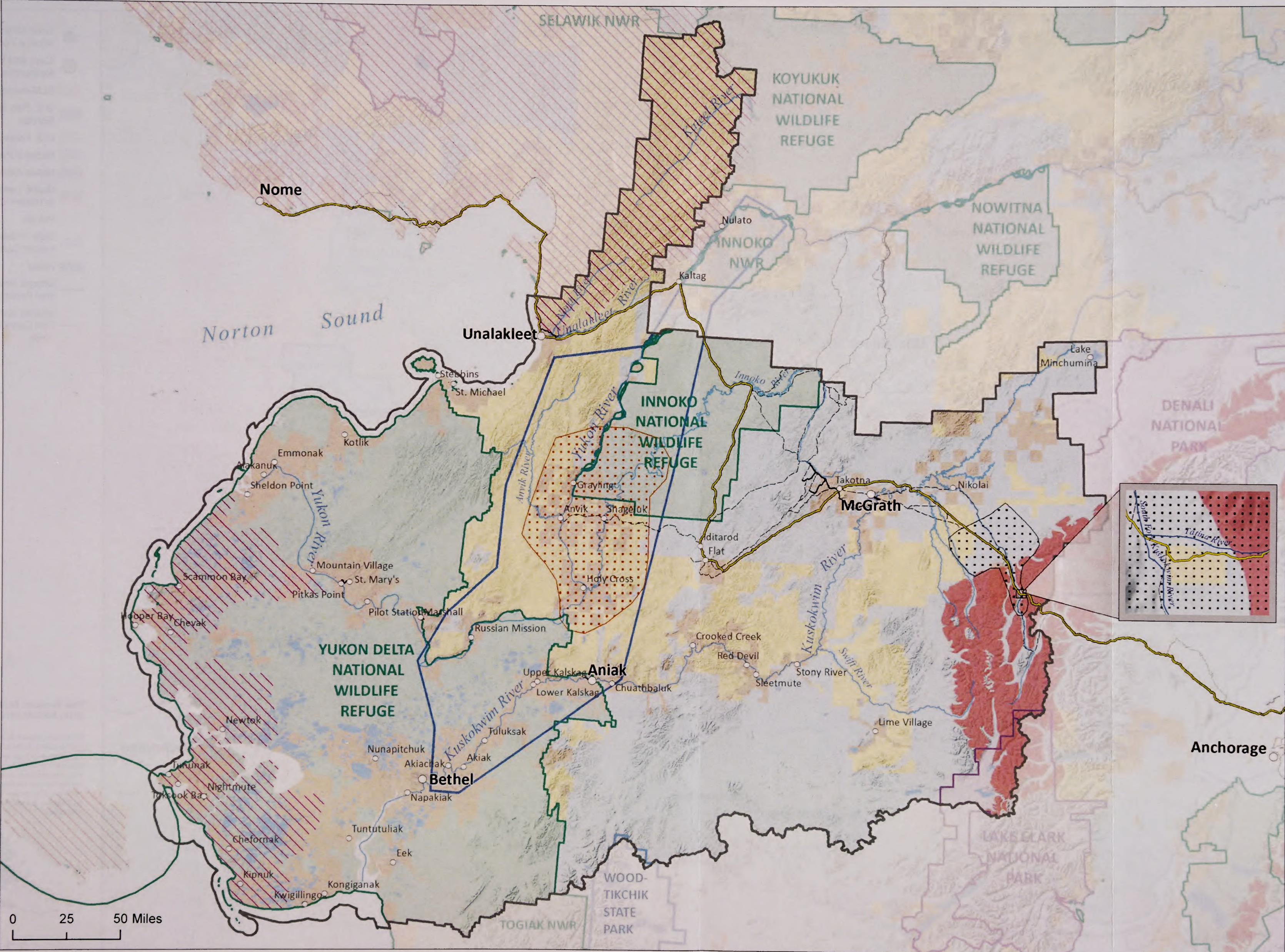










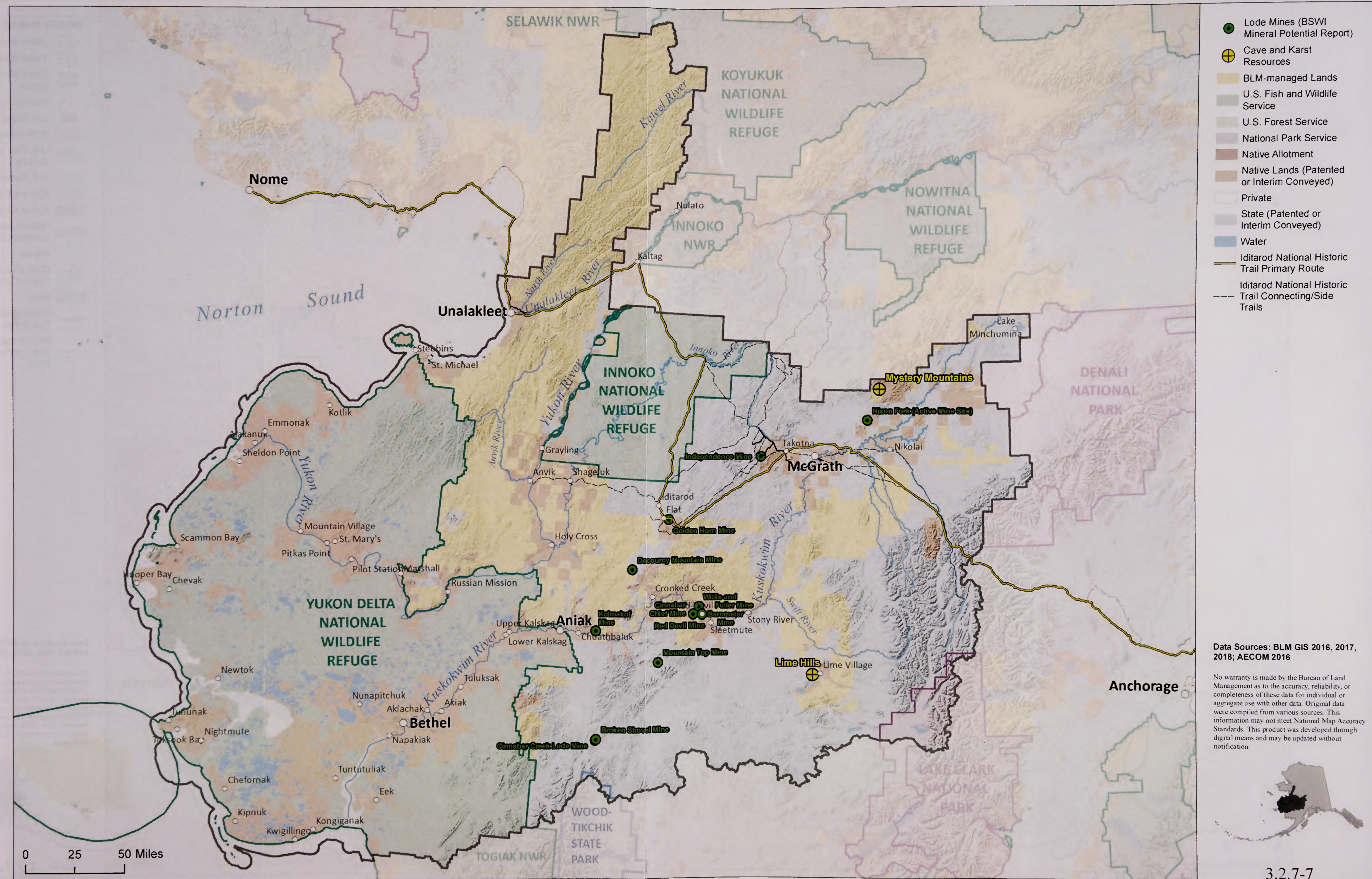


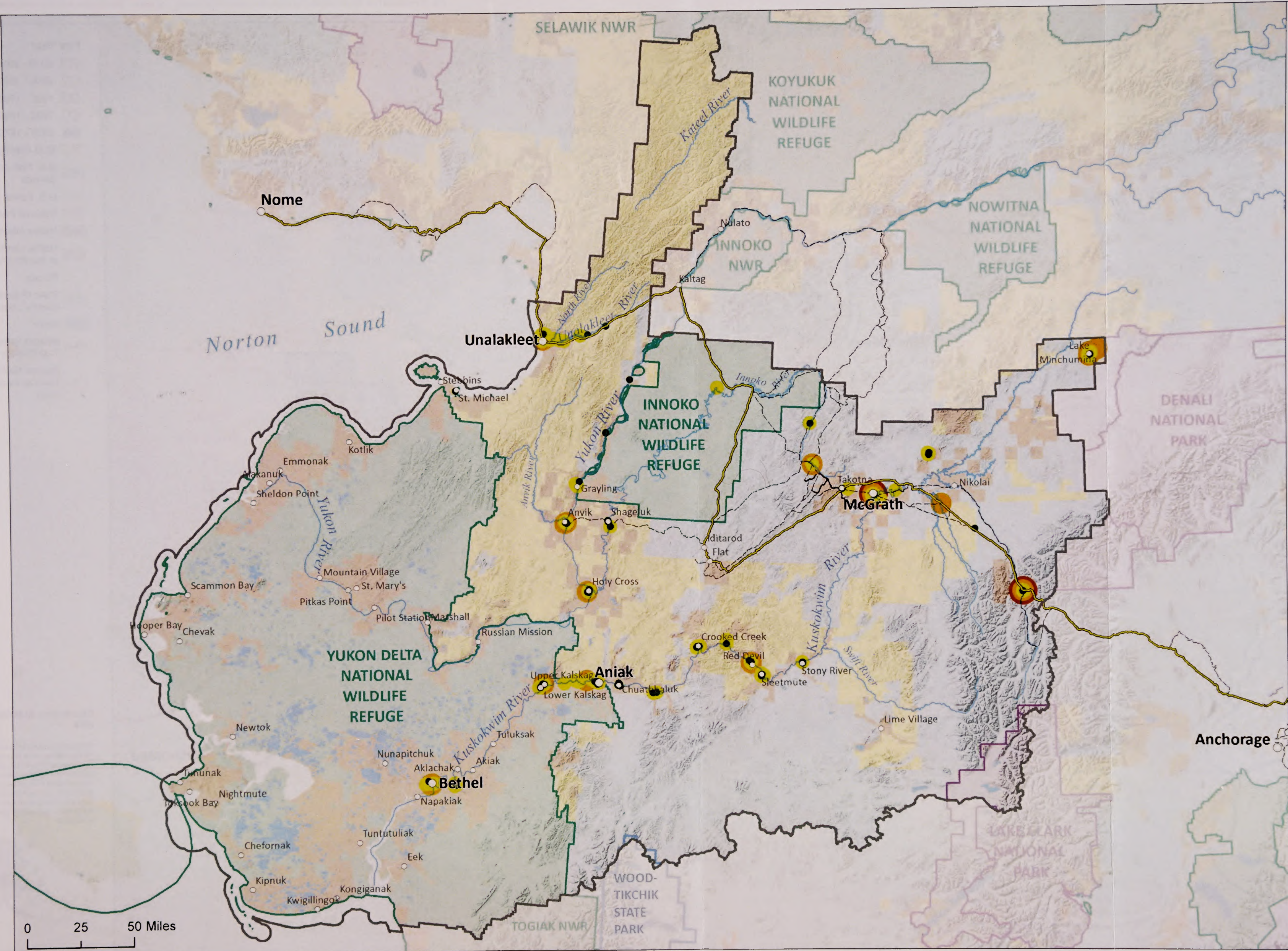
- Wildlife Habitat**
- Plains Bison Range
 - Wood Bison Core Range
 - Wood Bison Extent Range
 - Muskox Range
 - Dall Sheep Distribution
 - BLM-managed Lands
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - National Park Service
 - Native Allotment
 - Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Private
 - State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Water
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADF&G 1985, 2011, 2016; RDI 2005

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Nonnative Invasive Terrestrial Plants

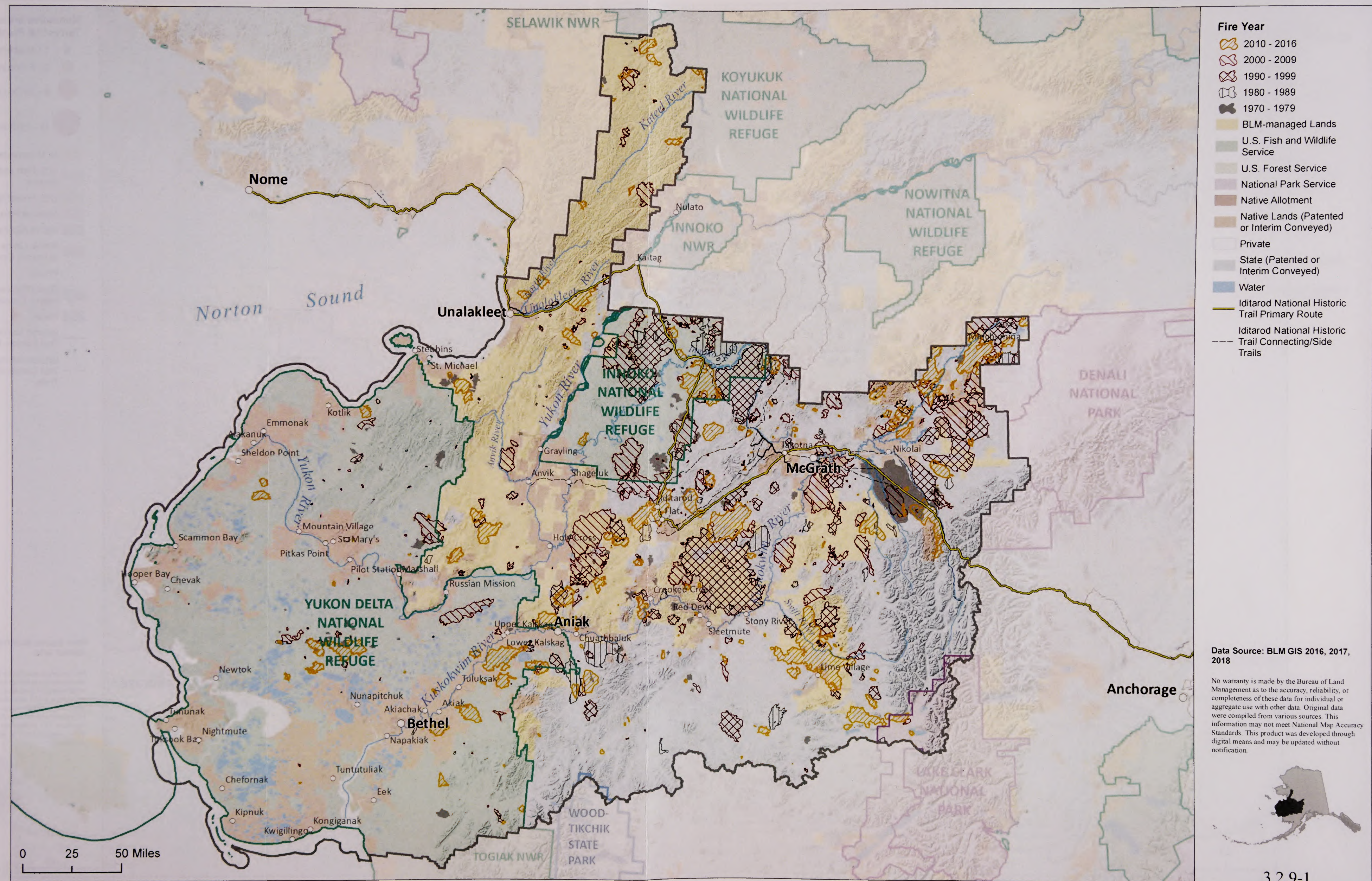
- 1 Occurrence
- 2 - 5 Occurrences
- 6 - 10 Occurrences
- 11 - 15 Occurrences

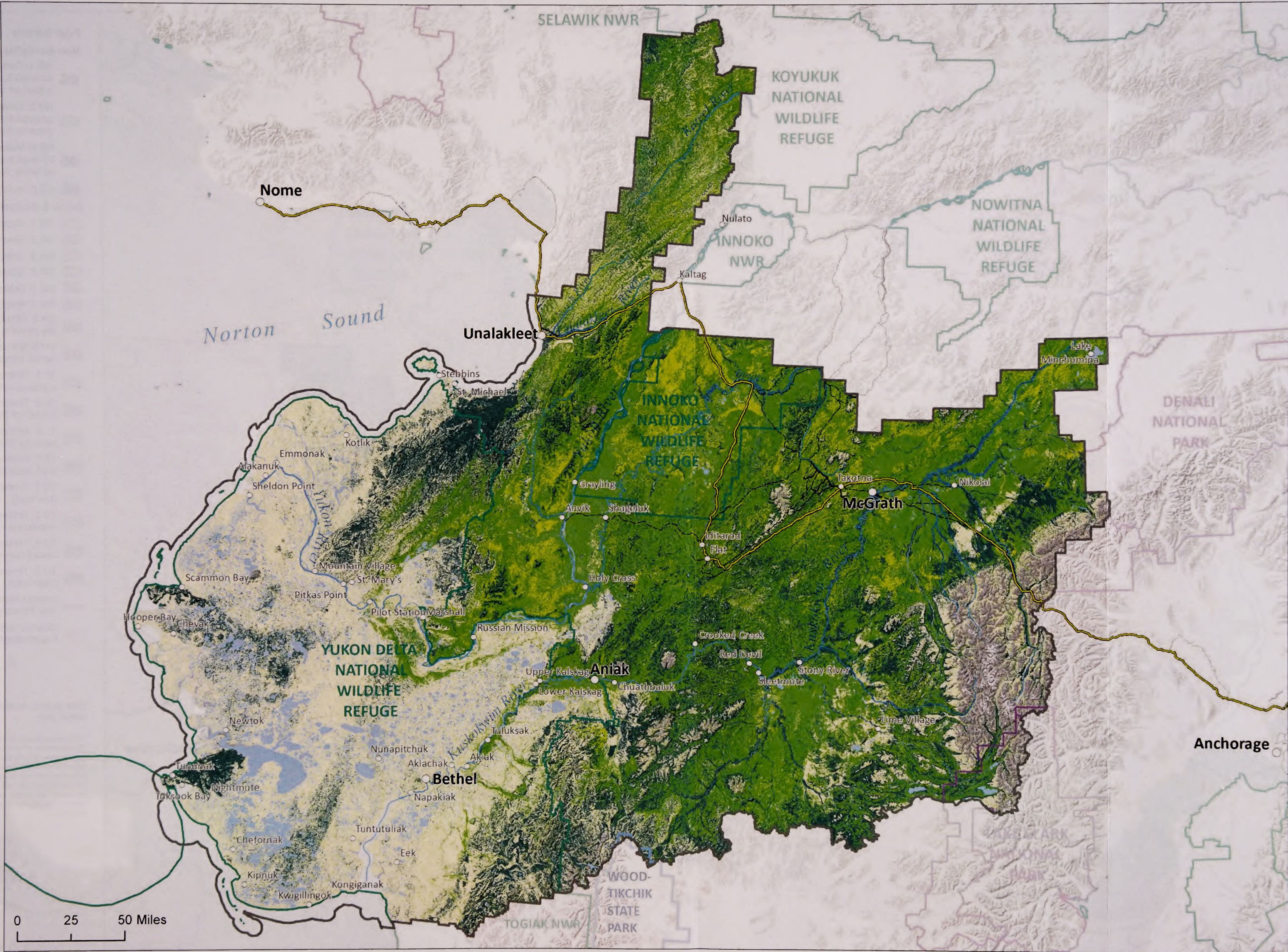
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; AKNHP 2016

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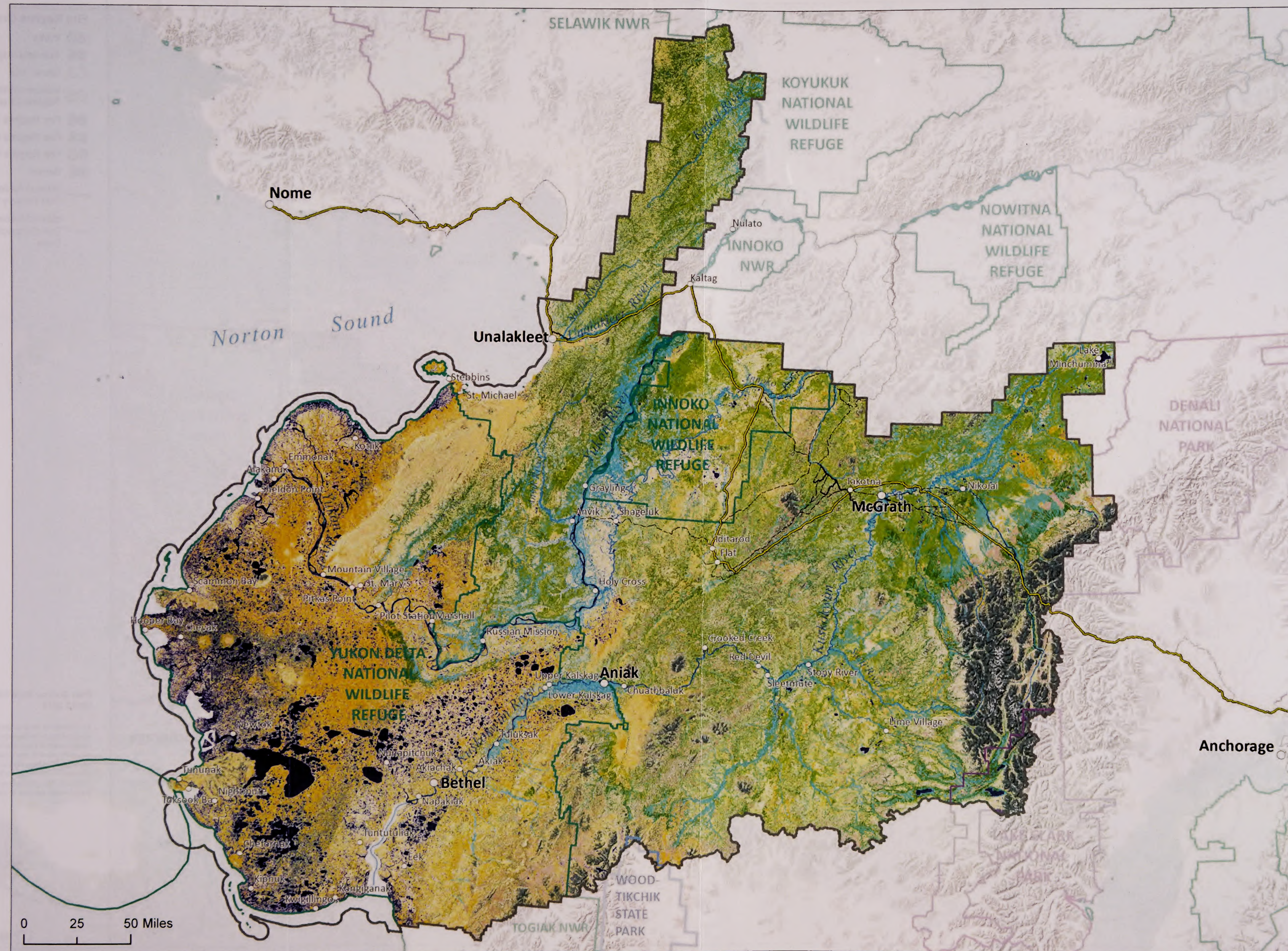
Fire Regime Groups

- Water
- Sparsely Vegetated
- Snow / Ice
- Indeterminate Fire Regime Characteristics
- Fire Regime Group V
- Fire Regime Group IV
- Fire Regime Group III
- Barren
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
USGS 2013

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**Fuel Models****Non-burnable Classes**

NB 1: Consists of land covered by urban and suburban development

NB 2: Consists of land covered by permanent snow or ice

NB 8: Includes land covered by open bodies of water such as lakes, rivers

NB 9: Includes bare ground

Scott & Burgan 40 Models

GR 1: Grass (short)

GR 2: Grass (low load)

GR 3: Grass (coarse)

GR 4: Grass (moderate load)

GS 1: Grass shrub (low load)

SH 1: Shrub (low load)

SH 2: Shrub (moderate load, dry climate)

SH 3: Shrub (moderate load, humid climate)

TL 1: Timber Litter (low load, compact conifer litter)

TL 2: Timber Litter (low load, broadleaf litter)

TL 3: Timber Litter (moderate load, conifer litter)

TL 6: Timber Litter (moderate load, broadleaf litter)

TU 1: Timber Understory (low load)

TU 3: Timber Understory (moderate load)

TU 4: Timber Understory (dwarf conifer)

TU 5: Timber Understory (high load)

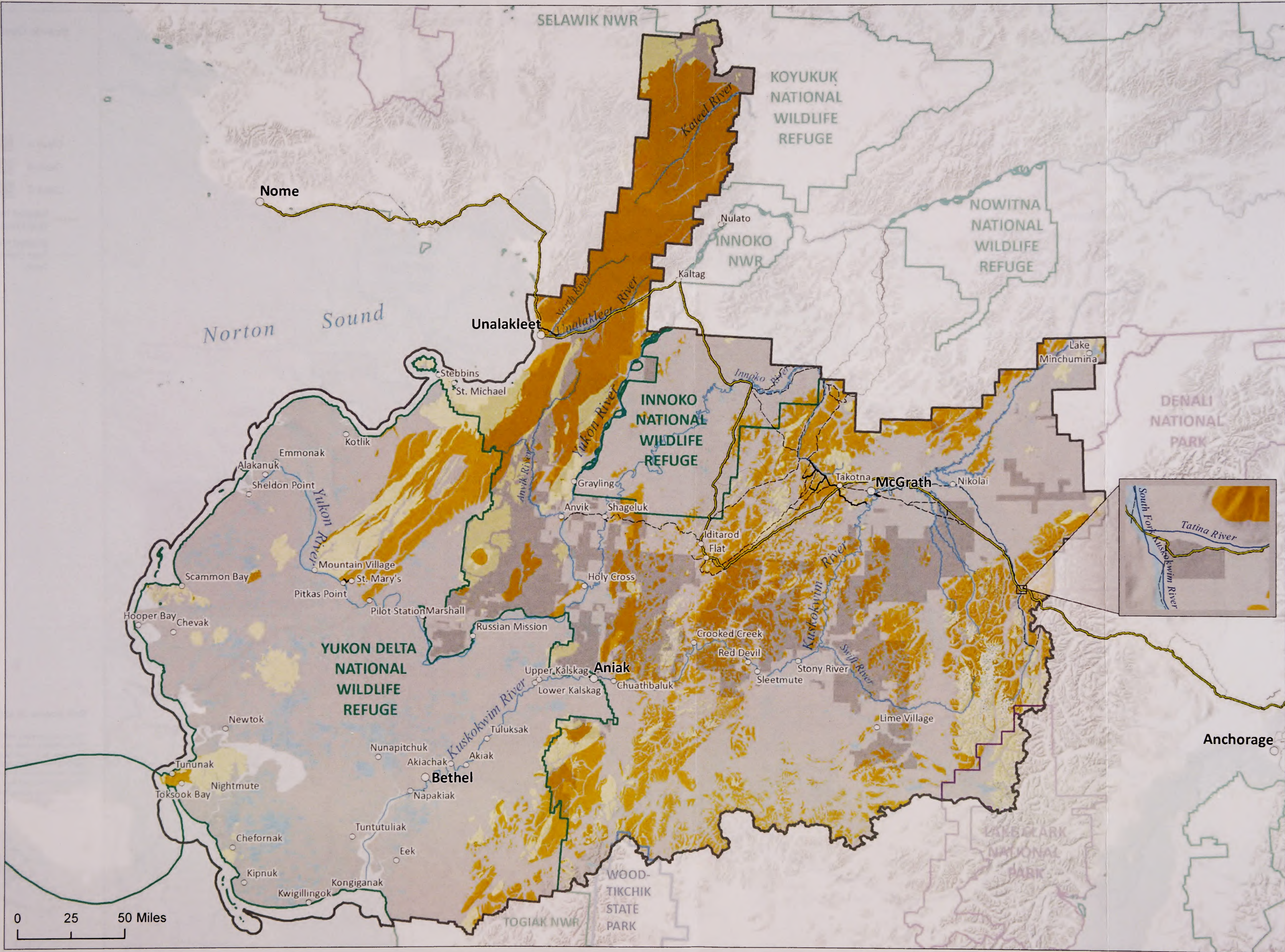
Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route

Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
USGS 2001

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Potential Fossil Yield Classification

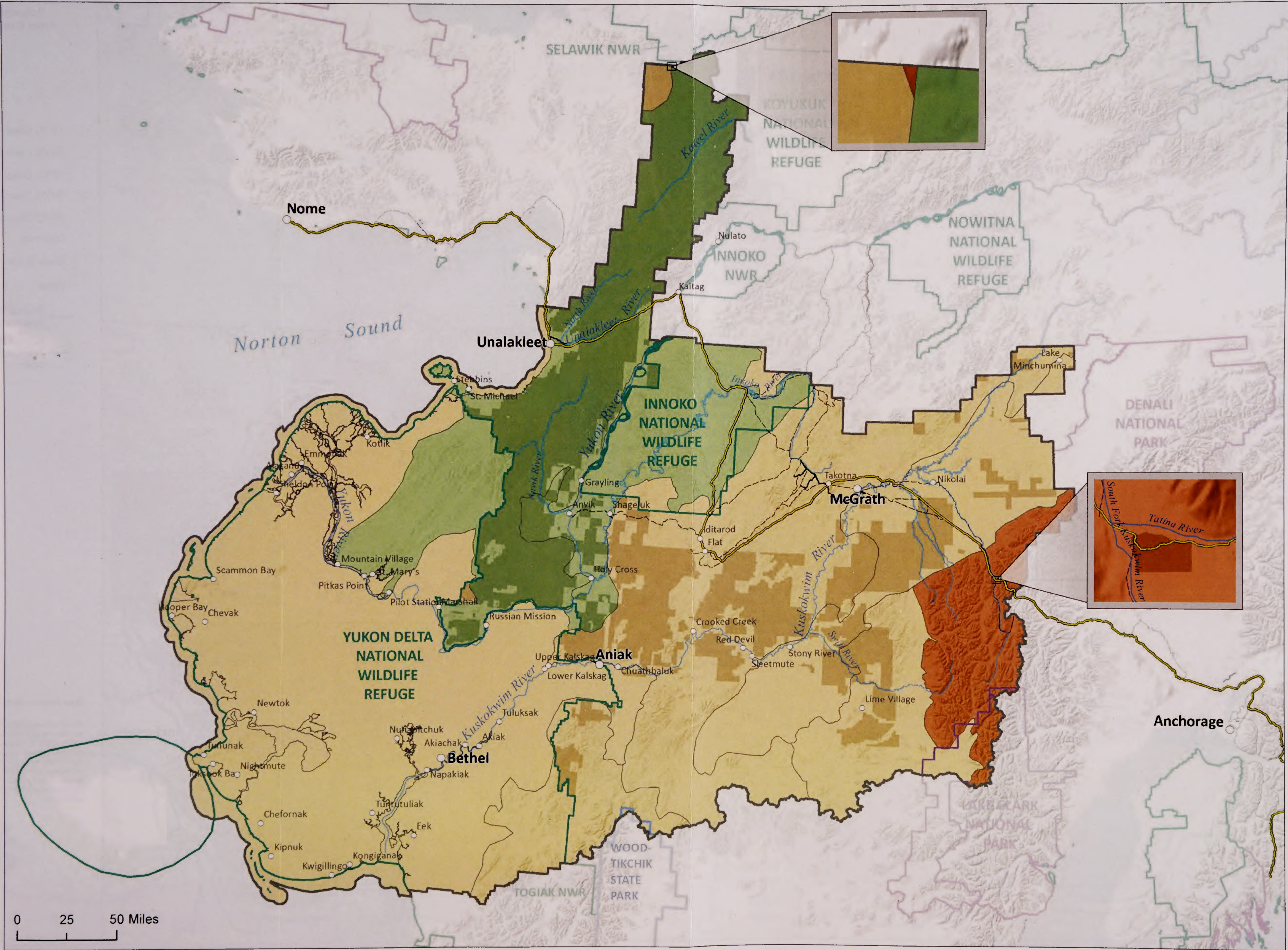
	BLM-managed Land	Other Land
PFYC Class 1	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
PFYC Class 2	Yellow	Yellow
PFYC Class 3	Orange	Orange
PFYC Class 4	Not Present	Not Present
PFYC Class 5	Not Present	Not Present
Unknown	Dark Yellow	Dark Yellow
Snow or Ice	White	White
Water	Blue	Blue

Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017

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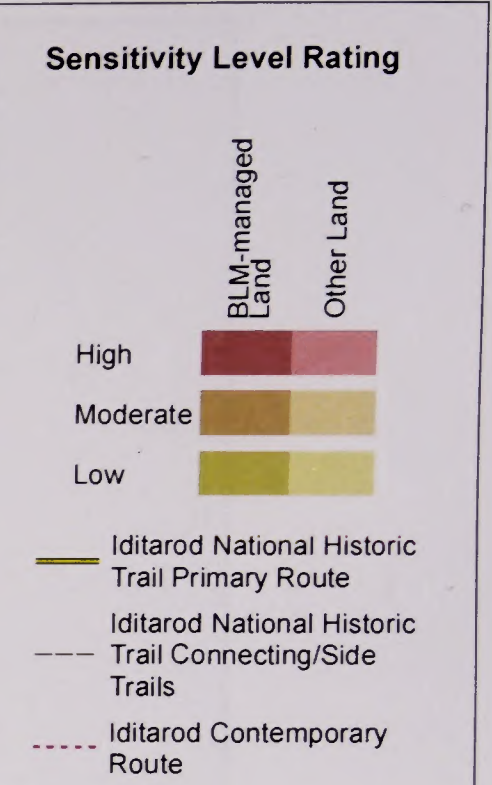
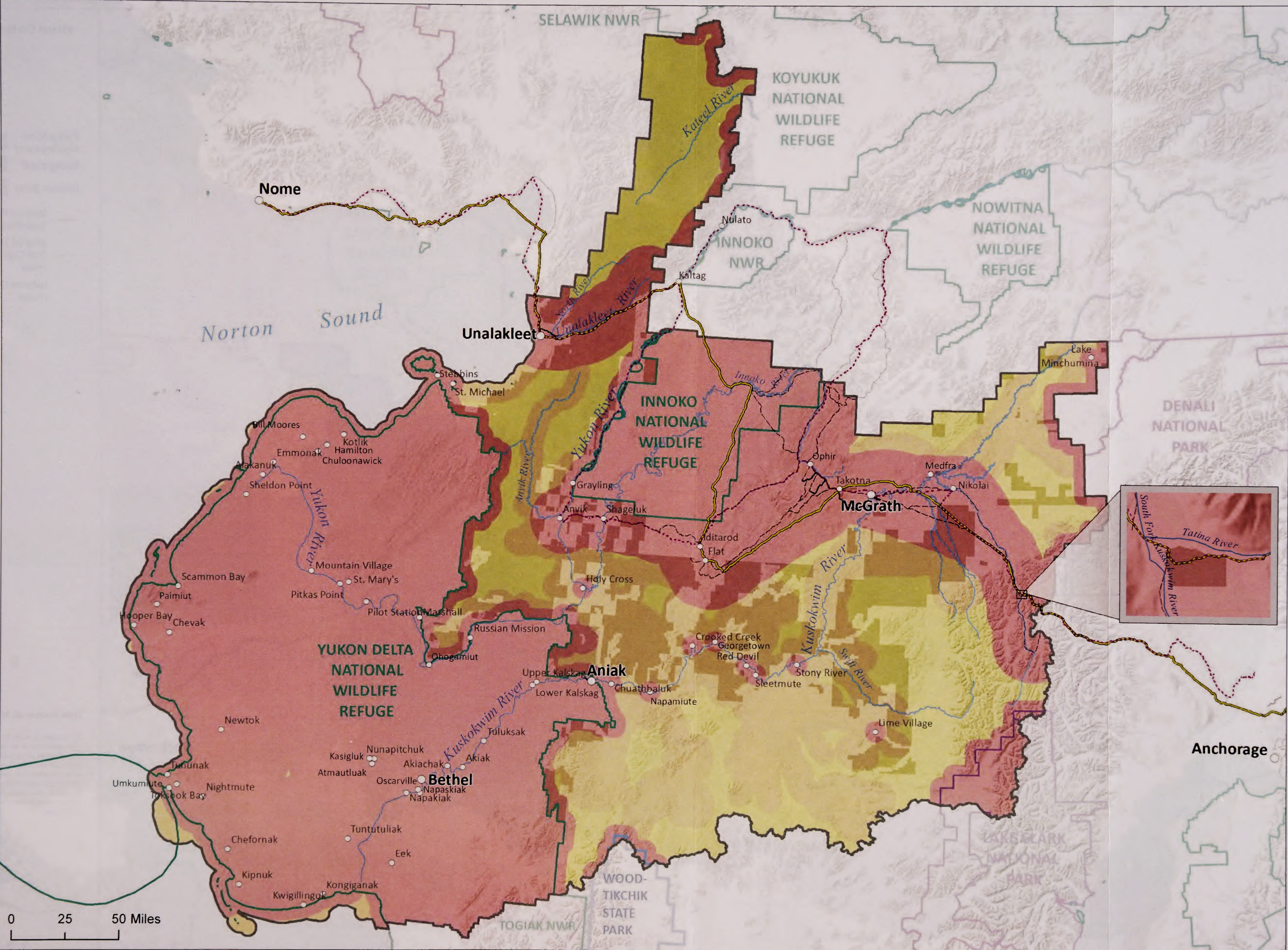
Scenic Quality Rating

- BLM-managed Land
Other Land
- Class A
Class B
Class C
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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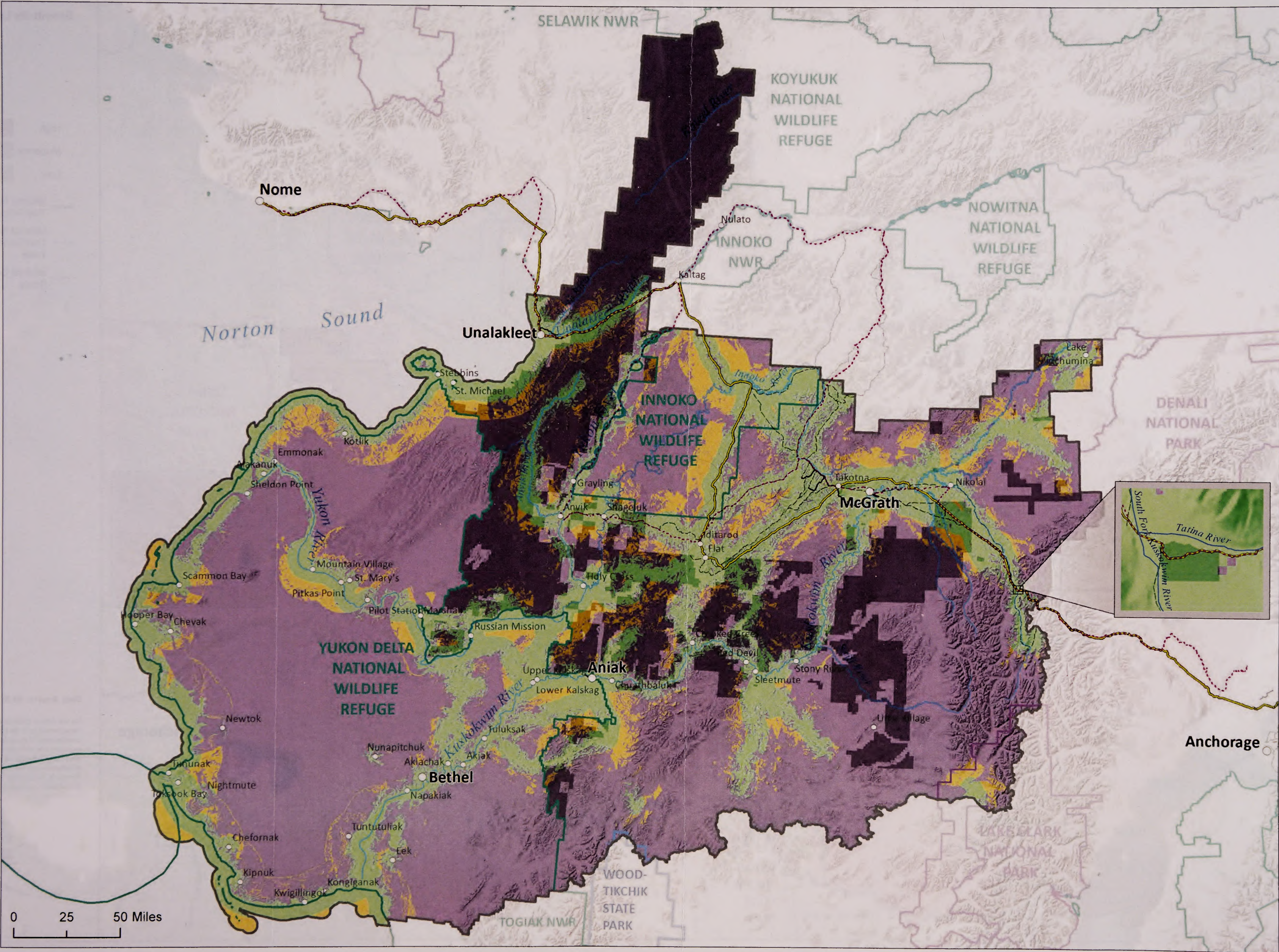




Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

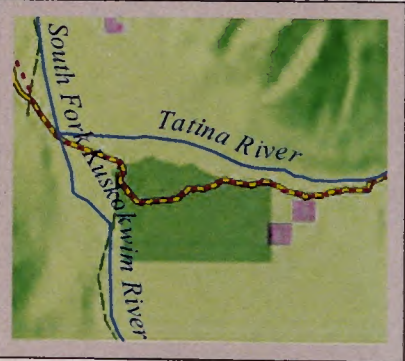




Visual Distance Zones



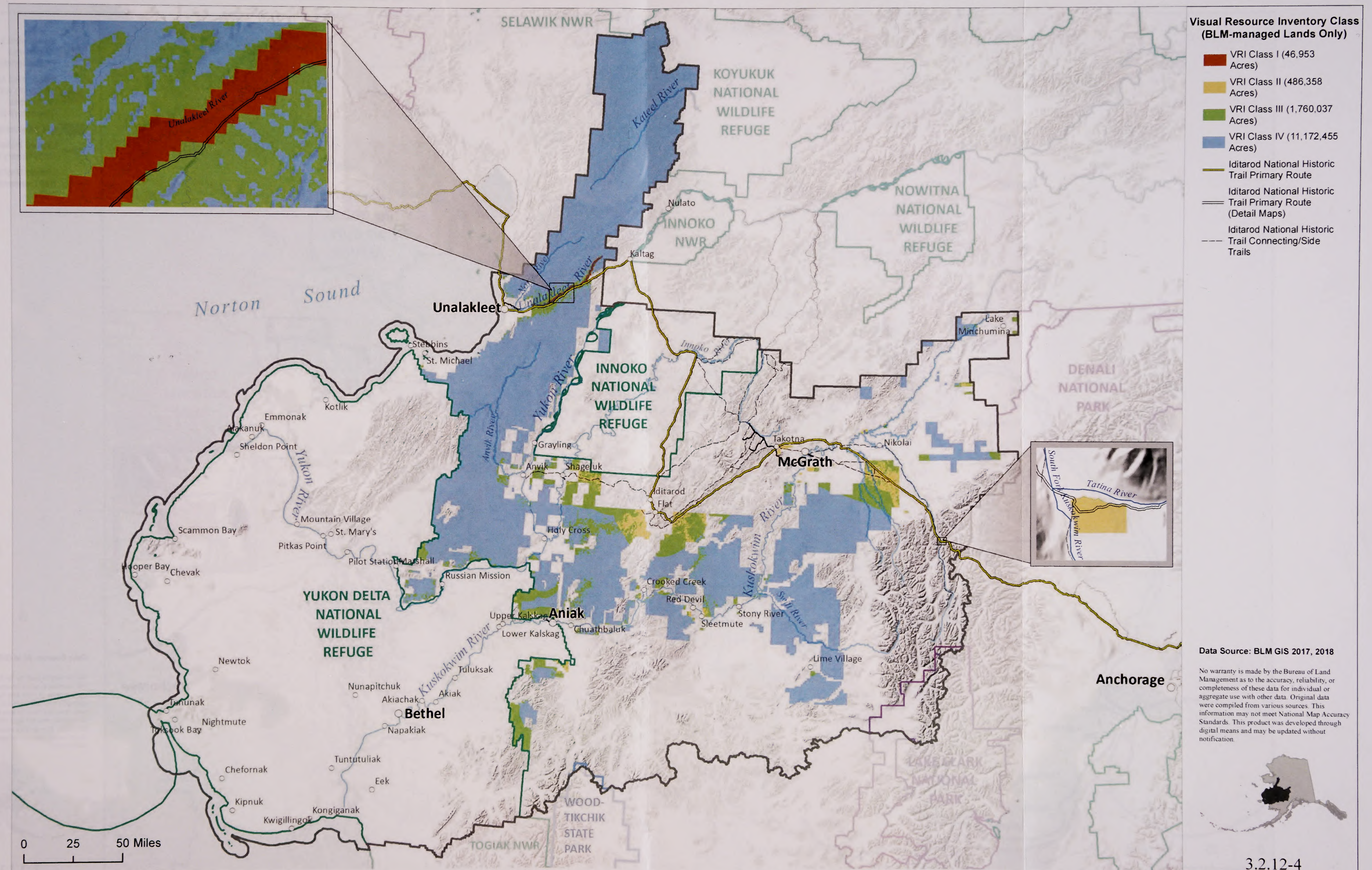
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Iditarod Contemporary Route

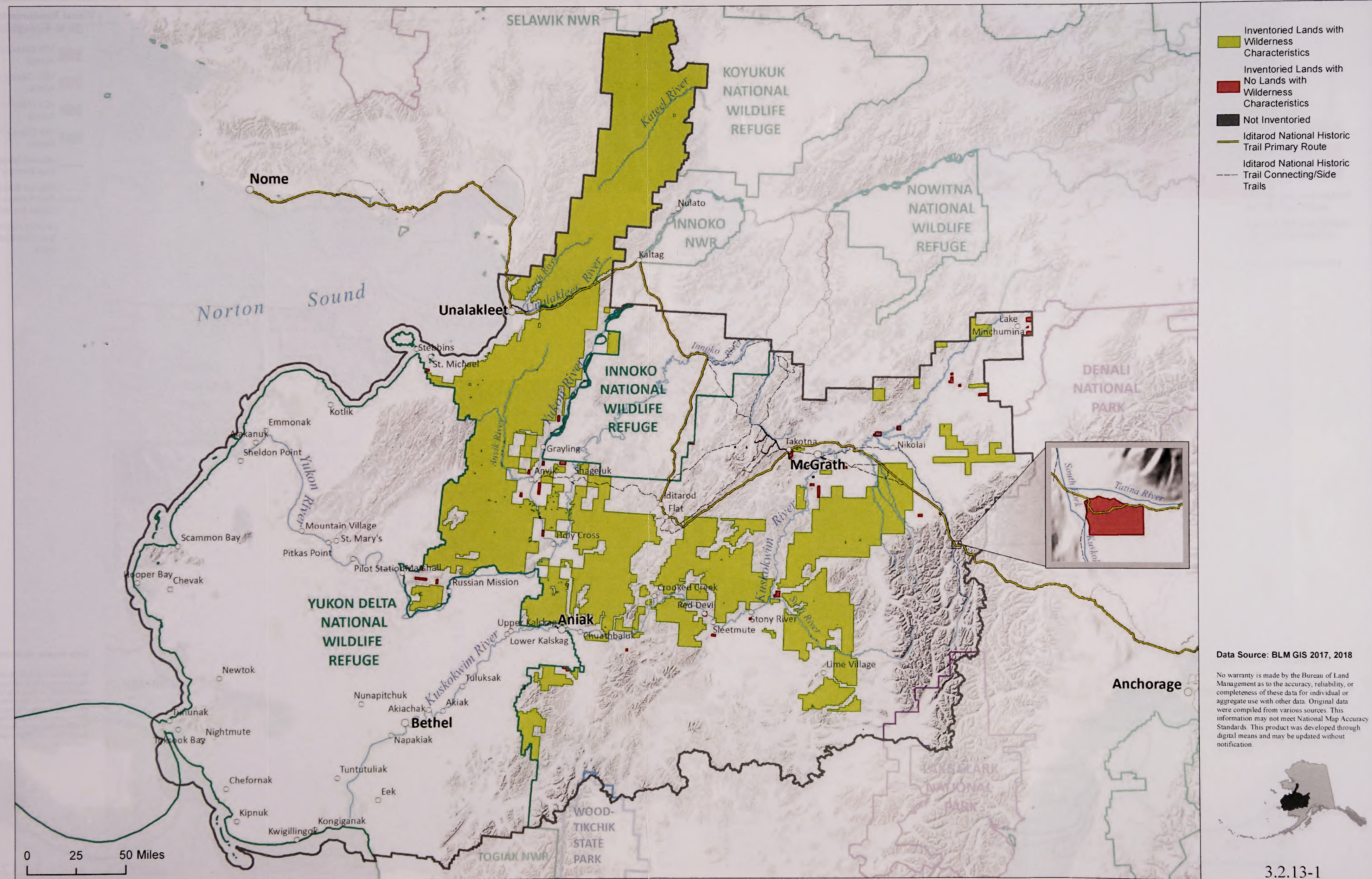


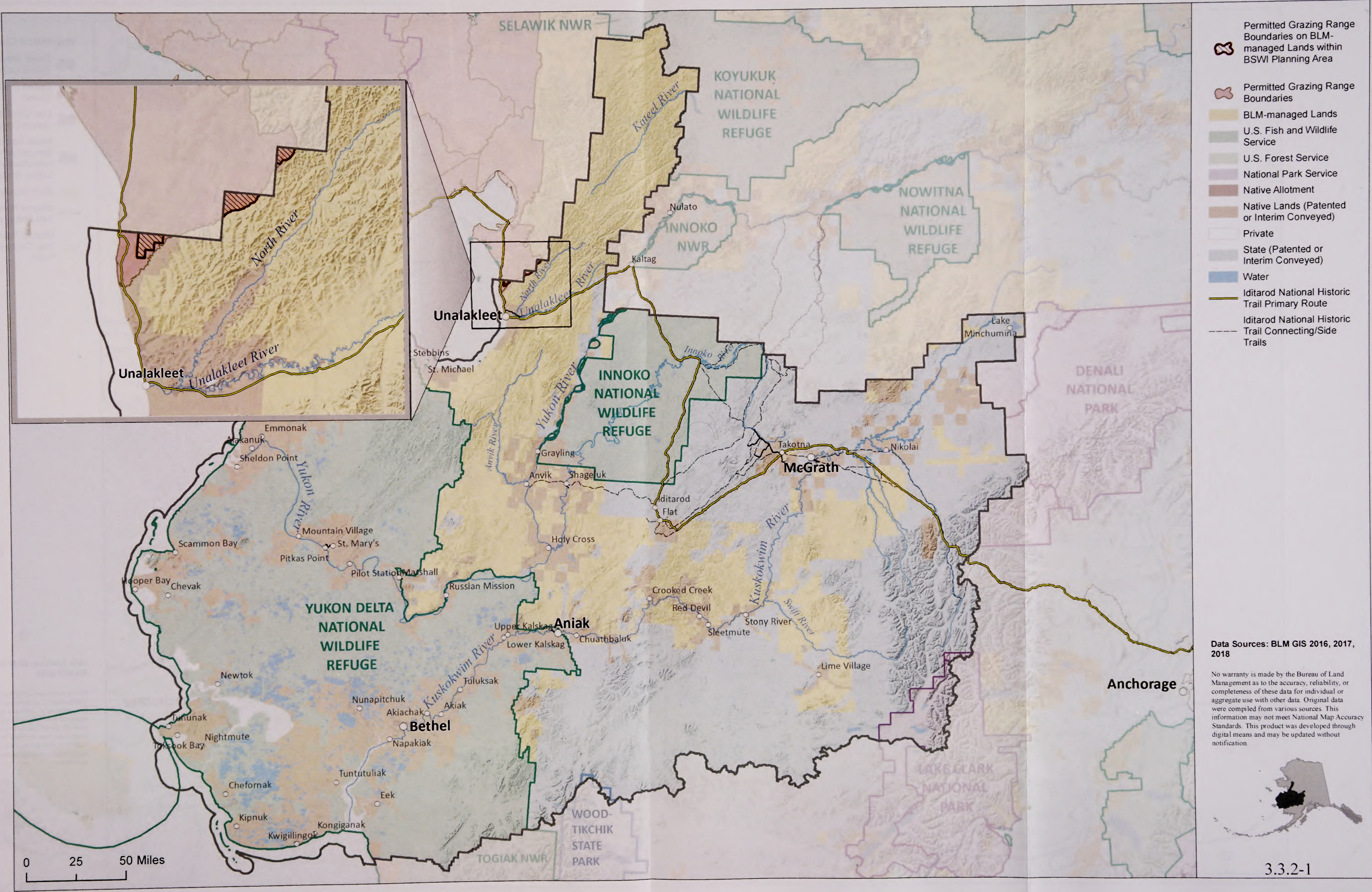
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017

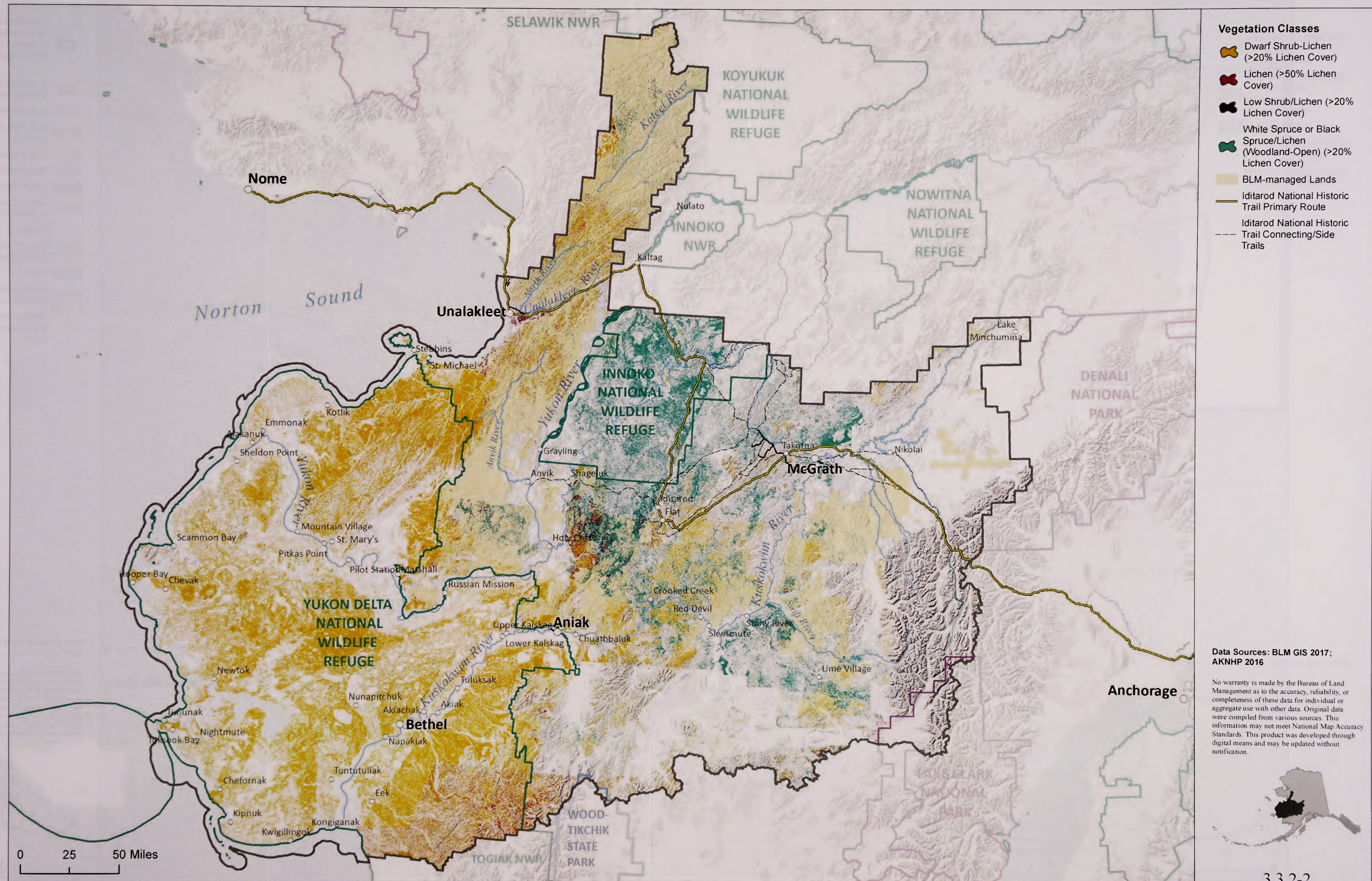
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

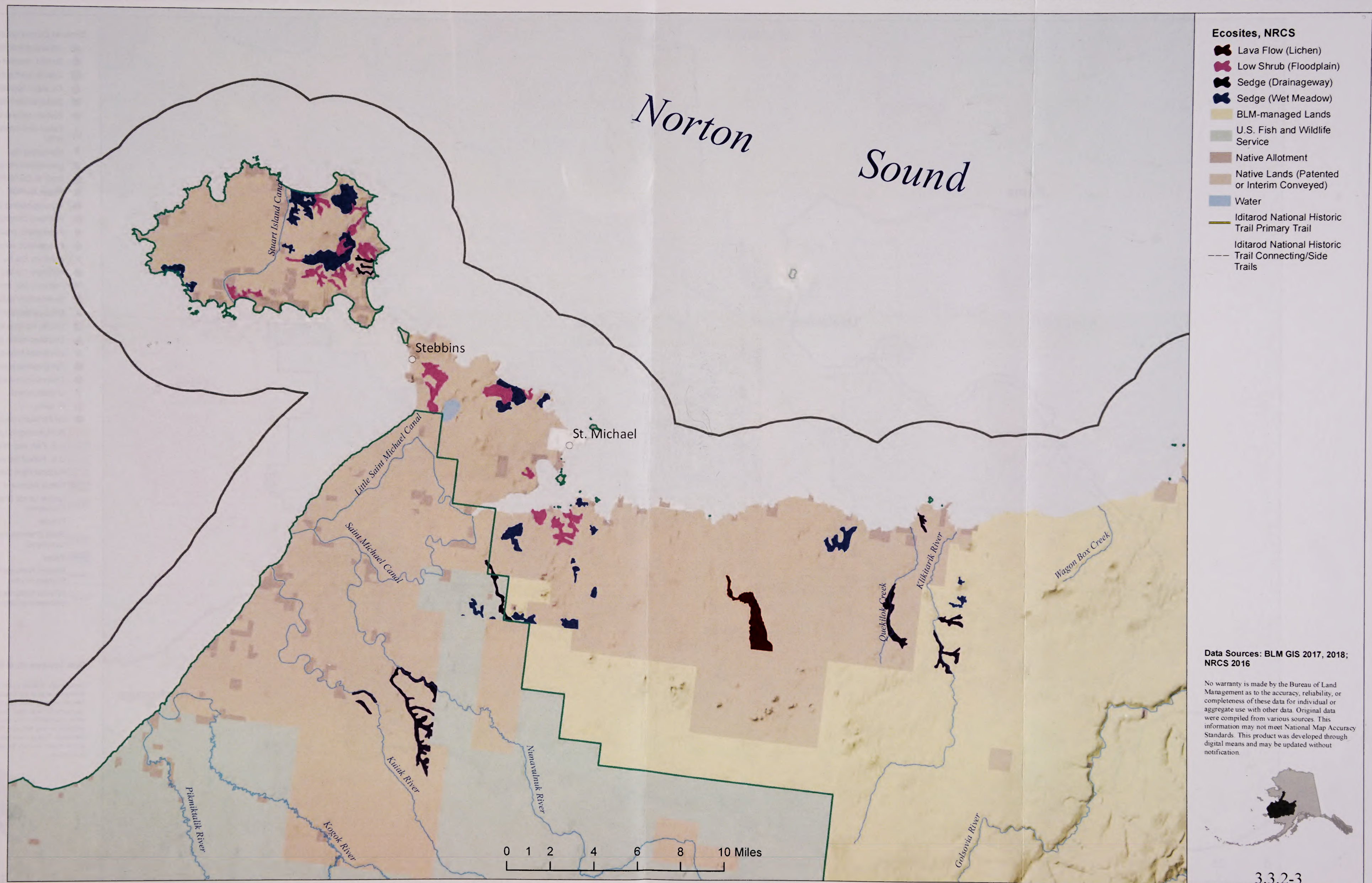


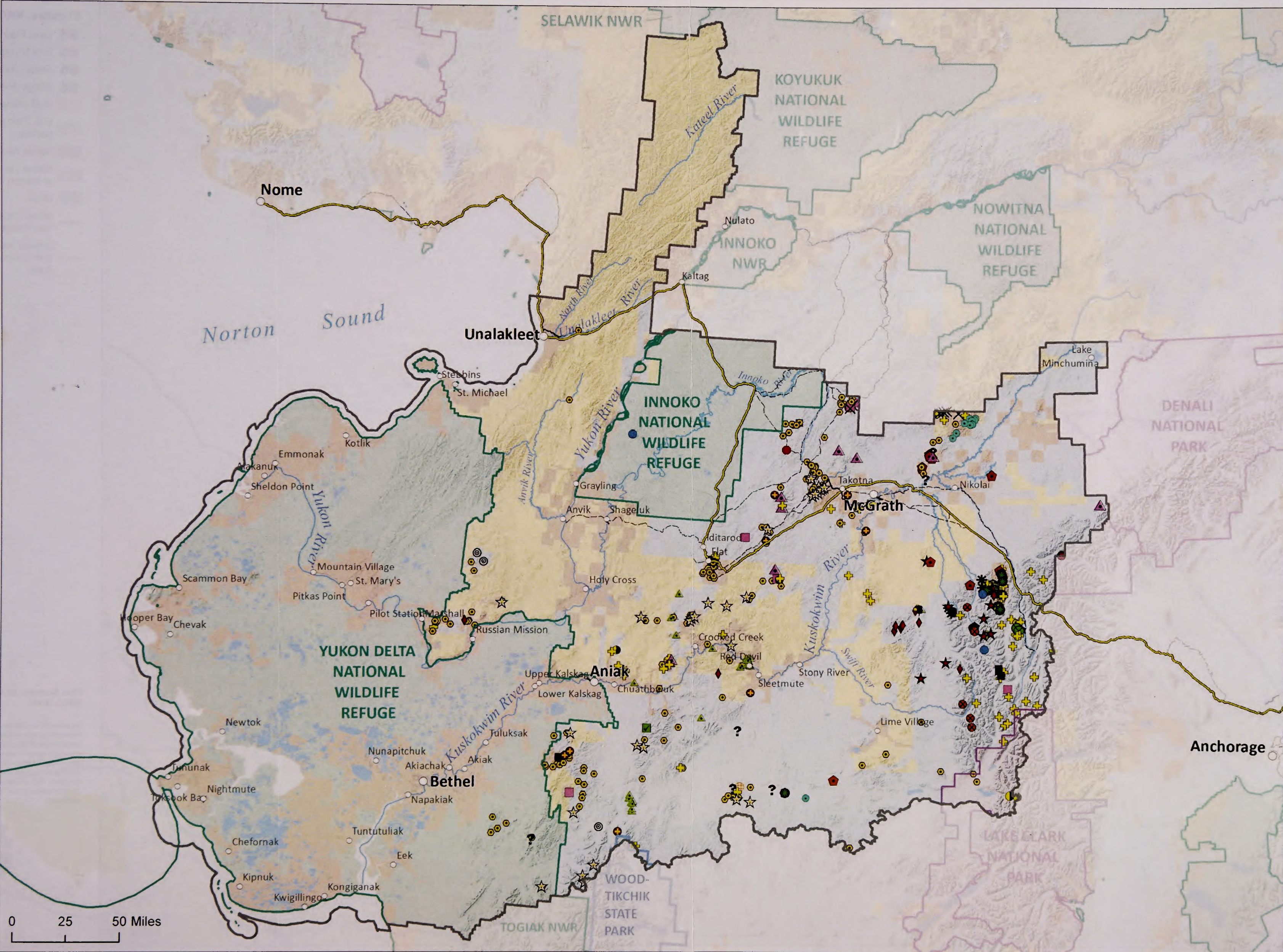












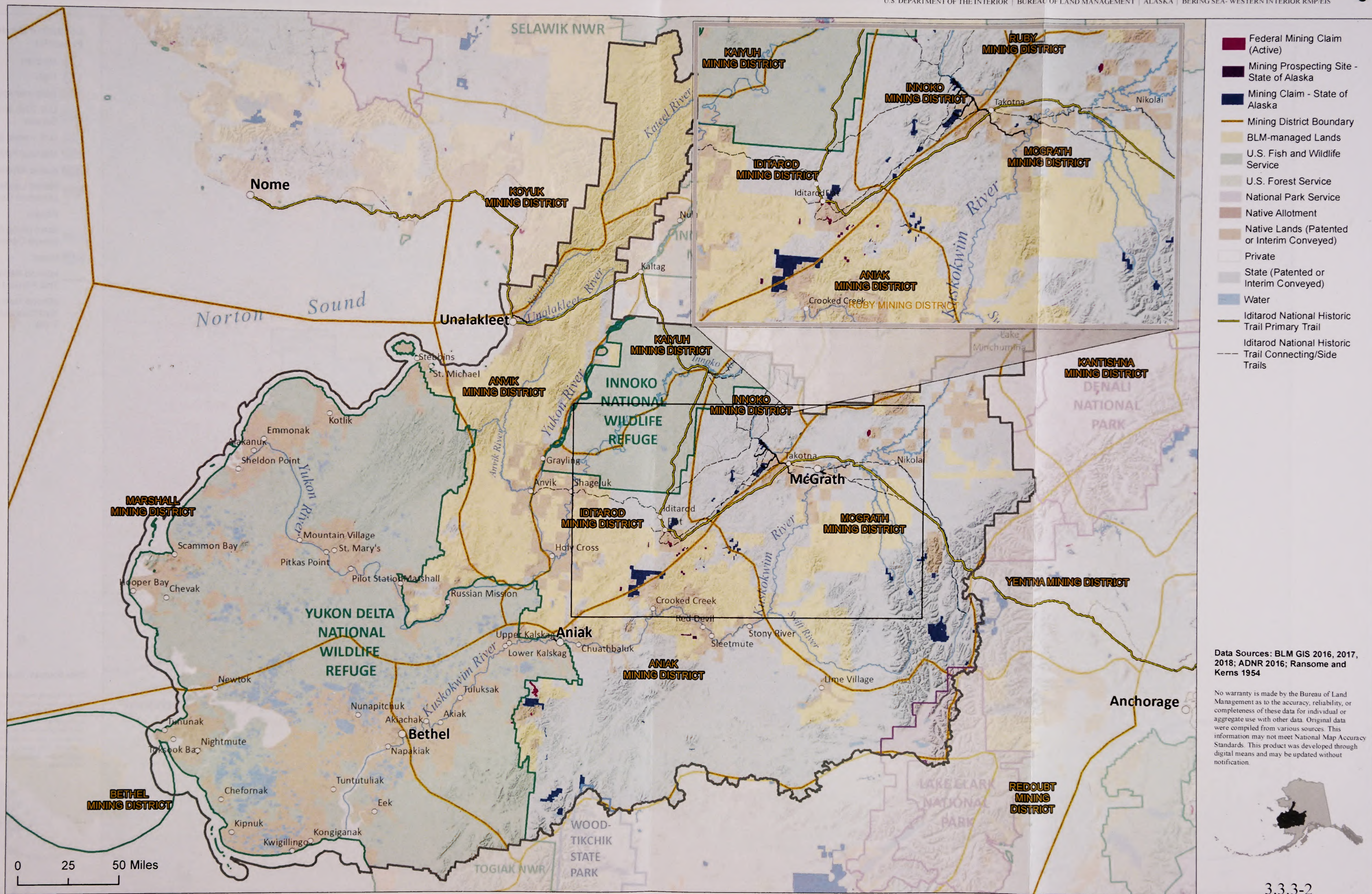
Mineral Occurrence Deposit Type

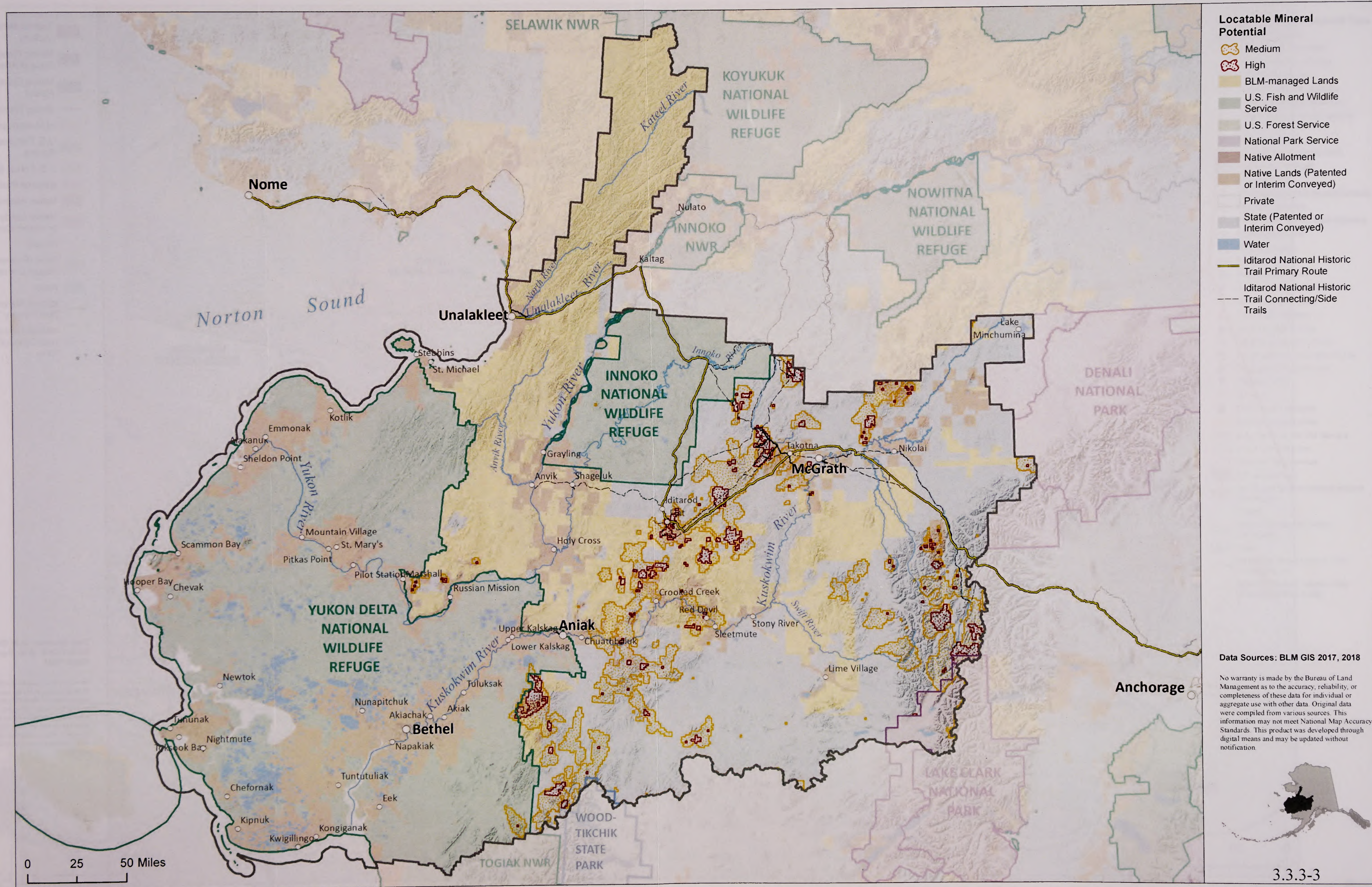
- Alluvial placer Sn
- Besshi massive sulfide
- Creede epithermal veins
- Cu skarn deposits
- Disseminated Sb deposits
- Epithermal quartz-alunite Au
- Felsic-dike-hosted qtz veinlets w/Au
- Hot-spring Hg
- Low-sulfide Au-quartz veins
- Noril'sk Cu-Ni-PGE
- Placer Au-PGE
- Plutonic-hosted Cu-Au polymetallic
- Podiform chromite
- Polymetallic replacement deposits
- Polymetallic veins
- Porphyry Cu-Au
- Porphyry Cu-Mo
- Porphyry Mo, low-F
- Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb
- Silica-carbonate Hg
- Simple Sb deposits
- Sn-polymetallic veins
- Southeast Missouri Pb-Zn
- Synorogenic-synvolcanic Ni-Cu
- Thorium-rare-earth veins
- Undetermined
- W veins
- Zn-Pb skarn deposits
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

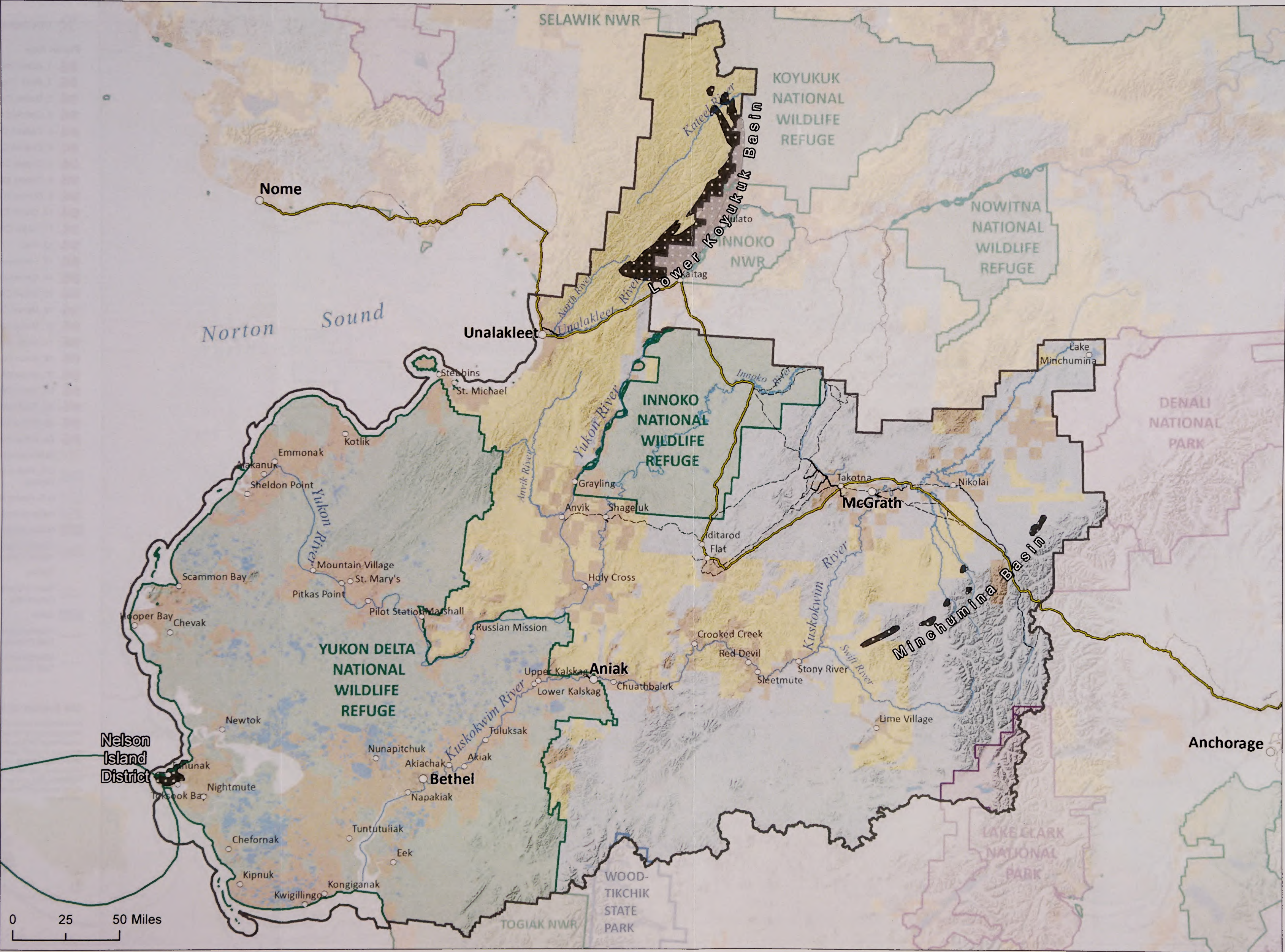
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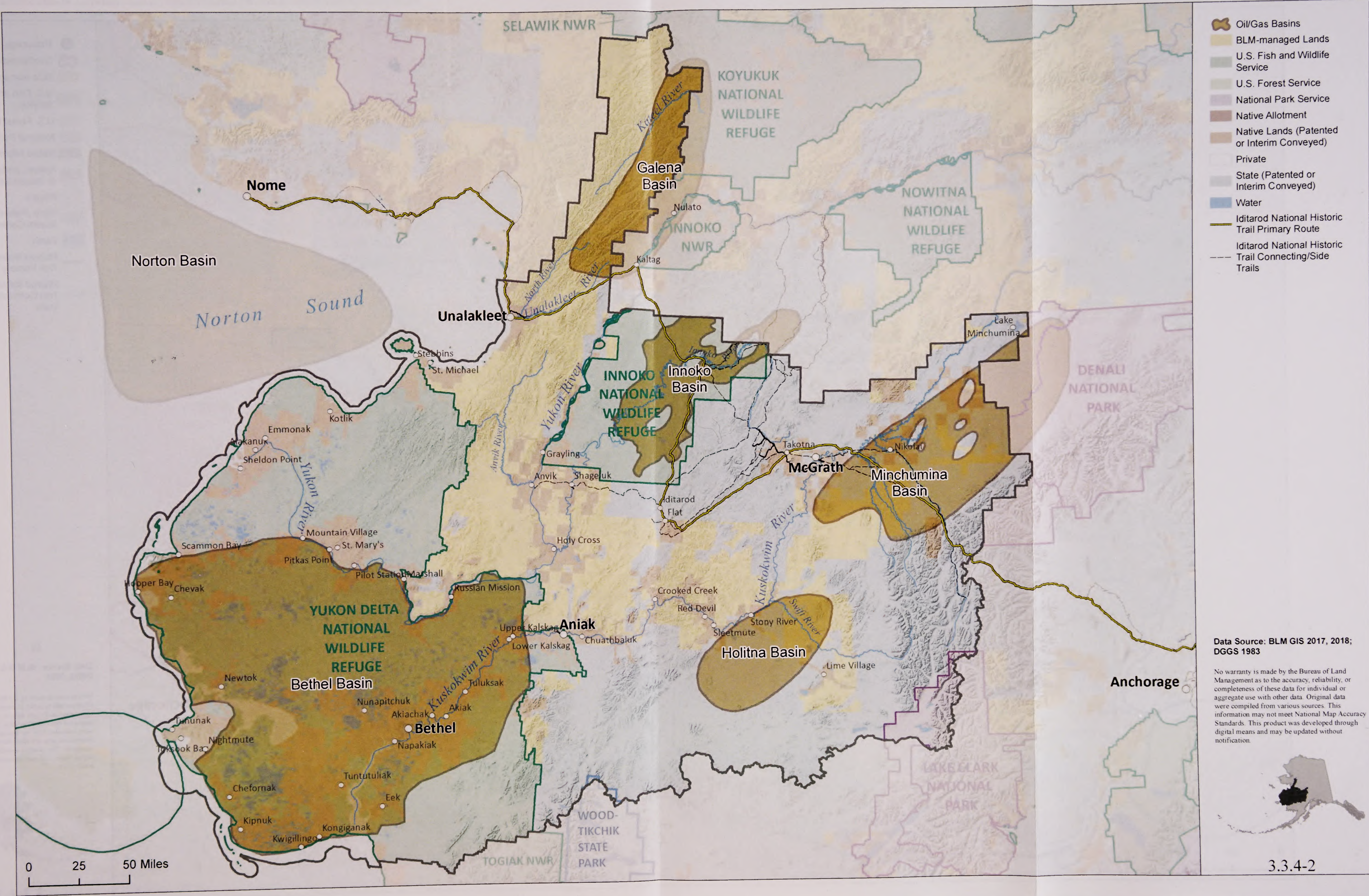


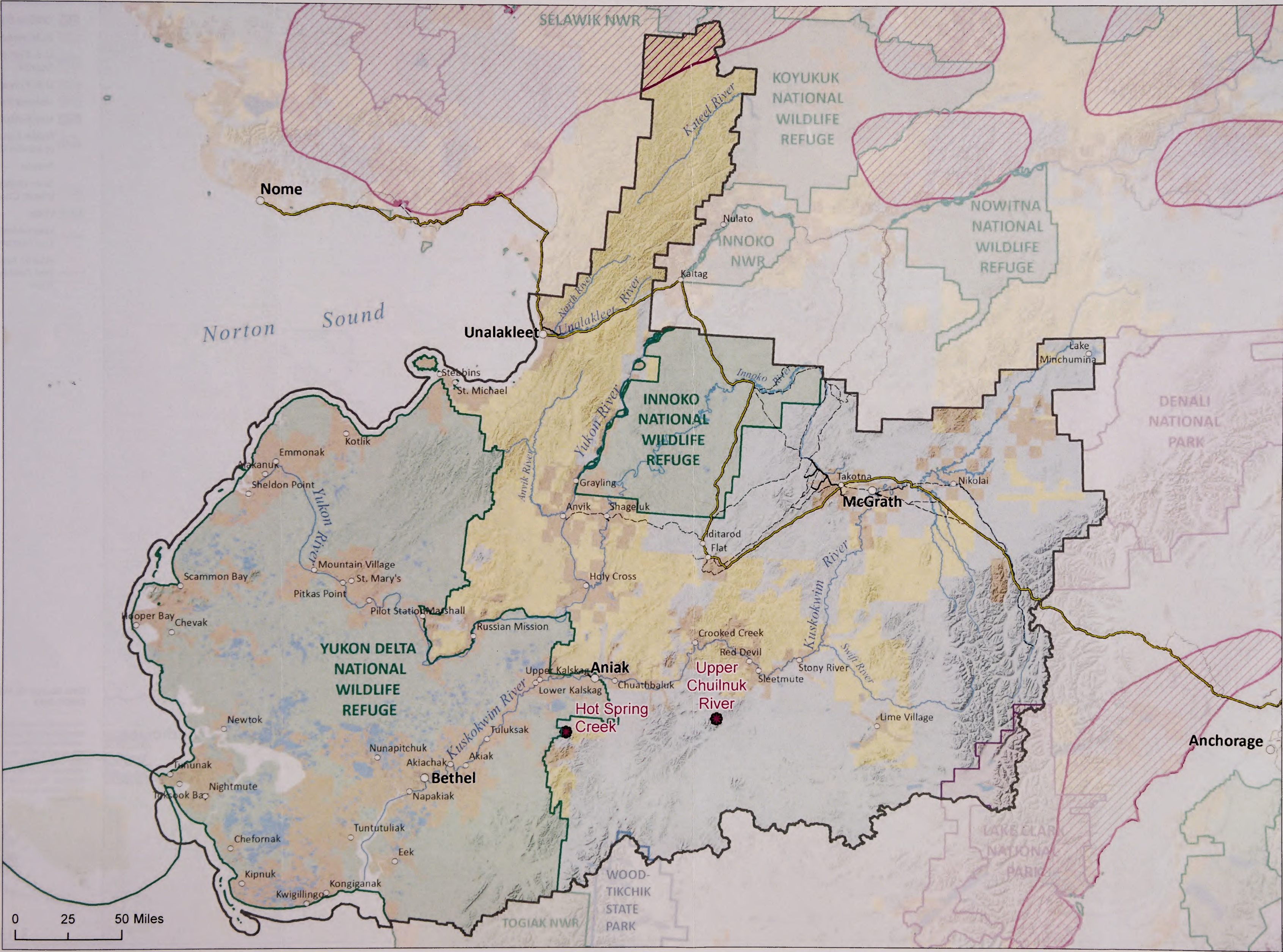
- Coal Basins/Districts
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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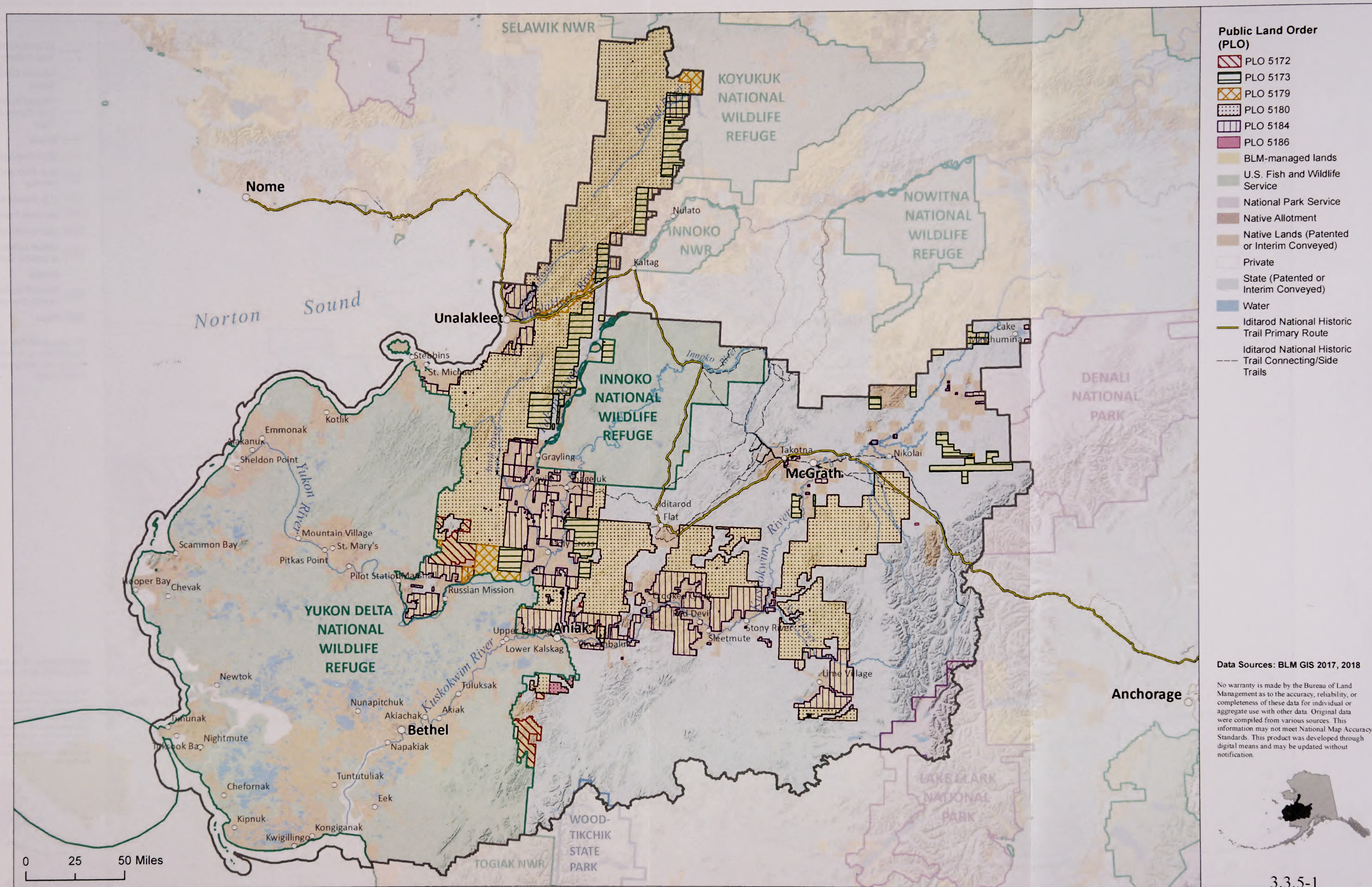
- Hotspots
- Geothermal Regions
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

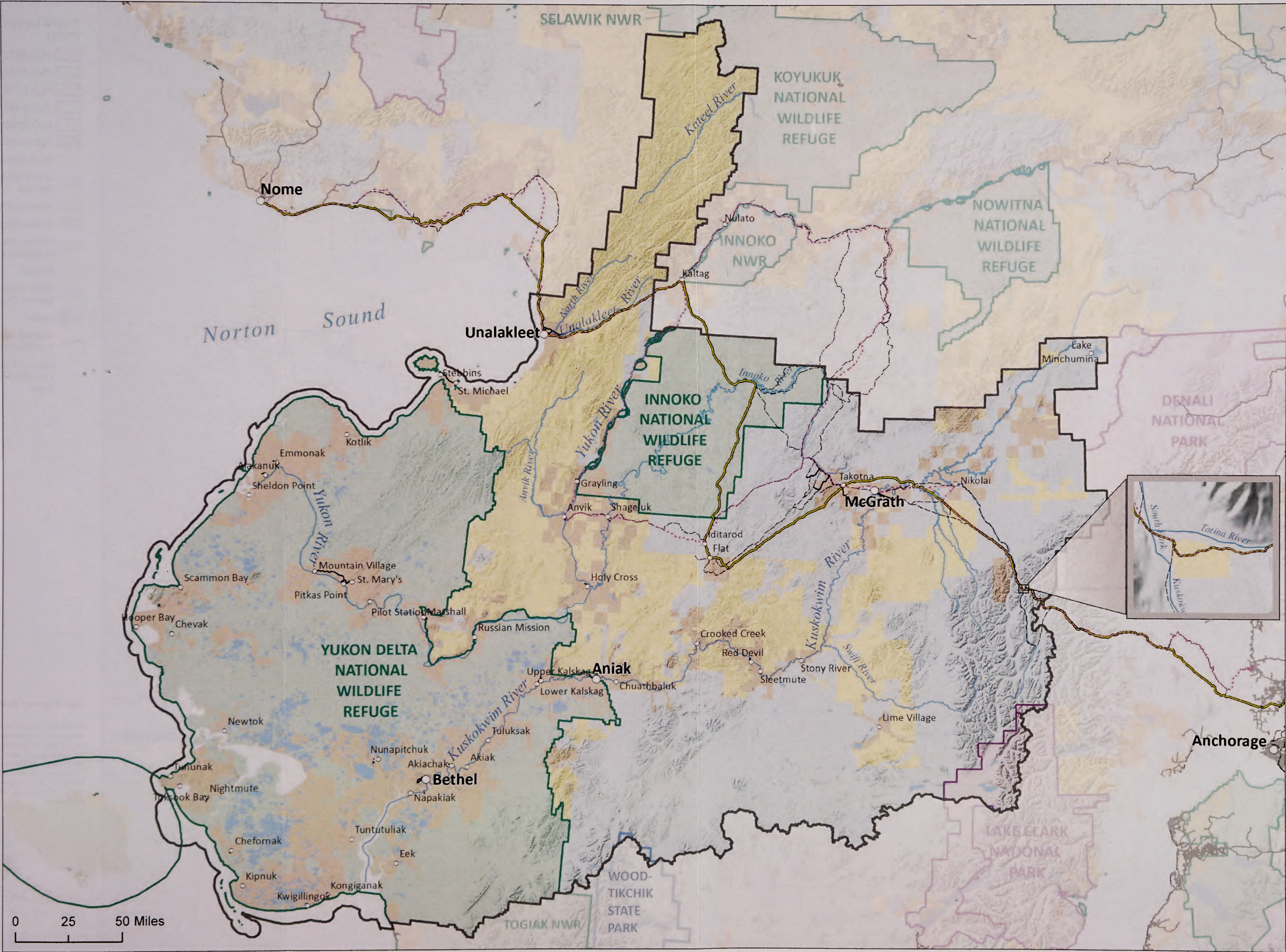
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; INEEL 2003

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0 25 50 Miles





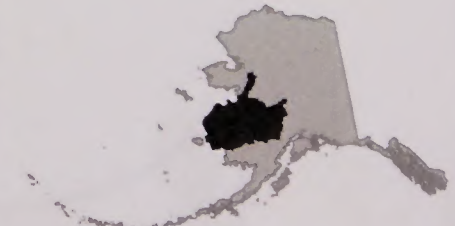
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Roads
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

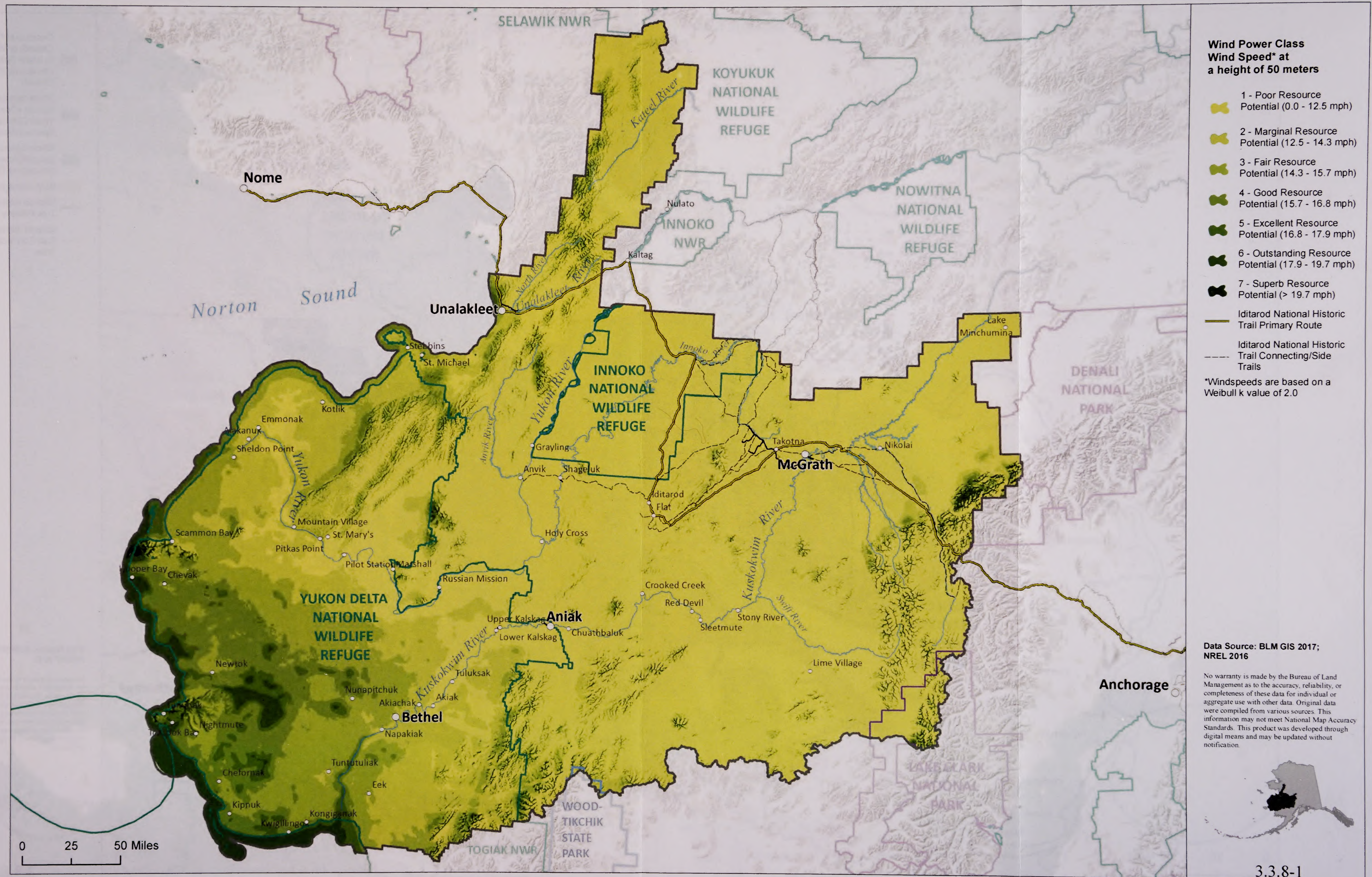
No data available for known Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers intervillage surface travel routes.

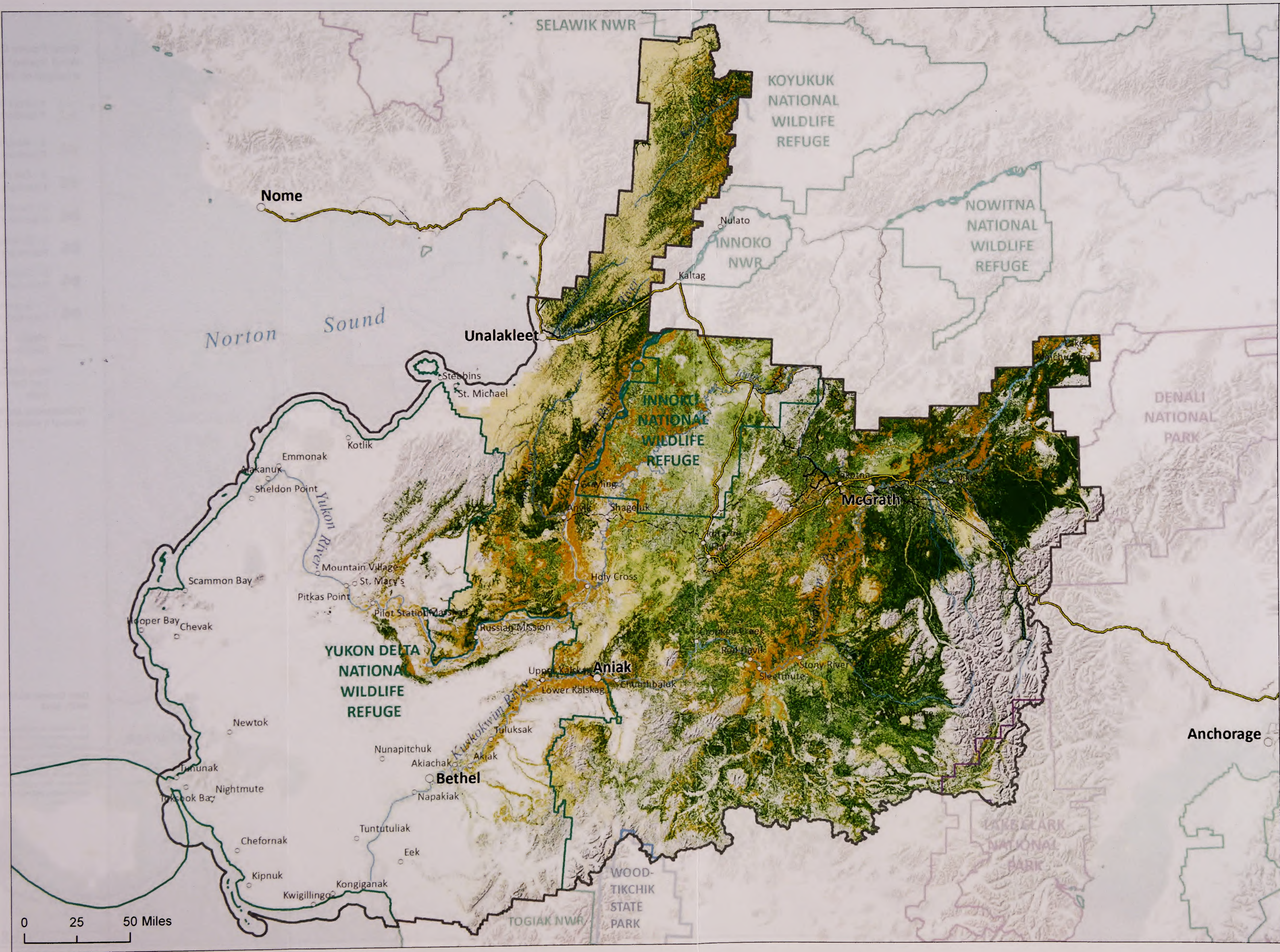


Data Sources: BLM GIS 2009, 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011; ADOT&PF 2012

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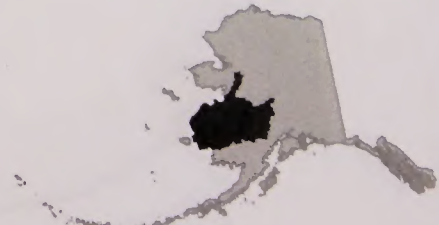


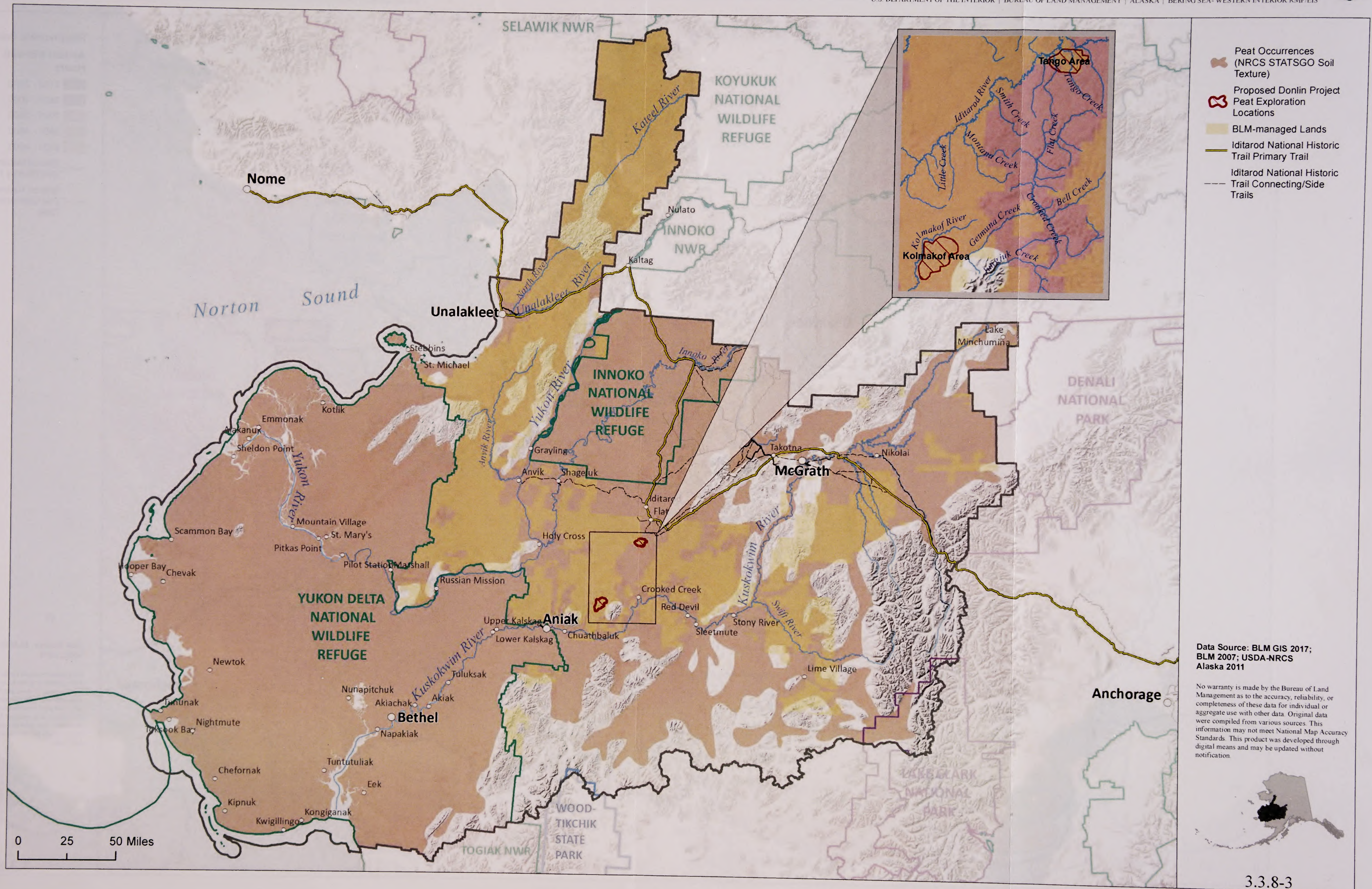


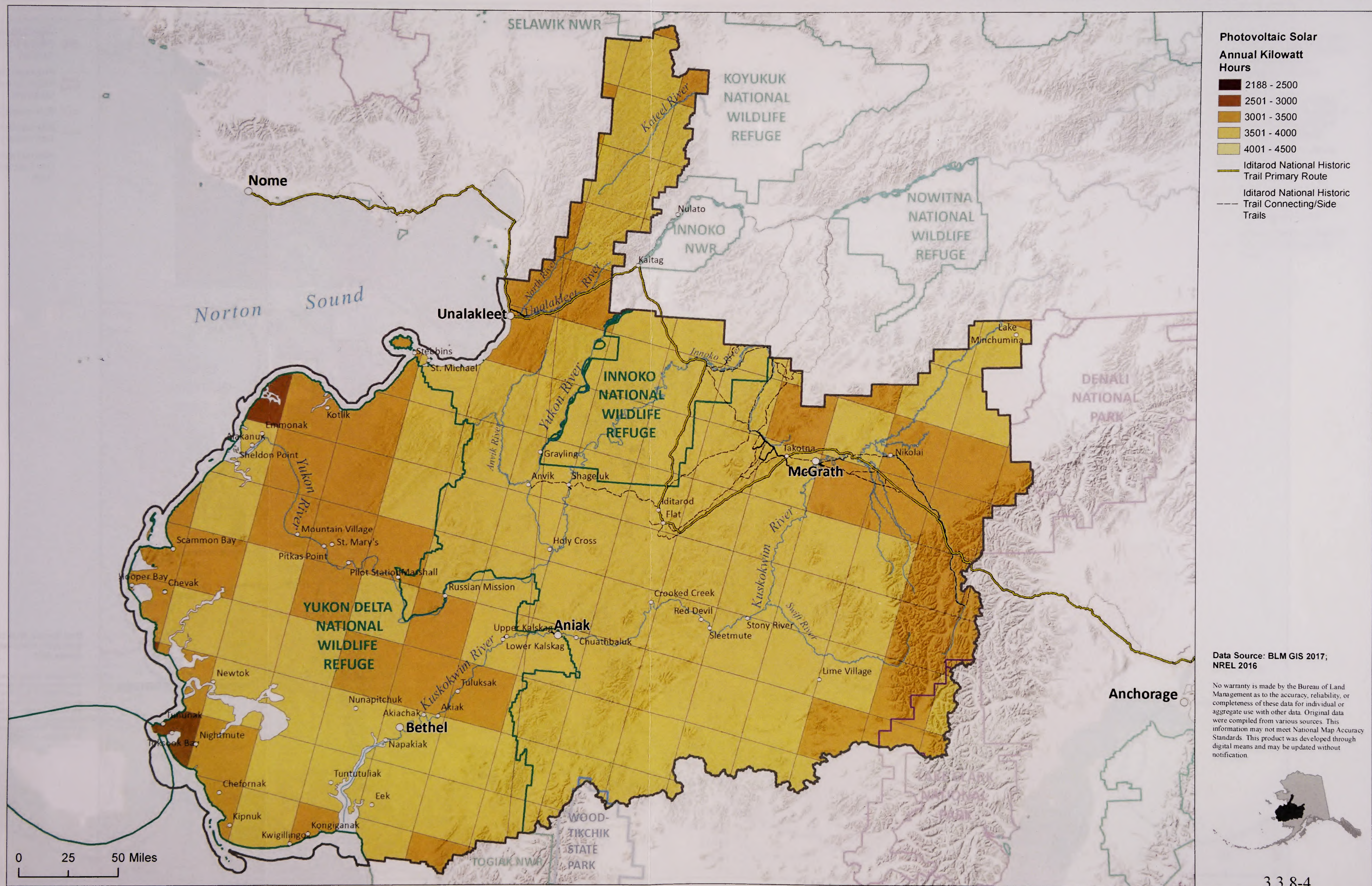
- Deciduous Forest (Open-Closed) or White Spruce or Black Spruce-Deciduous (Open-Closed)
- White Spruce or Black Spruce (Open-Closed) or White Spruce or Black Spruce (Woodland)
- White Spruce or Black Spruce/Lichen (Woodland-Open)
- BLM-managed Lands
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
AKNHP 2016

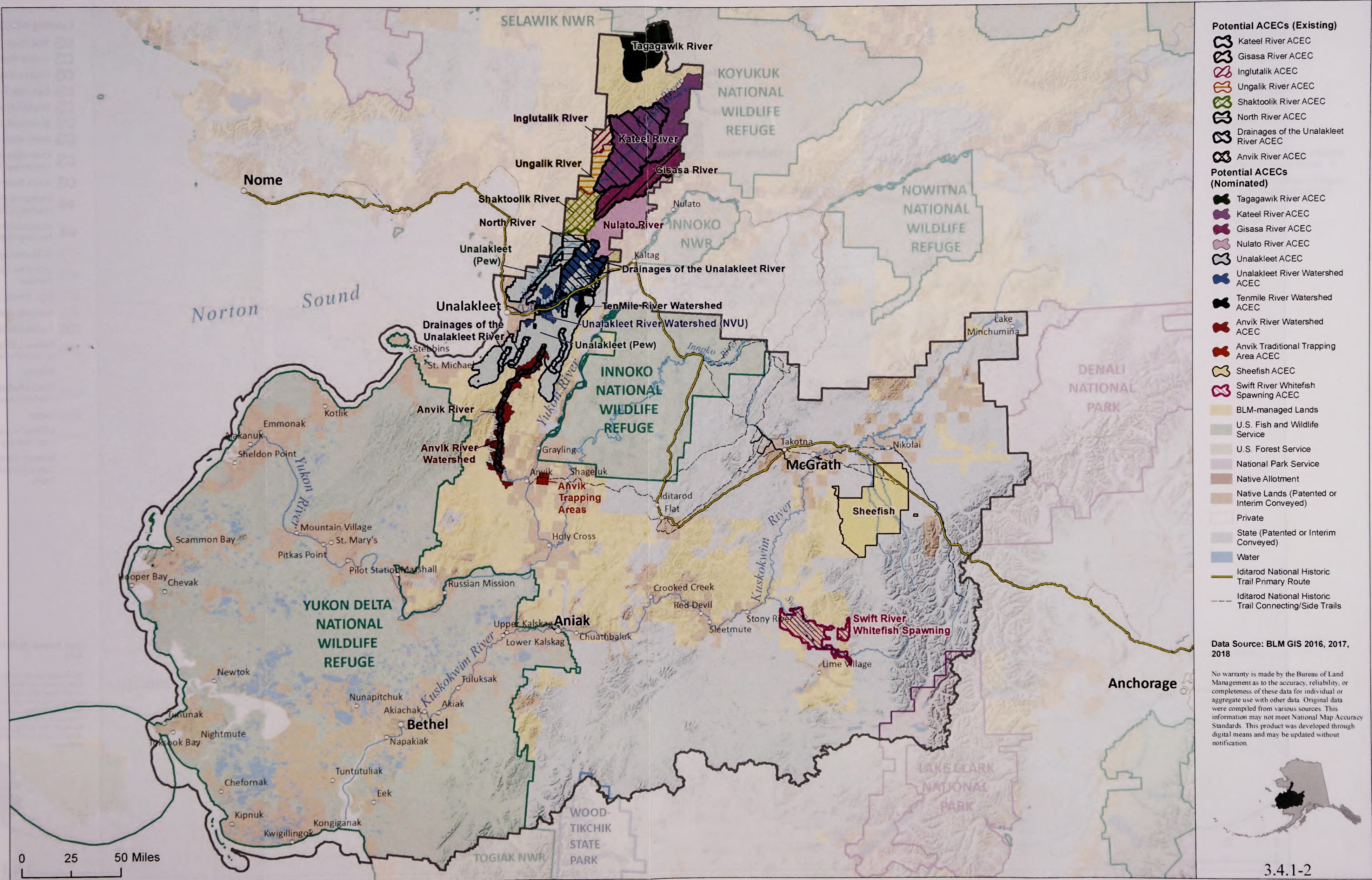
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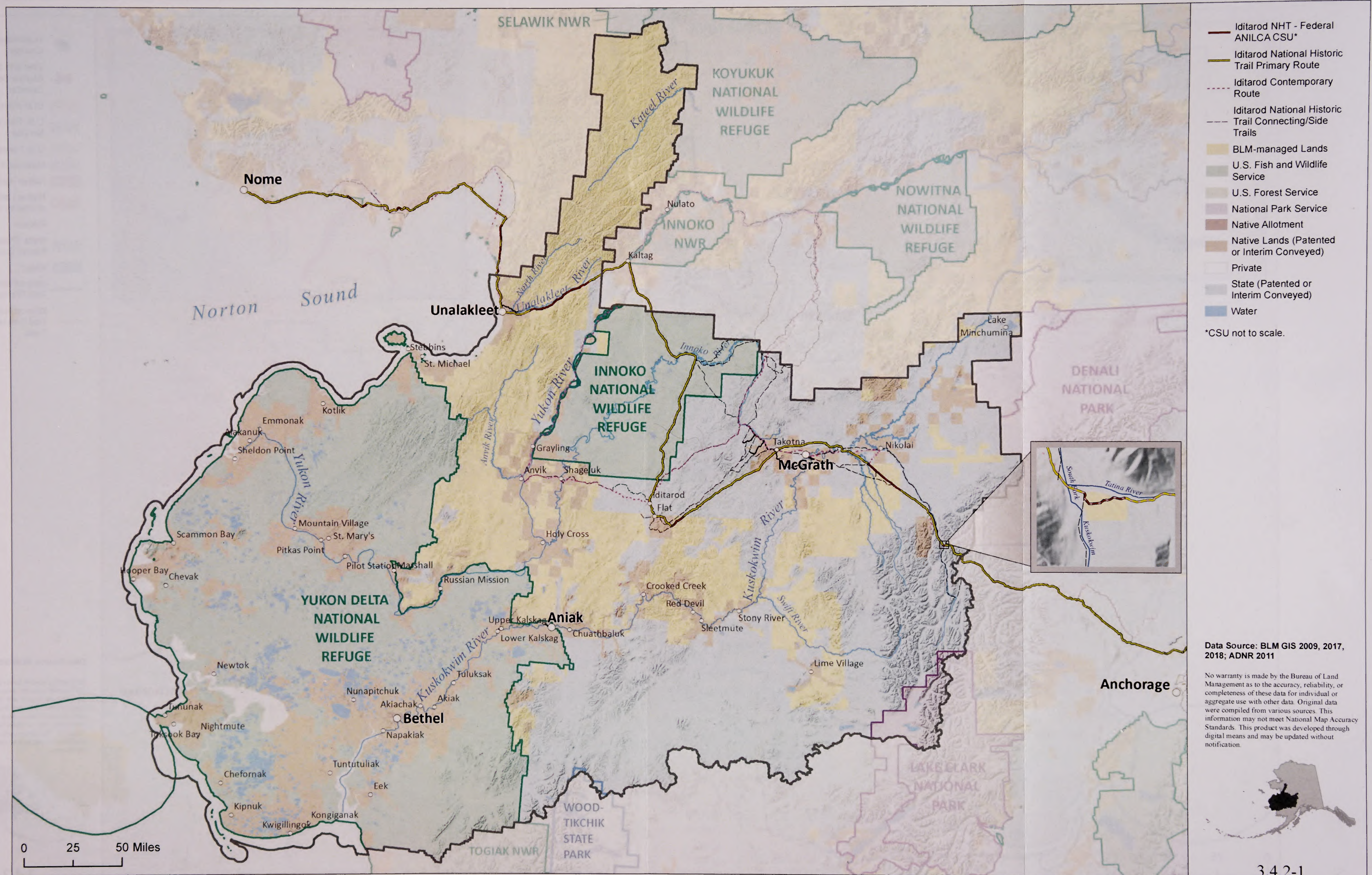


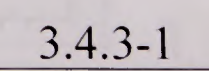


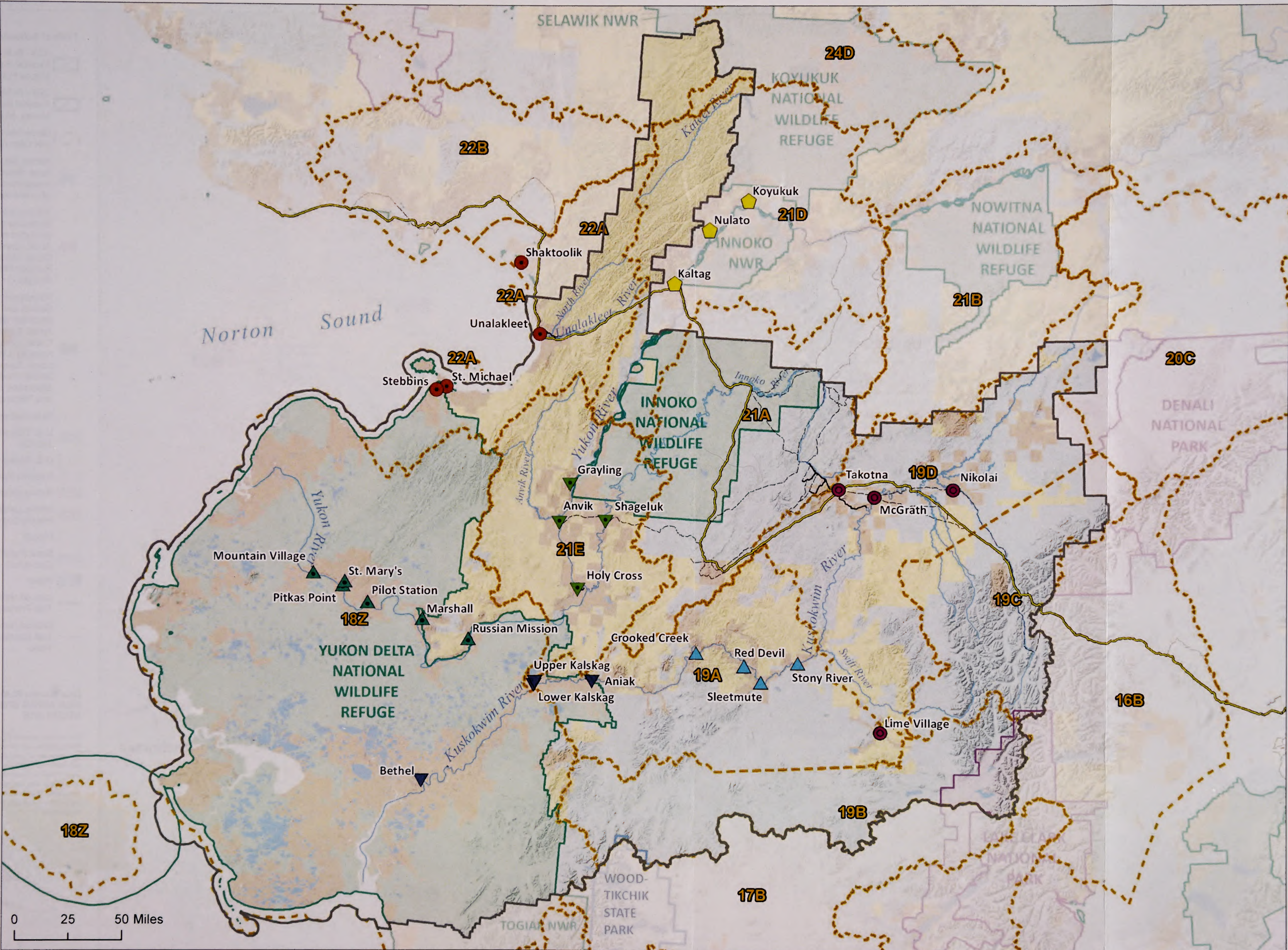












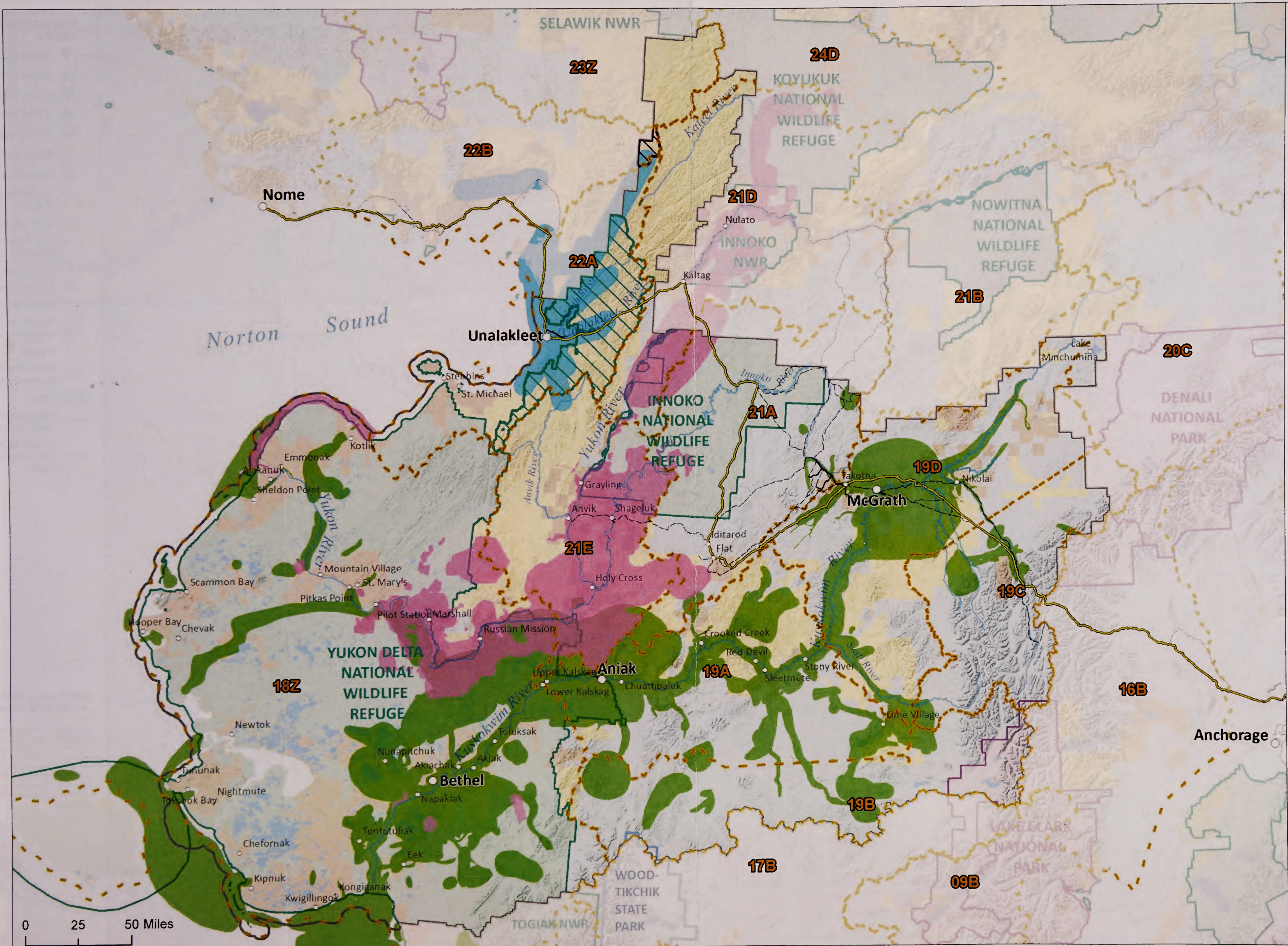
- Socioeconomic Region**
- Lower Kuskokwim
 - Upper Kuskokwim
 - Lower Yukon
 - Yukon Delta
 - Bering Sea
 - Nulato Hills
 - Western Interior
- Game Management Subunit**
- BLM-managed Lands
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - National Park Service
 - Native Allotment
 - Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Private
 - State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail**
- Primary Route
 - Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADF&G 2016; Census 2010

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0 25 50 Miles



Federal Subsistence Units

22A - BLM-managed
Federal Subsistence
Moose Hunt

22B - BLM-managed
Federal Subsistence
Moose, Musk Ox Hunt

Game Management Units
(AK Dept of Fish & Game)

Norton Sound/Unalakleet
River Search and Harvest
Areas (includes community
of Unalakleet)

Yukon Communities
Search and Harvest Areas
(Includes communities of
Anvik, Grayling, Holy
Cross, Marshall, Nulato,
Russian Mission and
Shageluk)

Kuskokwim Communities
Search and Harvest Areas
(Includes communities of
Aniak, Bethel, Crooked
Creek, Chuathbaluk,
Kalskag, Lime Village,
Lower Kalskag, McGrath,
Nikolai, Red Devil,
Sleetmute, Stony River
and Takotna)

BLM-managed Lands

U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service

U.S. Forest Service

National Park Service

Native Allotment

Native Lands (Patented or
Interim Conveyed)

Private

State (Patented or Interim
Conveyed)

Water

Iditarod National Historic
Trail Primary Route

Iditarod National Historic
Trail Connecting/Side
Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2016, 2017,
2018; ADF&G 2010, 2014, 2017;
AECOM 2018

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Map Descriptions

Chapter 1 Description of Maps

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
1-1: Bering Sea-Western Interior Plan Area and Existing Planning Efforts	Map 1-1 shows a planning area overview for the Bering Sea-Western Interior (BSWI) Planning Area (planning area) and existing planning efforts. Existing land use plan areas shown are the 1986 Central Yukon Resource Management Plan (RMP), north and east of the planning area, and the 1981 Southwest Management Framework Plan. A small portion of the 1986 Central Yukon RMP overlaps the 1981 Southwest Management Framework Plan in the northern area of the planning area along the Kateel River and northern portions of the North River and Unalakleet River. The map also shows the Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) primary and connecting routes that cross these two existing planning areas. Most of the primary route is within the Southwest Management Framework Planning Area.
1-2: Bering Sea-Western Interior Plan Area Land Managers – Planning Area Overview	Map 1-2 shows the land managers and management areas within the planning area. These land managers include the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, State, Native Lands (allotment, patented or interim conveyed), and private land. The map also shows water and the INHT primary and connecting routes. USFWS national wildlife refuges (Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs) make up a large portion of the planning area, followed by BLM- and State-managed areas and Native-managed lands. National Park Service and private-managed lands make up the smallest portion of managed lands. The Innoko NWR is located just east of the Yukon River in the northern portion of the planning area, and the Yukon Delta NWR encompasses the western third of the planning area, approximately. BLM-managed lands are largely situated in the middle of the planning area, extending north to encompass the Kateel River and east past McGrath and Nikolai.
1-3: Wildlife Management Units and Locatable and Leasable Minerals – Planning Area Overview	Map 1-3 shows wildlife management units and locatable and leasable minerals areas. Within the planning area, wildlife management units include the NWRs and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Management Units. Land managers are also shown along with the INHT primary and connecting routes. Most of the planning area consists of wildlife management units: 18Z, 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D, 21A, 21E, 22A. Medium locatable mineral potential area is primarily in the central and eastern portion of the planning area near the Kuskokwim River and Alaska Range, while smaller high locatable mineral potential areas are scattered throughout the same area. There are two geothermal potential hot springs in the Hot Spring Creek and Upper Chuilnuk River region. A geothermal region occurs in the far northern portion of the planning area. Four potential oil/gas basins are shown, one in the Yukon Delta, two in the eastern and one in the north central portion of the planning area, and smaller coal basins are located in the far north and eastern planning area.
1-4: Ecoregions – Planning Area Overview	Map 1-4 shows ten ecoregions within the planning area. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and Nulato Hills ecoregions occur in the Yukon Delta; the Nulato Hills region extends to the northwestern boundary of the planning area, and small portions of the Seward and Kobuk Ridges and Valleys region are present in the far northwest. The remaining six ecoregions occupy the central and eastern portions of the planning area and represent lowlands, hills, and mountain areas extending to the Alaska Range.

Chapter 2 Description of Maps

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-1: Permafrost Distribution – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-1 shows the distribution of the following permafrost categories within the planning area (both BLM-managed land and other land): lowland and upland area generally free of permafrost, lowland and upland area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost, lowland and upland area underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost, lowland and upland area underlain by numerous isolated masses of permafrost, mountainous area underlain by discontinuous permafrost, and mountainous area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost. Most of the planning area consists of lowland and upland areas underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost. Lowland and upland area underlain by numerous isolated masses of permafrost occurs along a portion of the Innoko River, along the Kuskokwim River, and throughout much of the southeastern portion of the planning area. Mountainous area underlain by discontinuous permafrost occurs in the Nulato Hills just north of the Unalakleet River, the Kuskokwim Mountains west of Takotna and at the northern edge of the planning area, and over a large section of the Alaska Range and Lime Hills north and east of Lime Village. Mountainous area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost occurs in the Alaska Range and Lime Hills east and south of Lime Village and in the Kuskokwim Mountains southeast of Aniak. One small section of lowland and upland area generally free of permafrost is located at the southern edge of the planning area, and two small sections of lowland and upland area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost are also located at the southern edge of the planning area. The map also shows the location of the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-2: High Value Watersheds – Alternative B	Map 2-2 shows the locations of High Value Watersheds, as proposed under Alternative B, and their ranking (High, Medium-High, or Medium), and the watersheds assessed for High Value Watersheds. The map states that the proposed BLM decision would apply along 21,382 miles of stream within the identified watersheds. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all watersheds are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 195 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 stream miles) and covers the largest area of the four categories shown. The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. The Medium-High ranking applies to 35 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,906 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream scattered throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. The Medium ranking applies to 167 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (6,494 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. Watersheds that were assessed for High Value Watersheds include 724 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).
2-3: High Value Watersheds – Alternative C	Map 2-3 shows the locations of High Value Watersheds, as proposed under Alternative C, and their ranking (High or Medium-High), and the watersheds assessed for High Value Watersheds. The map states that the proposed BLM decision would apply along 14,888 miles of stream within the identified watersheds. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 195 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 stream miles) and covers the largest area of the four categories shown. The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. The Medium-High ranking applies to 35 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,906 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream scattered throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. Watersheds that were assessed for High Value Watersheds include 724 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-4: High Value Watersheds – Alternative D	Map 2-4 shows the locations of High Value Watersheds, as proposed under Alternative D, and their ranking (only High under this alternative), and the watersheds assessed for High Value Watersheds. The map states that the proposed BLM decision would apply along 12,982 miles of stream within the identified watersheds. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 195 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 stream miles) and covers the largest area of the four categories shown. The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. The Medium-High ranking applies to 35 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,906 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream scattered throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. Watersheds that were assessed for High Value Watersheds include 724 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).
2-5: Select Land Cover Classes – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-5 provides a planning-area overview of the following land cover classes: sparsely vegetated areas; white spruce on well-drained floodplains; tall shrub, low shrub, and floodplains (generalized moose habitat); lichen habitats (generalized caribou habitat) and/or dwarf shrub; and herbaceous wetlands. The map also shows BLM-managed lands and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The tall shrub, low shrub, and floodplains cover class is well-distributed throughout the planning area, with large concentrations of this cover class in the Yukon Delta NWR along the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. Lichen habitats and/or dwarf shrub are also prevalent throughout the planning area, particularly in the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. Herbaceous wetlands are distributed throughout the planning area, with concentrations near rivers and in floodplains. Sparsely vegetated areas occur over a small section of the planning area, near its southern border and north of Wood-Tikchik State Park. White spruce on well-drained floodplains is an uncommon cover type that occurs along sections of river at various locations throughout the planning area.
2-6: Landscape Intactness Model – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-6 shows landscape intactness on BLM-managed land and non-BLM-managed land throughout the planning area. The three categories shown are highest intactness, high intactness, and vulnerable, with areas of no color indicating landscapes that are not currently considered intact. The map also shows the location of the INHT primary and connecting routes. The vast majority of the planning area for all land ownerships is shown as being of highest intactness. Small areas of high intactness are scattered throughout the planning area, generally near vulnerable or non-intact landscapes, not far from developments. Vulnerable areas are smaller and are generally near roads and developments. Areas with no color include roads and developed areas. These areas are small and scattered throughout the planning area.
2-7: BLM Special Status Plants – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-7 represents known occurrences of special status plants as points showing general locations within the planning area. The map includes three species: <i>Douglasia beringensis</i> (Bering dwarf-primrose), <i>Koeleria asiatica</i> (Eurasian junegrass), and <i>Smelowskia pyriformis</i> (candytuft). The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. There are nine mapped occurrences of <i>Smelowskia pyriformis</i>, most of which occur in higher elevation areas in the western portion of the planning area (Alaska Range and Lime Hills), with only one occurrence on BLM-managed lands. The rest are on State or Native land. There are five mapped occurrences of <i>Douglasia beringensis</i>, two in the same general area southwest of Lime Village (on Native or State land) and three on BLM-managed land in Nulato Hills in the general area of the Unalakleet and North Rivers. The single occurrence of <i>Koeleria asiatica</i> is on BLM-managed land southeast of Unalakleet.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-8: Ecoregions – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-8 shows the ecoregions in the planning area, broken out by BLM-managed land and other land. The Ahklun Mountains are at the south end of the planning area, south of Aniak, and include the southeastern portion of the Yukon Delta NWR. The Alaska Range is near the eastern boundary of the planning area. The Kobuk Ridges and Valleys ecoregion includes a small wedge of land at the very northern tip of the planning area. The Kuskokwim Mountains bisect the central portion of the planning area. The Lime Hills are in the southeastern portion of the planning area, west of the Alaska Range, in the vicinity of Lime Village. The Nulato Hills are west and north of the Yukon River, stretching to the northern tip of the planning area. The Seward ecoregion covers a portion of the northwestern corner of the planning area. The Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands are between the Kuskokwim Mountains and Alaska Range/Lime Hills and run from the northeastern corner of the planning area at Lake Minchumina to almost the southern edge of the planning area. The Yukon River Lowlands include most of the Innoko NWR and an area to the south. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta generally coincides with the Yukon Delta NWR in the southwest portion of the planning area. The map also shows the location of the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-9: Moose Habitat – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-9 shows moose habitat on BLM-managed land and non-BLM-managed land in the planning area. The map shows general moose distribution, known calving concentrations, known rutting concentrations, and known winter concentrations. The map also shows the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area and the INHT primary and connecting routes. General moose distribution covers the entire planning area except portions of the Alaska Range. Known calving concentrations are mapped along the Kuskokwim River between Lake Minchumina and Sleetmute and south of Sleetmute in the area between the Kuskokwim Mountains and Lime Hills. Known rutting concentrations are mapped east of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, along the Kuskokwim River between Bethel and Aniak, west of the Kuskokwim River south of McGrath, and in an area west and south of the Alaska Range. Known winter concentrations are mapped near the northern tip of the planning area, along the Unalakleet River, in the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, in the Innoko NWR, in the northern portion of the Yukon Delta NWR, east of the Kuskokwim River near Lime Village, along the Swift River, north of the Alaska Range, and in other small, scattered areas.
2-10: Caribou Habitat – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-10 shows the locations of caribou herds, as represented by their total range, summer range, winter range, and calving ground. Information about eight caribou herds is included: Western Arctic, Sunshine Mountains, Beaver Mountains, Mulchatna, Farewell-Big River, Rainy Pass, Tonzona, and Denali. The map also shows a known caribou migration route, the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, BLM-managed land, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The winter range and total range of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd includes the northern portion of the planning area/Nulato Hills area. The winter range and total range of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd occurs in the southeastern portion of the planning area, with summer range at the southern edge of the planning area, and a calving ground south of Lime Village. The Beaver Mountains Caribou Herd total range and summer range is shown west and southwest of McGrath. The Sunshine Mountains Caribou Herd total range and summer range is shown at the northern edge of the planning area, north of McGrath. The Tonzona Caribou Herd total range and summer range is at the east end of the planning area, near Denali National Park. In the same area, a small sliver of the Denali Caribou Herd total range intersects the Tonzona Caribou Herd total and summer range. The Rainy Pass Caribou Herd total range and summer range is at the east end of the planning area, generally south of the INHT. The Farewell-Big River Caribou Herd total range and summer range overlap those of the Rainy Pass Caribou Herd but are mostly further to the west and northwest. The known caribou migration route is at the southern end of the planning area, south of Lime Village, and overlaps summer range and calving ground for the Mulchatna Caribou Herd.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-11: Dall Sheep, Bison, & Muskox Habitat – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-11 shows habitat (range or distribution) for plains bison, wood bison, muskox, and Dall sheep in the planning area. The map also shows the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, BLM-managed land, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Plains bison range is north of the Alaska Range, and there is a small amount of overlap with Dall sheep range near the intersection of the Tatina and South Fork Kuskokwim River, as shown in an inset box. The wood bison extent range extends from Bethel to the northern edge of the planning area at the Innoko NWR boundary. It includes all of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. The smaller wood bison core range also includes all of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. Muskox range is shown in the area north of the Unalakleet River. Dall sheep distribution is mapped in high elevation areas of the Alaska Range.
2-12: Landscape Connectivity Corridors – Land Facet Modeling - Linkages between Innoko and Yukon Delta National Refuges – Alternatives B & C	Map 2-12 shows the locations of connectivity corridors proposed under Alternatives B and C. There are two connectivity corridors mapped: north and south, and the legend states that Alternative B would manage for both North and South Connectivity Corridors, and Alternative C would manage for just the South Connectivity Corridor. The display of each connectivity corridor differentiates between the most permeable portion of the corridor and the wider linkage. The map also shows the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, BLM-managed land, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Both connectivity corridors connect the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The North Connectivity Corridor runs east-west near the northern end of the Yukon Delta NWR and north of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. The South Connectivity Corridor has an east-west and a north-south component, both of which include the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. For both connectivity corridors, the most permeable portion is in the center of the corridor.
2-13: Potential Fossil Yield Classification – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-13 shows the Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) of BLM-managed and other lands within the planning area. It also includes areas of water, snow or ice, and the INHT primary route and connecting/side trails. No areas of “Very high” (PFYC 5) or “High” (PFYC 4) potential fossil yield have been identified in the planning area. Most of the planning area has a classification of “unknown” PFYC as it has not been studied.
2-14: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative B	Map 2-14 shows the visual resource management (VRM) classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under Alternative B. VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 1,335,771 acres of this management class. These locations include the area surrounding Old Woman Mountain; corridors along the designated and proposed suitable Wild and Scenic River segments; and BLM-managed lands along the INHT. Map 2-14 shows 6,490,087 acres of land designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside of the INHT, Pike Lake, and designated and suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers; 5-mile buffers (for public land) around BSWI communities; a 15-mile buffer around the community of Flat; as well as the Sheefish, Tagagawik, and Unalakleet River Watershed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). VRM Class III includes 3,516,066 acres, almost all of which is located in the remaining eight ACECs; with the remainder located in a 5-mile buffer of national and State park or wildlife refuge borders or subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C. BLM land outside of these designations (2,123,971 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.
2-15: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative C	Map 2-15 shows the VRM classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under Alternative C. VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 46,953 acres of this management class, all located in the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. Map 2-15 shows 2,766,229 acres designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside of Old Woman Mountain, the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor, Pike Lake, and the INHT, as well as the Sheefish, Tagagawik, and Unalakleet River Watershed ACECs. VRM Class III includes 6,095,778 acres, almost all of which is located in the remaining eight ACECs, with the remainder located in INHT side and connector trails, a 2.5-mile buffer of national and State park or wildlife refuge borders, buffers (for public land) around BSWI communities, a 15-mile offset around the community of Flat, or subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C. BLM land outside of these designations (4,556,934 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-16: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative D	Map 2-16 shows the VRM classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under Alternative D. VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 46,953 acres of this management class, all located in the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. Map 2-16 shows 679,553 acres designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside the INHT. VRM Class III includes 6,140,235 acres, more half of which is buffer outside the INHT and connector/side trails and subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C, with the remainder located in buffers around Old Woman Mountain, the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor, and BSWI communities. BLM land outside of these designations (6,599,152 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.
2-17: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative B	Map 2-17 shows proposed protection classes for lands with wilderness characteristics under Alternative B. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other uses (Top-Level Protection) would include 277,489 acres in several tracts on the east side of the planning area near Denali National Park. The map shows that more than 90 percent of BLM land in the planning area (12,040,490 acres) would be managed to emphasize multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics (Mid-Level Protection). BLM lands managed to emphasize other resource values over protecting wilderness characteristics (Low-Level Protection) would include 1,148,024 acres.
2-18: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative C	Map 2-18 shows proposed protection classes for lands with wilderness characteristics under Alternative C. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. No acreage would be managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other uses. The map shows that more than 60 percent of BLM land in the planning area (8,105,942 acres) would be managed to emphasize multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics (Mid-Level Protection). BLM lands managed to emphasize other resource values over protecting wilderness characteristics (Low-Level Protection) would include 5,360,060 acres.
2-19: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative D	Map 2-19 shows that under Alternative D, no BLM-managed land in the planning area would have designated management protections for wilderness characteristics. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-20: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative B	Map 2-20 shows commercial woodland harvest areas that are permitted or closed to commercial harvest and minor areas permitted on a case-by-case basis for Alternative B. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The permitted commercial woodland harvest areas are generally in the far northern and central portions of the planning area and represent less than half of the BLM-managed planning area. Areas permitted on a case-by-case basis are minimal and located in the far northwest of the planning area north of the Kateel River. Areas closed to commercial woodland harvest are located in the northwestern and eastern portions of the BLM-managed lands in the planning area and along floodplains.
2-21: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative C	Map 2-21 shows commercial woodland harvest areas that are permitted or closed to commercial harvest and areas permitted under a case-by-case basis for Alternative C. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. A larger area, almost three-quarters of the planning area, is open to commercial woodland harvest compared to Alternative B, and a larger area is open to permits granted on a case-by-case basis: additional areas along the Kateel, North, and Anvik Rivers, along drainages to the Kuskokwim River, and along other drainages. Less than 1 percent of the planning area would be closed to harvest along the Unalakleet River.
2-22: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative D	Map 2-22 shows permitted commercial woodland harvest areas and areas where commercial harvest is granted on a case-by-case basis under Alternative D. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. All designated woodland harvest areas would be open to commercial harvest as compared to Alternatives B and C. Only minor areas in the far northwest of the planning area north of the Kateel River would be open to permits granted on a case-by-case basis.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-23: Casual Use Subsistence Woodland Harvest Areas – Alternatives B & C	Map 2-23 shows casual use subsistence woodland harvest areas under Alternatives B and C. These areas are the same as those areas designated for commercial woodland harvest located in the northern and central portion of the planning area. The minor areas where permits are granted on a case-by-case basis are located only in the far northwest of the planning area north of the Kateel River. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-24: Grazing – Alternative B	Map 2-24 shows grazing lands on BLM-managed land under Alternative B. All BLM-managed lands are closed to grazing under this alternative. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-25: Grazing – Alternative C	Map 2-25 shows grazing lands on BLM-managed land under Alternative C. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Areas closed to grazing, closed to grazing until standards are developed, and areas potentially open to grazing on a case-by-case basis are shown. Areas potentially open to grazing on a case-by-case basis represent the largest portion of the BLM-managed lands and are generally in the northernmost portion of the planning area and in central portions of the planning area, generally between Aniak and the Alaska Range to the east. Areas closed until standards are developed (High Value Watersheds) are interspersed with the case-by-case areas. Minor areas closed to grazing represent the smallest acreage. Lands are closed to grazing along a portion of the Unalakleet River and also in an area northeast of the Unalakleet and North Rivers. An area southeast of the intersection of the Tatina and South Fork Kuskokwim Rivers also is closed to grazing as well as a minor area along the INHT southeast of McGrath.
2-26: Grazing – Alternative D	Map 2-26 shows grazing lands under Alternative D. Under this alternative, all of the designated grazing lands under Alternatives B and C would potentially be open to grazing. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-27: Locatable Mineral Decisions – Alternative B	Map 2-27 shows locatable mineral decisions for Alternative B. Areas open to locatable mineral entry and withdrawn from locatable mineral entry on BLM-managed lands are shown along with areas of medium to high locatable mineral potential. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of locatable mineral potential extends from the northernmost planning area boundary north of the Kateel River, south to Russian Mission, then east generally in the central planning area. The area open to mineral entry represents 27 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area withdrawn from mineral entry represents 73 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-28: Locatable Mineral Decisions – Alternative C & D	Map 2-28 shows locatable mineral decisions for Alternatives C and D. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Locatable mineral potential is the same as for Alternative B. The only area withdrawn from locatable mineral entry is along the Unalakleet River. The rest of BLM-managed land is open to mineral entry.
2-29: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative B	Map 2-29 shows salable mineral decisions for Alternative B. Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals and areas withdrawn from salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The salable mineral area extends from the northernmost planning area boundary north of the Kateel River, south to Russian Mission, then east generally in the central planning area. The area open to salable minerals represents 27 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area closed to salable minerals represents 73 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-30: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative C	Map 2-30 shows salable mineral decisions for Alternative C. Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals, open on a case-by-case basis, and areas closed to salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of BLM-managed lands for salable minerals is the same as for Alternative B. The area open to salable minerals represents 49 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area open to salable minerals on a case-by-case basis represents 48 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area. The area closed to salable minerals represents 2 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-31: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative D	Map 2-31 shows salable mineral decisions for Alternative D. Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals and areas closed to salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of BLM-managed lands for salable minerals is the same as for Alternative B. The area open to salable minerals represents approximately 98 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area closed to salable minerals represents 2 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-32: Leasable Mineral Potential – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-32 shows leasable mineral potential and public land order (PLO) existing conditions within the planning area. Areas open and closed to mineral entry and the INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. There are two geothermal potential hot springs in the Hot Spring Creek and Upper Chuilnuk River regions. A geothermal region occurs in the far northern portion of the planning area northwest of the Kateel River. Four potential oil and gas basins are shown: one in the southeastern portion of the Yukon Delta, two in the eastern portion of the planning area, and one, the Innoko Basin, in the Innoko NWR within the north-central portion of the planning area. Two smaller coal basins are shown. The Lower Koyukuk Basin is located in the northernmost planning area northeast of the Kateel River and the Minchumina Basin is located southeast of McGrath in the eastern planning area.
2-33: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative B	Map 2-33 shows no surface occupancy leasable mineral areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative B. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard limitations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. Almost 70 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area would be closed to leasable minerals. Seventeen percent of the area would be open subject to standard stipulations, and 12 percent would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights.
2-34: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative C	Map 2-34 shows no surface occupancy mining areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative C. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard limitations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. Less than 1 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area would be closed to leasable minerals predominantly along the Unalakleet River. Forty-nine percent of BLM-managed lands would be open subject to standard stipulations, and 51 percent would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights. These areas are scattered throughout the planning area, with a larger proportion of no surface occupancy leasable areas concentrated along the western band of BLM-managed land in the planning area and larger proportion of areas open subject to standard stipulations concentrated along the southern band of BLM-managed land in the planning area. More acres would be open subject to standard stipulations and no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights than under Alternative B.
2-35: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative D	Map 2-35 shows no surface occupancy leasable mineral areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative D. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard limitations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. The same areas as under Alternative C would be closed to leasable minerals, and a relatively small area near Anvik, Shageluk, and Holy Cross would be no surface occupancy leasable. More acres would be open subject to standard stipulations and fewer acres would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights than under Alternatives B and C.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-36: Proposed FLPMA Withdrawals for the Iditarod National Historic Trail – Alternatives B & C	Map 2-36 shows proposed Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) withdrawals for the INHT for Alternatives B and C along with BLM public shelter cabin locations. Also shown are the land managers and respective managed areas within the planning area. The proposed FLPMA withdrawals are 363 acres along 1 mile of the primary INHT near the Rohn Public Shelter Cabin; 2,732 acres along 21 miles of the primary INHT in the Farewell Burn area in the vicinity of the Bear Creek Public Shelter Cabin; and 1,897 acres along 16 miles of the primary INHT in the vicinity of Kaltag Portage and the Old Woman Public Shelter Cabin. No FLPMA withdrawals are proposed under Alternative D. Proposed FLPMA withdrawals under Alternative B are for locatable, leasable, and saleable mineral entry, while under Alternative C, the determination of whether the FLPMA withdrawal would include all or some of these resources would be made when the withdrawal is proposed.
2-37: Lands and Realty – Alternative B	Map 2-37 shows areas that are either proposed for withdrawal, retained for withdrawal, or proposed to have existing withdrawals revoked under Alternative B. Withdrawals shown on this map include PLOs, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) 17(d) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retainment, or identified for revocation under Alternative B. A large portion of BLM-managed land is shown as proposed for withdrawal on this map due to proposed locatable mineral withdrawals on 73 percent of BLM-managed land in the planning area. This map also shows land ownership; locations of Unalakleet Administrative Sites, BLM public shelter cabins, and ANCSA 17(d) sites; water; and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-38: Lands and Realty – Alternative C	Map 2-38 shows areas that are either proposed for withdrawal, retained for withdrawal, or proposed to have existing withdrawals revoked under Alternative C. Withdrawals shown on this map include PLOs, ANCSA 17(d) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retainment, or identified for revocation under Alternative C. Only a very small area of existing withdrawals are identified for retainment, along the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. The proposed withdrawals are focused around the Kaltag Portage, Farewell Burn, and Rohn segments of the INHT. This map also shows land ownership; locations of Unalakleet Administrative Sites, BLM public shelter cabins, and ANCSA 17(d) sites; water; and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-39: Lands and Realty – Alternative D	Map 2-39 shows areas where existing withdrawals would be retained in a hatched pattern and areas proposed to have existing withdrawals revoked under Alternative D shown in solid orange. There are no areas proposed for new withdrawal under Alternative D. Retained areas are along the Unalakleet River. This map also shows land ownership; locations of Unalakleet Administrative Sites, BLM public shelter cabins, and ANCSA 17(d) sites; water; and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-40: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative B	Map 2-40 shows Alternative B areas proposed for FLPMA right-of-way (ROW) exclusion, avoidance, or open to ROW development. The proposed ROW exclusion areas are primarily located in the north-central to central portion of the planning area. The majority of the planning area would be proposed as ROW avoidance. Areas that would be open to new ROW development are scattered throughout the planning area, with some located northwest and southeast of the Kateel River in the northernmost portion of the planning area and the majority scattered in the central part of the planning area. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-41: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative C	Map 2-41 shows Alternative C areas proposed for FLPMA ROW avoidance, linear project ROW avoidance, or open to ROW development. The majority of the planning area starting from the northernmost portion traveling south past the Unalakleet River and past the Anvik River to the boundary of the Yukon Delta NWR would be ROW avoidance. From there, moving east to the eastern boundary of the planning area, there are slightly more areas open to ROW. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-42: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative D	Map 2-42 shows areas proposed for FLPMA ROW avoidance areas, areas open to ROW development, and areas open to new ROW on a case-by-case basis under Alternative D. The planning area, starting from the northernmost portion, south past the Unalakleet and Anvik Rivers to the boundary of the Yukon Delta NWR is nearly half proposed for ROW avoidance and nearly half proposed as open to ROW. However, some areas scattered around the Unalakleet River would be open to ROW on a case-by-case basis. From there moving east to the eastern boundary of the planning area, the majority is open to ROW development. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-43: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative B	Map 2-43 shows the locations of the INHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) under Alternative B. The map shows INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes. Five SRMA locations are shown, the largest of which is along the Unalakleet River. The other SRMA locations are east of Anvik, east of Shageluk, south of Nikolai, and where the Tatina River crosses the South Fork Kuskokwim River. The remaining BLM land in the planning area is shown as Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). The map also shows the outlines of the “Community Focus Zones” on BLM-managed land, which encompasses the areas within a 10-mile radius around the BSWI villages.
2-44: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative C	Map 2-44 shows Alternative C with the same SRMA and ERMA locations as those described for Map 2-43 for Alternative B. The map also shows the outlines of the “Community Focus Zones” on BLM-managed land around BSWI villages; these are smaller than those shown in Map 2-43 and include a 5-mile radius around communities.
2-45: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative D	Map 2-45 shows Alternative D with the same SRMA and ERMA locations as those described for Map 2-43 for Alternative B. No Community Focus Zones are shown in this map or included in Alternative D.
2-46: Travel and Transportation Management – Alternative B	Map 2-46 shows Alternative B’s Travel and Transportation Management Areas. The map also shows roads and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes. Almost all of the BLM-managed land in the planning area is shown with the Off-Highway Vehicle Area designation of “Limited.” The map also shows the locations of the Unalakleet Wild and Scenic River Corridor, the Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Travel Management Area (near Denali National Park), and the INHT Travel Management Area. The figure notes that the Rohn Site is within the INHT Travel Management Area but has specific management decisions beyond those included in the INHT Travel Management Area. The figure also notes that no data are available for known Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers intervillage surface travel routes.
2-47: Travel and Transportation Management – Alternatives C & D	Map 2-47 shows the Travel and Transportation Management areas for Alternatives C and D. These are the same as Alternative B except that the Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Travel Management area has no special designation and is not included.
2-48: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) – Alternative B	Map 2-48 shows the locations of ACECs proposed under Alternative B. Beginning in the northern part of the planning area, the ACECs include Tagagawik River, Kateel River, Inglutalik River, Ungalik River, Gisasa River, Shaktoolik River, Nulato River, Unalakleet River Watershed, Anvik River Watershed, Anvik Traditional Trapping Area, Sheefish Spawning, and Swift River Whitefish Spawning. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-49: National Conservation Lands Iditarod National Historic Trail Proposed National Trail Management Corridor – Alternative B	Map 2-49 shows the INHT proposed National Trail Management Corridor (NTMC) for Alternative B. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes. The proposed Kaltag Portage NTMC includes 36 miles of primary INHT and 241,512 acres; it is located near the Unalakleet Wild River just northwest of the Innoko NWR. The proposed Farewell Burn NTMC includes 21 miles of primary INHT and 46,591 acres, located south of Nikolai. The proposed Rohn NTMC includes 1 mile of primary INHT and 363 acres, located southeast of the Farewell Burn NTMC. The locations of five public shelter cabins are shown: Rohn (near the Rohn NTMC), Bear Creek (located at the eastern end of the Farewell Burn NTMC), Tripod Flats (located at the eastern end of the Kaltag Portage NTMC), Old Woman (located in the middle of the Kaltag Portage NTMC), and Foothills (located north of Unalakleet just north of the planning area boundary).

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-50: National Conservation Lands Iditarod National Historic Trail Proposed National Trail Management Corridor – Alternatives C & D	Map 2-50 shows that the location of the INHT NTMC is the same under Alternatives C and D as it is under Alternative B. The Kaltag Portage and Rohn sections cover the same area as under Alternative B. The Farewell Bend segment is the same length but includes 31,367 acres. The same cabins and INHT routes shown in Map 2-49 are also shown.
2-51: Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR) – Alternative B	Map 2-51 shows the locations of designated and proposed suitable Wild and Scenic River segments on BLM-managed land in the planning area. These include the designated Unalakleet Wild River and the proposed suitable waterways of North Fork Unalakleet, Anvik River, Swift River (Anvik), Otter Creek (Anvik), Canyon Creek, Yellow River, Theodore Creek, Yukon River, Otter Creek (Tuluksak), Tatlawiksuk River, Blackwater Creek, Big River, Middle Fork North Fork Kuskokwim River, Pitka Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River, Sheep Creek, Sullivan Creek, Bear Creek (Nikolai) and Salmon River (Nikolai). The Unalakleet Wild River Corridor comprises 83 river miles (46,953 acres). The proposed suitable waterways comprise 671 river miles (332,177 acres).
2-52: Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR) – Alternatives C & D	Map 2-52 shows that under Alternatives C and D, only the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor (83 river miles; 46,953 acres) would be brought forward as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Chapter 3 Description of Maps

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.2-1A: January Temperature (°C): A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-1A shows the effects of climate change on January average air temperatures within the planning area in four time period maps depicting temperatures in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum temperatures range between minus 6.3 and minus 21.6 degrees centigrade. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between minus 5.6 and minus 20.9 degrees centigrade. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between minus 4.4 and minus 19.7 degrees centigrade. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between minus 3.0 and minus 18.7 degrees centigrade. From southwest to northeast in the planning area, projected temperatures for each period are shown to become increasingly warmer.
3.2.2-1B: January Temperature (°C): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-1B shows the projected change in January average air temperatures between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 4.0 degrees centigrade, while the minimum change is 2.4 degrees centigrade. From south to north in the planning area, the change in temperature is generally greatest in the northern portion of the Yukon Delta (3.5 to 4.0 degrees centigrade), intermediate in the central and northeastern portion of the planning area (2.7 to 3.3 degrees centigrade), and smallest in the southeastern portion of the planning area (2.4 to 2.7 degrees centigrade).

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.2-2A: July Temperature (°C): A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-2A shows the effects of climate change on July average air temperatures within the planning area in four time period maps depicting temperatures in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum temperatures range between 17.1 and minus 0.9 degrees centigrade. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between 17.2 and minus 1.0 degrees centigrade. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between 17.5 and minus 0.5 degrees centigrade. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between 18.3 and 0.1 degrees centigrade. From southwest to northeast in the planning area, projected temperatures for each period are shown to become increasingly warmer except for the Alaska Range in the east where temperatures would be lower than in the remainder of the planning area.
3.2.2-2B: July Temperature (°C): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-2B shows the projected change in July average air temperatures between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 1.6 degrees centigrade, while the minimum change is 0.9 degrees centigrade. From southeast to northwest in the planning area, the change in temperature is generally less southeast of the Kuskokwim River (0.9 to 1.1 degrees centigrade), intermediate between the Kuskokwim River and Unalakleet (1.2 to 1.3 degrees centigrade), and greatest in the far northern portion of the planning area in the vicinity of the Unalakleet and Kateel Rivers (1.3 to 1.6 degrees centigrade).
3.2.2-3A: Average Total Annual Precipitation (mm/year): A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-3A shows the effects of climate change on average total annual precipitation within the planning area in four time period maps depicting precipitation in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum precipitation ranges from 1,854 millimeters per year to 301 millimeters per year. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum average total precipitation is projected to range between 1,970 and 321 millimeters per year. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum average total precipitation is projected to range from 2,065 to 344 millimeters per year. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum total average precipitation is projected to range between 2,112 and 350 millimeters per year. In the planning area, average total precipitation is projected to increase from the 2010s time period to the 2060s time period. The general pattern shows higher precipitation in the Alaska Range, lower precipitation in the Lake Minchumina area, and generally intermediate precipitation levels in the remainder of the planning area, with precipitation being generally higher in the Yukon Delta area than in the central planning area.
3.2.2-3B: Average Summer Precipitation (mm): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-3B shows the projected change in average total annual precipitation between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 260 millimeters per year, while the minimum change is 37 millimeters per year. The change in average total annual precipitation is greatest in the Alaska Range (95 to 360 millimeters per year) and smallest in the southern Yukon Delta, an area northeast of McGrath, and a north to south area between the Kuskokwim River and Innoko NWF (37 to 65 millimeters per year). The change in precipitation is intermediate in the remainder of the planning area (65 to 95 millimeters per year).
3.2.2-4A: Average Summer Precipitation (mm): A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-4A shows the effects of climate change on average summer precipitation within the planning area in four time period maps depicting average summer precipitation in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum average summer precipitation ranges from 552 millimeters to 124 millimeters. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum average summer precipitation is projected to range between 562 and 136 millimeters. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum average summer precipitation is projected to range from 609 to 151 millimeters. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum average summer precipitation is projected to range between 618 and 139 millimeters. In the planning area, average total precipitation is projected to increase from the 2010s time period to the 2060s time period. The general summer pattern shows higher precipitation in the Alaska Range and higher terrain south of Aniak, lower precipitation in the southwestern Yukon Delta, and generally intermediate precipitation levels in the remainder of the planning area.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.2-4B: Average Summer Precipitation (mm): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-4B shows the projected change in average summer precipitation between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 79 millimeters, while the minimum projected change is 11 millimeters. The change in average summer precipitation is greatest in the Alaska Range (35 to 79 millimeters) and smallest in the north-central planning area including the Innoko NWR, Unalakleet and Lake Minchumina areas, and the far northwest of the planning area (11 to 15 millimeters). The change in average summer precipitation is intermediate in the remainder of the planning area (15 to 35 millimeters).
3.2.2-5A: Average Winter Precipitation (mm): A2 Scenario– Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-5A shows the effects of climate change on average winter precipitation within the planning area in four time period maps depicting average winter precipitation in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum average winter precipitation ranges from 471 millimeters to 34 millimeters. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum average winter precipitation is projected to range between 536 and 41 millimeters. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum average winter precipitation is projected to range from 530 to 41 millimeters. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum average winter precipitation is projected to range between 533 and 39 millimeters. In the planning area, average winter precipitation is projected to increase from the 2010s time period to the 2060s time period. The general winter pattern shows highest precipitation in the Alaska Range, generally lowest precipitation in the vicinity of Lake Minchumina, and generally intermediate winter precipitation levels in the remainder of the planning area.
3.2.2-5B: Average Winter Precipitation (mm): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current– Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-5B shows the projected change in average winter precipitation between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 62 millimeters, while the minimum projected change is 3 millimeters. The change in average winter precipitation is greatest in the Alaska Range (15 to 62 millimeters) and smallest in the southwestern Yukon Delta and an area south of Lake Minchumina (3 to 5 millimeters). The change in average winter precipitation is generally intermediate in the remainder of the planning area (5 to 15 millimeters).
3.2.2-6: Day of Freeze: A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-6 shows the effects of climate change on the date of freezing within the planning area in four time period maps depicting day of freeze in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the southwestern Yukon Delta, the latest date of freeze is October 27 to December 16. This area increases notably in size between the 2010s and 2060s. Parts of the Alaska Range are always frozen, but the permanently frozen area decreases in size between the 2010s and the 2060s. The west and south-central portions of the planning area typically freeze between October 7 and October 27, but the maps show this area notably increasing in size by the 2050s and 2060s to encompass most of the planning area. Freeze date appears to be occurring later over a progressively larger land area over time.
3.2.2-7: Day of Thaw: A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-7 shows the effects of climate change on the date of thaw within the planning area in four time period maps depicting day of thaw in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. The maps for the 2010s and 2020s show the date of thaw for the western half of the planning area as April 20 to May 13. For the eastern half of the planning area, excluding the Alaska Range where thaws occur from April 20 to July 11, these maps show that the date of thaw is earlier, occurring between March 26 to April 20. The maps for the 2050s and 2060s show that the area of earlier thaw increases notably in size to encompass all but the western quarter of the planning area and the Alaska Range to the east. The maps show that over time the thaw date is projected to occur earlier over a progressively larger land area.
3.2.3-1: Physiographic Regions – Geology and Soils	Map 3.2.3-1 shows the 12 physiographic regions that are defined by geology and soils within the planning area. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Coastal Lowland occupies the Yukon Delta area. The Nulato Hills physiographic region extends north and west of the Yukon River to the northwestern boundary of the planning area where a small area of the Buckland River Lowland occupies the far northwestern corner, and a negligible area of the Koyukuk Flats occurs to the east and north of the Kateel River. The Innoko Lowlands and Kuskokwim Mountains physiographic regions occupy the central portion of the planning area. Immediately to the south, the Ahklun Mountains physiographic region occupies a small area along the border of the planning area. In the eastern third of the planning area, generally east of the Kuskokwim River and south of the Swift River, lie the Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands, the Holitna Lowlands, and the Nushagak-Big River Hills. The Alaska Range physiographic region lies to the east of these regions.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.3-2: Generalized Geology – Geology and Soils	Map 3.2.3-2 shows the generalized geology and soils within the planning area. The planning area consists of ice; igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks; unconsolidated soils; and water. The planning area is primarily unconsolidated soils. Igneous and sedimentary rock make up the next largest geological units. Metamorphic rock occurs sporadically and is a minor geological component within the planning area. Ice occurs in higher elevations of the Alaska Range.
3.2.3-3: Soil Map Units – Geology and Soils	Map 3.2.3-3 shows 13 soil map units within the planning area. The predominant soil map units are Rough Mountain Lands in the Alaska Range and Haplocryods-Aquiturbels, Histoturbels-Haplocryods, Histoturbels-Dystrocryepts, Histoturbels-Dystrocryepts, Histoturbels-Eutrocryepts, Histoturbels-Rough Mountainous Land-Humic Dystrocryepts, and Histoturbels-Fibristsels in the eastern half of the planning area. The predominant soil map unit in the Yukon Delta is Histoturbels-Fibristsels. The predominant soil map unit north of the Yukon River to the far northwestern planning area boundary is Histoturbels-Aquiturbels, with an area of Histoturbels-Cryorthents-Aquiturbels-Ruptic-Histic-Aquiturbels in the far northwestern corner of the planning area. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.3-4: Geologic Groupings with Potential Fossil Occurrences – Geology and Soils	Map 3.2.3-4 shows 23 geological groupings with the potential to contain fossils. The predominant groupings are Flysch and Farewell basinal facies clastic and carbonate rocks that occur in and to the east of the Alaska Range; Kuskokwim Group undivided that occurs in higher elevations northwest and southwest of the Kuskokwim River; West Central Alaska mélange (Angayucham) in higher elevations just east of Russian Mission; Nonmarine to shelf sedimentary rocks that occur from north of St. Mary's to the Kateel River along the eastern planning area boundary, and Volcanic greywacke and mudstone that occurs in a band to the west between Mountain Village and a point south of St. Michael. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.4-1: Groundwater Aquifers – Water Resources	Map 3.2.4-1 shows groundwater aquifers in the planning area, differentiating between BLM-managed land and other land. There are three categories shown: not a principal aquifer; coarse-grained quaternary deposits – locally comprised aquifers; and glaciers. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The planning area is generally divided into the first two categories, as glaciers are only mapped in a small area of land in the Alaska Range. Locally comprised aquifers are generally in most of the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs and toward the eastern half of the planning area. Areas mapped as not a principal aquifer include the Nulato Hills area, large portions of the Alaska Range and Kuskokwim Mountains, and areas toward the center of the planning area.
3.2.4-2: USGS Delineated HUC 8/Level 4 Watershed Subbasins – Water Resources	Map 3.2.4-2 depicts U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)-delineated watershed subbasins in the planning area. The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Subbasins wholly within the planning area, generally from west to east, include Yukon Delta, Chuilnuk River-Yukon River, Aniak, Holitna River, Stony River, and Middle Fork Kuskokwim River. The Kuskokwim Delta subbasin includes the southern half of the Yukon Delta NWR and extends beyond the planning area to the south. The Unalakleet, Norton Bay, and Buckland River subbasins occur in the northwestern portion of the planning area and extend outside the planning area to the west. The Selawik Lake, Huslia River, Kateel River-Koyukuk River, Galena-Yukon River, Lower Innoko River, Upper Innoko River, Takotna River, North Fork Kuskokwim, and Kantishna River subbasins occur at the northern end of the planning area and extend to the north and northeast. The Nowitna River subbasin is generally north of the planning area, and the Yentna River subbasin is generally east of the planning area, both with very small amounts of overlap.
3.2.5-1: Anadromous Waters Spawning Streams – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-1 shows data from the ADF&G Anadromous Waters Catalog for the planning area, including rivers/stream and lakes/ponds and river/stream and lake/pond spawning habitat. The map also shows HUC 4/Level 2 watershed boundaries (Northwest Alaska, Lower Yukon River, Middle Yukon River, and Southwest Alaska), land ownership, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Anadromous Waters Catalog rivers/streams are found throughout the planning area, with smaller segments of spawning habitat. Anadromous Waters Catalog lakes/ponds occur in the Yukon Delta NWR and include Lake Minchumina in the northeastern portion of the planning area as well as smaller lakes/ponds that are not identifiable at the scale of the map. The only apparent lake/pond spawning habitat is in the southeast portion of the planning area, in Lake Clark National Park, and in another lake to the west.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.5-2: Pacific Salmon Essential Fish Habitat and Spawning Habitat – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-2 shows Pacific salmon Essential Fish Habitat and spawning habitat, including river/stream habitat, lake/pond habitat, river/stream spawning habitat, and lake/pond spawning habitat. The map also shows HUC 4/Level 2 watershed boundaries (Northwest Alaska, Lower Yukon River, Middle Yukon River, and Southwest Alaska), land ownership, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Pacific salmon river/stream habitat is shown in most planning area streams, with smaller segments of spawning habitat throughout the planning area. Pacific salmon lake/pond habitat occurs in two lakes in the Yukon Delta NWR, in Lake Minchumina in the northeastern portion of the planning area, and in smaller lakes/ponds that are not identifiable at the scale of the map. The only apparent Pacific salmon lake/pond spawning habitat is in the southeast portion of the planning area, in Lake Clark National Park.
3.2.5-3: Watershed Boundaries and Hydrography – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-3 shows HUC 4/Level 2 watersheds within the planning area, rivers and streams on BLM-managed lands (32,931 miles), and waterbodies (lakes and ponds) on BLM-managed lands (53,796 acres). The map also shows BLM-managed lands. Four watersheds intersect the planning area: Northwest Alaska, which includes Unalakleet and the very northwest portion of the planning area; Lower Yukon River, which includes most of the north half of the Yukon Delta NWR and the Innoko NWR; Southwest Alaska, which includes a large portion of the southern and eastern planning area, including Bethel, Aniak, and McGrath; and Middle Yukon River, which includes a very small piece of the planning area in the northeast at Lake Minchumina. Rivers labeled on the map include the Kateel River, North River, Unalakleet River, Yukon River, Innoko River, Anvik River, Kuskokwim River, and Swift River. No waterbodies are apparent on the map.
3.2.5-4: Anadromous Waters and Spawning Habitat – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-4 shows anadromous streams and waterbodies and anadromous spawning streams and waterbodies on BLM-managed lands. The map also shows the watersheds from Map 3.2.5-3 and BLM-managed lands. Anadromous spawning streams are concentrated in the northwest portion of the planning area and in the area between the Lower Yukon and Innoko NWRs, west of the Yukon River, and are scattered elsewhere on BLM-managed lands. Anadromous streams are more prevalent throughout BLM-managed lands. No anadromous waterbodies or anadromous spawning waterbodies are apparent on the map.
3.2.5-5: HUC 6/Level 3 Watersheds and Locatable Mineral Potential – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-5 shows areas of medium and high locatable mineral potential, as well as HUC 6/Level 3 and HUC 4/Level 2 watershed boundaries. The map also shows BLM-managed lands. Nearly all areas of medium and high mineral potential are the eastern half of the planning area, and most are in the Southwest Alaska watershed, with concentrations in higher elevation areas associated with the Alaska Range and the Kuskokwim and Ahklun Mountains.
3.2.6-1: Vegetation Communities – Vegetation	Map 3.2.6-1 shows vegetation communities in the planning area in the following categories: bare ground, dwarf shrub, recently burned, forest, herbaceous, low shrub, non-vascular, urban, snow/ice, sparse vegetation, tall shrub, and water. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Forested communities make up a large portion of the planning area and are most prevalent in northern and eastern areas. In the Yukon Delta NWR, where the extent of water is high, herbaceous and shrub vegetation are most prevalent. Snow/ice occurs in association with the Alaska Range. Burned areas are scattered, mostly in the eastern half of the planning area. Bare ground occurs in low amounts in the southeastern portion of the planning area, in association with higher elevation areas.
3.2.6-2: BLM Special Status Plants – Vegetation	Map 3.2.6-2 represents known occurrences of special status plants as points showing general locations within the planning area. The map includes three species: <i>Douglasia beringensis</i> (Bering dwarf-primrose), <i>Koeleria asiatica</i> (Eurasian junegrass), and <i>Smelowskia pyriformis</i> (candytuft). The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. There are nine mapped occurrences of <i>Smelowskia pyriformis</i> , most of which occur in higher elevation areas in the western portion of the planning area (Alaska Range and Lime Hills), with only one occurrence on BLM-managed lands. The rest are on State or Native land. There are five mapped occurrences of <i>Douglasia beringensis</i> , two in the same general area southwest of Lime Village (on Native or State land) and three on BLM-managed land in Nulato Hills in the general area of the Unalakleet and North Rivers. The single occurrence of <i>Koeleria asiatica</i> is on BLM-managed land southeast of Unalakleet.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.7-1: USGS Bird Conservation Areas – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-1 shows bird conservation areas in the planning area on BLM-managed land and other land. With small exceptions, the entire planning area falls into five bird conservation areas. Three bird conservation areas fall under the larger category Northwestern Interior Forest: 1. Interior forest lowlands and uplands/interior bottom lands/Yukon flats (a large portion of the northern, central and eastern planning area); 2. Interior mountains/Ogilvie mountains (scattered sections in the northern half of the planning area); 3. Alaska Range/Wrangell Mountains/Copper Plateau (coincides with the Alaska Range and a portion of the Lime Hills in the eastern portion of the planning area). Two bird conservation areas fall under the larger category Western Alaska: 1. Ahklun and Kilbuck Mountains/Bristol Bay – Nushagak lowlands (central southern planning area, east of Bethel and mostly south of Aniak and including the Ahklun Mountains); and 2. Subarctic Coastal Plain/Seward Peninsula (most of the Yukon Delta NWR in the southwestern portion of the planning area. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.7-2: Audubon Important Bird Areas – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-2 shows Audubon Important Bird Areas in the planning area, which are differentiated as Single Species Core Areas, Coastal Bird Areas, and Interior Bird Areas. The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Single Species Core Areas and Interior Bird Areas are shown in the same locations, which include a circular area in the Innoko NWR called the Iditarod River Lowlands and numerous areas in the Yukon Delta NWR (Andreafsky Wilderness, Yukon River Delta, Central Yukon-Kuskokwim, Cape Vancouver Marine, and Kuskokwim River Delta). There is one mapped Coastal Bird Area, Stebbins-St. Michael, mapped along the coast in the vicinity of and south of Stebbins and St. Michael.
3.2.7-3: Innoko Bottoms and Connectivity Corridors – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-3 shows the locations of connectivity corridors proposed under Alternatives B and C. There are two connectivity corridors mapped: north and south. The display of each connectivity corridor differentiates between the most permeable portion of the corridor and the wider linkage. The map also shows Innoko Bottoms (which is the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area), land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Both connectivity corridors connect the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The North Connectivity Corridor runs east-west near the northern end of the Yukon Delta NWR, and north of Innoko Bottoms. The South Connectivity Corridor has an east-west and a north-south component, both of which include Innoko Bottoms. For both connectivity corridors, the most permeable portion is in the center of the corridor.
3.2.7-4: Caribou Herd Ranges - Seasonal Distribution – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-4 shows the locations of caribou herds, as represented by their total range, summer range, winter range, and calving ground. Information about eight caribou herds is included: Western Arctic, Sunshine Mountains, Beaver Mountains, Mulchatna, Farewell-Big River, Rainy Pass, Tonzona, and Denali. The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The winter range and total range of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd includes the northern portion of the planning area/Nulato Hills area. The winter range and total range of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd occurs in the southeastern portion of the planning area, with summer range at the southern edge of the planning area, and a calving ground south of Lime Village. The Beaver Mountains Caribou Herd total range and summer range is shown west and southwest of McGrath. The Sunshine Mountains Caribou Herd total range and summer range is shown at the northern edge of the planning area, north of McGrath. The Tonzona Caribou Herd total range and summer range is at the east end of the planning area, near Denali National Park. In the same area, a small sliver of the Denali Caribou Herd total range intersects the Tonzona Caribou Herd total and summer range. The Rainy Pass Caribou Herd total range and summer range is at the east end of the planning area, generally south of the INHT. The Farewell-Big River Caribou Herd total range and summer range overlap those of the Rainy Pass Caribou Herd, but are mostly further to the west and northwest.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.7-5: Moose Habitat – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-5 shows moose habitat on BLM-managed land and non-BLM-managed land in the planning area. The map shows general moose distribution, known calving concentrations, known rutting concentrations, and known winter concentrations. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. General moose distribution covers the entire planning area except portions of the Alaska Range. Known calving concentrations are mapped along the Kuskokwim River between Lake Minchumina and Sleetmute and south of Sleetmute in the area between the Kuskokwim Mountains and Lime Hills. Known rutting concentrations are mapped south of the Innoko NWR, along the Kuskokwim River between Bethel and Aniak, west of the Kuskokwim River south of McGrath, and in an area west and south of the Alaska Range. Known winter concentrations are mapped near the northern tip of the planning area, along the Unalakleet River, in the Innoko NWR and south of this area, in the northern portion of the Yukon Delta NWR, east of the Kuskokwim River near Lime Village, along the Swift River, north of the Alaska Range, and in other small, scattered areas.
3.2.7-6: Bison, Dall Sheep, & Muskox Habitat – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-6 shows habitat (range or distribution) for plains bison, wood bison, muskox and Dall sheep in the planning area. The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Plains bison range is north of the Alaska Range, and there is a small amount of overlap with Dall sheep range near the intersection of the Tatina and South Fork Kuskokwim River, as shown in an inset box. The wood bison extent range extends from Bethel to the northern edge of the planning area at the Innoko NWR boundary. It encompasses the smaller wood bison core range within it. Muskox range is shown in the area north of the Unalakleet River. Dall sheep distribution is mapped in high elevation areas of the Alaska Range.
3.2.7-7: Potential Bat Habitat – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-7 shows potential bat habitat in the planning area, as identified based on the location of lode mines (information from the BSWI mineral potential report) and cave and karst resources. These locations are generally depicted as points. The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. There are 12 lode mine sites and two cave and karst resource sites, which are located throughout the east half of the planning area. Lode mines depicted on the map generally occur in higher elevation areas and include Nixon Fork (active mine site), Independence Mine, Golden Horn Mine, Decourcy Mountain Mine, Kolmakof Mine, Cinnabar Chief Mine, Willis and Fuller Mine, Barometer Mine, Red Devil Mine, Mountain Top Mine, Broken Shovel Mine, and Cinnabar Creek Lode Mine. One of the cave and karst resource sites is Mystery Mountains located northwest of Nikolai, at the northern boundary of the planning area. The other cave and karst resource site is Lime Hills, located near Lime Village.
3.2.8-1: Nonnative Invasive Terrestrial Plant Occurrences – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.8-1 shows mapped occurrences of nonnative invasive terrestrial plants in the planning area. These are represented on the map as circles of varying sizes and colors that depict the number of occurrences in the mapped location (1, 2–5, 6–10, or 11–15). The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Occurrences are mapped in Unalakleet and along the Unalakleet River to the east, near Grayling, along the Yukon River adjacent to the Innoko NWR, on the Innoko River in the Innoko NWR and outside the NWR to the east, and in/near Anvik, Shageluk, Holy Cross, Bethel, Upper Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, McGrath, Takotna, and Lake Minchumina. Other occurrences occur along the INHT at the east end of the planning area, and northwest of Nikolai.
3.2.9.1: Historical Fire Occurrences – Wildland Fire	Map 3.2.9-1 shows historical fire occurrences within the planning area. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The map depicts fire occurrences from data in various fire years between 1970 and 2016. Fires occurred predominantly on State of Alaska, USFWS, and BLM-managed lands. The largest acreages burned in these areas appear to be in the 1990 to 1999 period of record. The largest acreages burned appear to be on lands in the north-central and northeastern planning area. Fewer and smaller size fires are shown in the western and southern portions of the planning area.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.9-2: Historic Vegetation Fire Regimes – Wildland Fire	Map 3.2.9-2 shows historical vegetation fire regime groups and depicts water; sparsely vegetated areas; snow and ice; indeterminate fire regime characteristics; fire regime groups III, IV, and V; and barren areas. The map shows the Alaska Range and higher elevations south of Aniak as sparsely vegetated to barren with snow and ice. The northern and eastern portions of the planning area to the west of the Alaska Range show indeterminate regime characteristics and fire regime groups III and IV. The mountainous area between St. Michael and Mountain Village shows fire regime group V. The Yukon Delta south of the Yukon River generally shows indeterminate fire regime characteristics and significant open water. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.9-3: Fuel Models – Wildland Fire	Map 3.2.9-3 shows fuel models (non-burnable classes and Scott and Burgan 40 Models. The non-burnable fuel classes are developed lands, lands covered by permanent snow and ice, lands covered by open bodies of water, and barren land. The Scott and Burgan 40 Models represent various vegetation fuel sources. The map shows the Alaska Range as barren land non-burnable class. The Yukon Delta area south of the Yukon River generally shows non-burnable class 8 that is lands covered by open bodies of water and Scott and Burgan models representing grass and shrub fuels. The map shows that fuel models for the remainder of the planning area represent various grass, shrub, and timber fuel conditions. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.11-1: Potential Fossil Yield Classification – Paleontological Resources	Map 3.2.11-1 shows the PFYC of BLM-managed and other lands within the planning area. It also includes areas of water, snow or ice, the INHT primary route, and connecting and side trails. No areas of “Very high” (PFYC 5) or “High” (PFYC 4) potential fossil yield have been identified in the planning area. Most of the planning area has a classification of “unknown” PFYC as it has not been studied.
3.2.12-1: Scenic Quality Rating – Visual Resources	Map 3.2.12-1 shows the Scenic Quality Ratings of all lands within the planning area. Most of the planning area is rated Class B. Class A lands are concentrated near the eastern boundary of the planning area. Class C lands are shown in the north and central part of the planning area. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.12-2: Sensitivity Level Rating – Visual Resources	Map 3.2.12-2 shows the visual resources Sensitivity Level Ratings for all lands in the planning area. The map also shows the INHT primary, contemporary, and connecting routes. Lands rated “High” include the Innoko and Yukon Delta NWRs, along the boundaries with national parks and refuges adjoining the planning area, around villages, and along the INHT. The remaining land in the planning area is rated as “Moderate” or “Low” for visual resources sensitivity.
3.2.12-3: Visual Distance Zones – Visual Resources	Map 3.2.12-3 shows the Visual Distance Zones for all lands in the planning area. The map also shows the INHT primary, contemporary, and connecting routes. Most lands are rated “Seldom Seen.” Areas along the coast, navigable rivers, and along the INHT are rated “Foreground-Middleground.” Outside of these areas, land is rated as “Background.”
3.2.12-4: Visual Resource Inventory Class – Visual Resources	Map 3.2.12-4 shows the Visual Resource Inventory Class for BLM-managed land within the planning area. The classes are determined by combining the findings shown on Maps 3.2.12-1 through 3.2.12-3. VRI Class I includes 46,953 acres and are located around the Unalakleet WSR. VRI Class II includes 486,358 acres and VRI Class III includes 1,760,037 acres and are scattered through the central planning area. VRI Class IV includes 11,172,455 acres and covers the majority of the planning area. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.13-1: Inventoried Lands with Wilderness Characteristics – Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	Map 3.2.13-1 shows the inventory of lands with wilderness characteristics for BLM-managed land in the planning area. As shown on the map, nearly all areas have wilderness characteristics, with small locations scattered throughout the planning area that do not. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.3.2-1: Permitted Grazing – Grazing	Map 3.3.2-1 shows permitted grazing areas, land managers, management areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes within the planning area. The only permitted grazing areas shown within the planning area are three small areas on BLM-managed land immediately adjacent to the western planning area boundary north of Unalakleet and northwest of the North River.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.3.2-2: Suitable Grazing Habitat – Grazing	Map 3.2.2-2 shows suitable grazing habitat within the planning area. The map also shows BLM-managed lands and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The predominant vegetation classes shown are dwarf shrub-lichen with greater than 20 percent lichen cover and spruce-lichen open woodland with greater than 20 percent lichen cover. The predominant vegetation class in the Yukon Delta is dwarf shrub-lichen with more than 20 percent lichen cover, while an area southeast of the Kuskokwim River and north of the Togiak NWR shows interspersed lichen cover greater than 50 percent. The planning area west of the Innoko NWR and north of St. Michael to the Kateel River shows low shrub-lichen with more than 20 percent lichen cover. Northwest of the Kateel River are areas of dwarf shrub-lichen, low shrub-lichen with more than 20 percent lichen cover, and spruce-lichen open woodland with more than 20 percent lichen cover. The Innoko NWR and areas south to Aniak and east to McGrath show predominately dwarf shrub-lichen and spruce-lichen open woodland vegetation classes interspersed with lichen with more than 50 percent cover in the vicinity of Holy Cross.
3.3.2-3: Suitable Grazing Habitat, Stuart Range, Stebbins, & St. Michael – Grazing	Map 3.3.2-3 shows suitable grazing habitat in the Stuart Range, Stebbins, and St. Michael areas. The map depicts Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) ecosites, land managers, management areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The ecosites are lichen on lava flow, low shrub floodplain, drainageway sedge, and wet meadow sedge. Areas east of the canal on Stuart Island and small areas along the southern coastline provide low shrub floodplain and wet meadow drainage way sedge grazing habitat. Areas south and east of Stebbins provide low shrub floodplain and wet meadow sedge grazing habitat. Similar areas also are present south of St. Michael. Further south and east, drainages along the Kuiuak, Nunavulnuk, Kliktarik Rivers and Quekilok Creek provide drainageway sedge grazing habitat. One area that provides lava flow lichen habitat is located west of Quekilok Creek on Native allotment land.
3.3.3-1: Type and Distribution of Mineral Occurrences – Locatable and Salable Minerals	Map 3.3.3-1 shows the type and distribution of locatable and salable mineral deposits. The map shows 27 mineral deposit types along with land managers, management areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The majority of deposits occur in the eastern half of the planning area. Polymetallic vein deposits occur near Aniak and in the Alaska Range. Placer gold deposits also occur in the vicinity of Flat and McGrath. Southeast Missouri lead and zinc deposits occur northeast of McGrath. Polymetallic replacement deposits are shown in the higher elevations west of the Alaska Range. Other typical deposits in the Alaska Range include sedimentary exhalative zinc and lead, zinc-lead scarn, copper scarn, and thorium-rare-earth veins. A few deposits, primarily placer and epithermal quartz-alunite gold deposits, occur near and to the north of Marshall and Russian Mission. Placer gold deposits also are shown near the headwater of the Anvik River and on the Unalakleet River. One porphyry lead-molybdenum deposit is shown in the Innoko NWR.
3.3.3-2: Mining Districts and Mining Claims – Locatable and Salable Minerals	Map 3.3.3-2 shows mining districts and mining claims for locatable and salable minerals. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Within the Aniak Mining District, approximately 20 state of Alaska mining claim areas are shown, with approximately six mining prospecting sites on BLM-managed land southeast of Red Devil. Two federal mining claim areas are shown south of Lower Kalskag. Within the McGrath Mining District, three State of Alaska mining claim areas are shown in the Alaska Range and a fourth northwest of Nikola along with a federal mining claim. Other State of Alaska mining claim areas are shown southwest of McGrath. Within the Innoko Mining District, eight state of Alaska mining claim areas are shown along with one federal mining claim area. Within the Iditarod Mining District, two state of Alaska mining claim areas and nine mining prospecting sites are shown. There are approximately five federal mining claim areas in the vicinity of Flat.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.3.3-3: Locatable Mineral Potential – Locatable and Salable Minerals	Map 3.3.3-3 shows locatable mineral potential with the planning area, along with land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Medium potential areas are more prevalent and larger in land area than high potential areas, and these areas generally occur in the eastern half of the planning area on BLM- and State-managed lands. One medium potential area is shown in the southeastern corner of the Yukon Delta NWR, and approximately three medium potential areas with embedded high potential areas are located on BLM-managed land between Marshall and Russian Mission. These areas are typically associated with the Alaska Range and higher elevation areas. These mineral potential areas generally are located in the Alaska Range and higher elevations to the west and in a north to south band east of the Kuskokwim River from McGrath to Aniak, then south of the Kuskokwim River to the southern planning area boundary.
3.3.3-4: Placer Mining Areas and Lode Deposits with Significant Production – Locatable and Salable Minerals	Map 3.3.3-4 shows placer mining areas and lode deposits with significant production within the planning area. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. There are 24 named placer mining areas and 12 lode deposits. Five of the largest placer mining areas are just west of McGrath and Takotna. These larger placer mining areas are generally in a line from northwest of McGrath to southwest of Flat and east of the Innoko NWR. Four smaller placer mining areas occur south and northeast of McGrath. Three placer mining areas occur northeast of Aniak with seven to the south near the southern planning area boundary. Three placer mining areas are located in the vicinity of Russian Mission. Lode deposits include Terra North in the Alaska Range, White Mountain Mine, Nixon Fork Mine northwest of Nikolai, Independence Mine west of McGrath, Golden Horn Mine near Flat with Decourcy Mountain Mine to the southwest. Alice and Bessie, Parks Prospect, and Red Devil Mines are located near Red Devil, with Mountain Top Mine to the southeast. Kolmakof Mine is located east of Aniak, and Cinnabar Creek Lode is located to the south near the southern planning area border.
3.3.4-1: Coal and Coal Gas Potential – Leasable Minerals	Map 3.3.4-1 shows coal and coal gas potential for leasable minerals in two basins and one district. Land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. The Lower Koyukuk Basin lies east of the northern parcel of the Innoko NWR and intersects the western Koyukuk NWR area. The basin lies along the eastern boundary of the BLM-managed lands between North River and the Kateel River. The Minchumina Basin is situated southeast of McGrath and northwest of the Alaska Range. The Nelson Island District is a small area that lies within the Yukon Delta between Tununak and Toksook Bay.
3.3.4-2: Oil and Gas Potential Areas – Leasable Minerals	Map 3.3.4-2 shows five oil and gas basins for potential leasable minerals. Land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. The Minchumina Basin is located east of McGrath in the northeastern portion of the planning area. The Holitna Basin is located in the southeastern planning area between Stony River and Lime Village. The Innoko Basin is located within the Innoko NWR. The Bethel Basin is located in the southwestern portion of the Yukon Delta NWR. The Galena Basin is located in the far northern planning area, generally northeast of the North River and east of the Kateel River, and intersects the Koyukuk NWR and northern parcel of the Innoko NWR. Portions of the Galena, Holitna, and Minchumina Basins intersect BLM-managed lands.
3.3.4-3: Geothermal Potential – Leasable Minerals	Map 3.3.4-3 shows geothermal potential for leasable minerals. Land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. Five geothermal areas are shown north of the planning area and one to the southeast. One of the geothermal areas intersects the far northwestern corner of the planning area. Two hot springs are shown in the planning area south of the Kuskokwim River. Hot Spring Creek is located south of Aniak at the eastern boundary of the Yukon Delta NWR. The Upper Chuilnuk River hot spring is located to the east, slightly southwest of Red Devil.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.3.5-1: Public Land Orders – Lands and Realty	Map 3.3.5-1 shows the major PLOs within the planning area. PLO 5180 is the largest, indicated by a dotted pattern, and extends throughout much of the planning area. PLO 5184, indicated by a purple vertical-lined pattern, covers the second largest amount of land in the planning area, including areas north and south of Unalakleet, spotted areas near Grayling, Shageluk, and Holy Cross, areas east and west of Aniak, and areas surrounding Crooked Creek, Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, and Lime Village. PLO 5173, indicated by a green horizontal-lined pattern, covers the third largest amount of land in the planning area and follows the boundary of BLM-managed land from the northern-most portion of the planning area south toward Grayling and includes a few smaller areas near Holy Cross as well as scattered areas of BLM-managed land in the northeast corner of the planning area. PLO 5172 (shown by a red diagonal-lined pattern), PLO 5179 (shown by an orange crisscrossed pattern), and PLO 5186 (shown by a solid pink pattern) all cover much smaller areas within the planning area, primarily in the southern portion of the planning area, with the exception of PLO 5179, which also includes area surrounding the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. The map also shows land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.3.7-1: Transportation Networks – Travel and Transportation	Map 3.3.7-1 shows the existing transportation system within the planning area. The map also shows land ownership and water. The INHT primary route, shown as a yellow line outlined in black, traverses through the entire planning area, entering the western boundary just north of Unalakleet and following the Unalakleet River to Kaltag, then veering south through the Innoko NWR to Flat, then travelling northeast to McGrath, then veering southeast where it exits the planning area. The Iditarod contemporary route, shown as a pink dotted line, enters the western boundary of the planning just north of Unalakleet and follows the Unalakleet to Kaltag, then travels south along the western boundary of the Innoko NWR to Anvik, then turns east toward Iditarod, where it turns north-northeast until it exits the planning area. INHT connecting/side trails include segments just west of Iditarod and just south of Flat, a segment travelling from Flat toward Takotna, some trail segments veering west and northwest, and other trail segments traveling east then southeast to exit the planning area. There are limited roads in the planning area that are concentrated around existing communities.
3.3.8-1: Wind Resources – Renewable Energy	Map 3.3.8-1 shows wind resources in the planning area, as represented by wind power class wind speed at a height of 50 meters. The categories are 1 – Poor Resource Potential (0.0-12.5 mph [miles per hour]); 2 – Marginal Resource Potential (12.5-14.3 mph); 3 – Fair Resource Potential (14.3-15.7 mph); 4 – Good Resource Potential (15.7-16.8 mph); 5 – Excellent Resource Potential (16.8-17.9 mph); 6 – Outstanding Resource Potential (17.9-19.7 mph); and 7 – Superb Resource Potential (>19.7 mph). The figure notes that windspeeds are based on a Weibull k value of 2.0. Most of the planning area is in Category 1, with areas of higher potential concentrated in the western portion of the planning area, particularly along the coast. Small areas of Marginal to Superb Resource Potential occur scattered throughout the rest of the planning area, with one area of note north of the Alaska Range. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.3.8-2: Forest Biomass – Renewable Energy	Map 3.3.8-2 shows forest biomass renewable energy potential in the planning area, based on the location of deciduous forest (open-closed) or white spruce or black spruce deciduous (open-closed); white spruce or black spruce (open-closed) or white spruce or black spruce (woodland); and white spruce or black spruce/lichen (woodland-open). These forest types occur over much of the northern, central, and central-southern portions of the planning area and exclude most of the Yukon Delta NWR, the Alaska Range, and the Ahklun Mountains. The map also shows BLM-managed lands and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.3.8-3: Peat Occurrences – Renewable Energy	Map 3.3.8-3 shows peat occurrences in the planning area. They include occurrences mapped based on NRCS STATSGO Soil Texture, as well as two proposed Donlin Project peat exploration locations. NRCS peat occurrences occur over most of the planning area, with large gaps in coverage at the Alaska Range, west of the Kuskokwim River, and at the Ahklun Mountains. The proposed Donlin Project peat exploration locations are shown in an inset box, which is in the general vicinity of Crooked Creek. They include the Tango Area near Tango Creek and the Kolmakof Area near the Kolmakof River. The map also shows BLM-managed lands and the INHT primary and connecting routes.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
3.3.8-4: Photovoltaic Solar Resources – Renewable Energy	Map 3.3.8-4 shows photovoltaic solar resources, represented in terms of annual kilowatt hours in square grids throughout the planning area. Most of the planning area is 3501–4000 or 3001–3500 annual kilowatt hours. There are two exceptions along the coast, where the partial grids depicted are 2501–3000 annual kilowatt hours. The map does not show areas 2188–2500 or 4001–4500 annual kilowatt hours, although these categories are included in the legend. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.4.1-1: Existing Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) – ACEC	Map 3.4.1-1 shows the locations of the currently existing ACECs in the planning area. These include Box River Treeline Research Natural Area, Kateel River, Gisasa River, Inglutalik River, Ungalik River, Shaktoolik River, North River, Drainages of the Unalakleet River, Anvik River, Peregrine Falcon Nesting Habitat, and Kuskokwim River Nesting Habitat ACECs. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.4.1.2: Potential ACECs (Existing and Nominated ACECs that Meet Relevance & Importance) – ACEC	Map 3.4.1-2 shows the existing and nominated ACECs that were considered in creating the alternatives. Existing ACECs considered include Kateel River, Gisasa River, Inglutalik River, Ungalik River, Shaktoolik River, North River, Drainages of the Unalakleet River, and Anvik River. Newly nominated ACECs include Tagagawik River, Kateel River, Gisasa River, Nulato River, Unalakleet, Unalakleet River Watershed, Tenmile River Watershed, Anvik River Watershed, Anvik Traditional Trapping Area, Sheefish, and Swift River Whitefish ACECs. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.4.2-1: Iditarod National Historic Trail – National Trails	Map 3.4.2-1 shows the location of the INHT and connecting and side trails. The INHT primary route, the contemporary route, and the Iditarod federal ANILCA conservation system unit locations along the route are shown. The map also shows land managers and managed areas and water.
3.4.3-1: Existing and Eligible Wild & Scenic Rivers – Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR)	Map 3.4.3-1 shows the locations of designated or eligible Wild and Scenic River segments on BLM-managed land in the planning area. These include the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor and the eligible waterways of North Fork Unalakleet, Anvik River, Swift River (Anvik), Otter Creek (Anvik), Canyon Creek, Yellow River, Theodore Creek, Yukon River, Otter Creek (Tuluksak), Tatlawiksuk River, Blackwater Creek, Big River, Middle Fork North Fork Kuskokwim River, Pitka Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River, Sheep Creek, Sullivan Creek, Bear Creek (Nikolai) and Salmon River (Nikolai). The map also shows land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.5.1-1: Social and Economic Conditions – Socioeconomic Regions and Communities	Map 3.5.1-1 shows the designations of socioeconomic regions and game management subunits in the planning area. Regions shown include Lower Kuskokwim (Bethel, Kalskag, and Aniak), Upper Kuskokwim (Crooked Creek, Red Devil, Sleetmute, and Stony River), Lower Yukon (Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, and Holy Cross), Yukon Delta (Mountain Village, Pitkas Point, St. Mary's, Pilot Station, Marshall, and Russian Mission), Bering Seas (Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, St. Michael, and Stebbins), Nulato Hills (Koyukuk, Nulato, and Kaltag), and Western Interior (Takotna, McGrath, and Nikolai). Game management subunits in the planning area include 18Z; 19A, B, C, and D; a small portion of 20C; 21E; parts of 21A, B, and D; most of 22B; and a small part of 24D. The map also shows land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.5.2-1: Federally Permitted Subsistence Hunts, Subsistence Resources Search and Harvest Areas - Subsistence	Map 3.5.2-1 shows federally permitted subsistence hunt areas and subsistence search and harvest areas. BLM-managed subsistence moose hunt areas are located in game management subunits 22A and B. The musk ox subsistence hunt is located in game management subunit 22B. "Search and Harvest" locations are shown for Norton Sound/Unalakleet communities (Unalakleet) located in the northwest corner of the planning area, Yukon Communities (Anvik, Grayling, Holy Cross, Marshall, Nulato, Russian Mission, and Shageluk) located primarily in the central portion of the planning area, and Kuskokwim Communities (Aniak, Bethel, Crooked Creek, Chuathbaluk, Kalskag, Lime Village, Lower Kalskag, McGrath, Nikolai, Sleetmute, and Stony River) located in the southern half of the planning area. The map also shows land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.

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